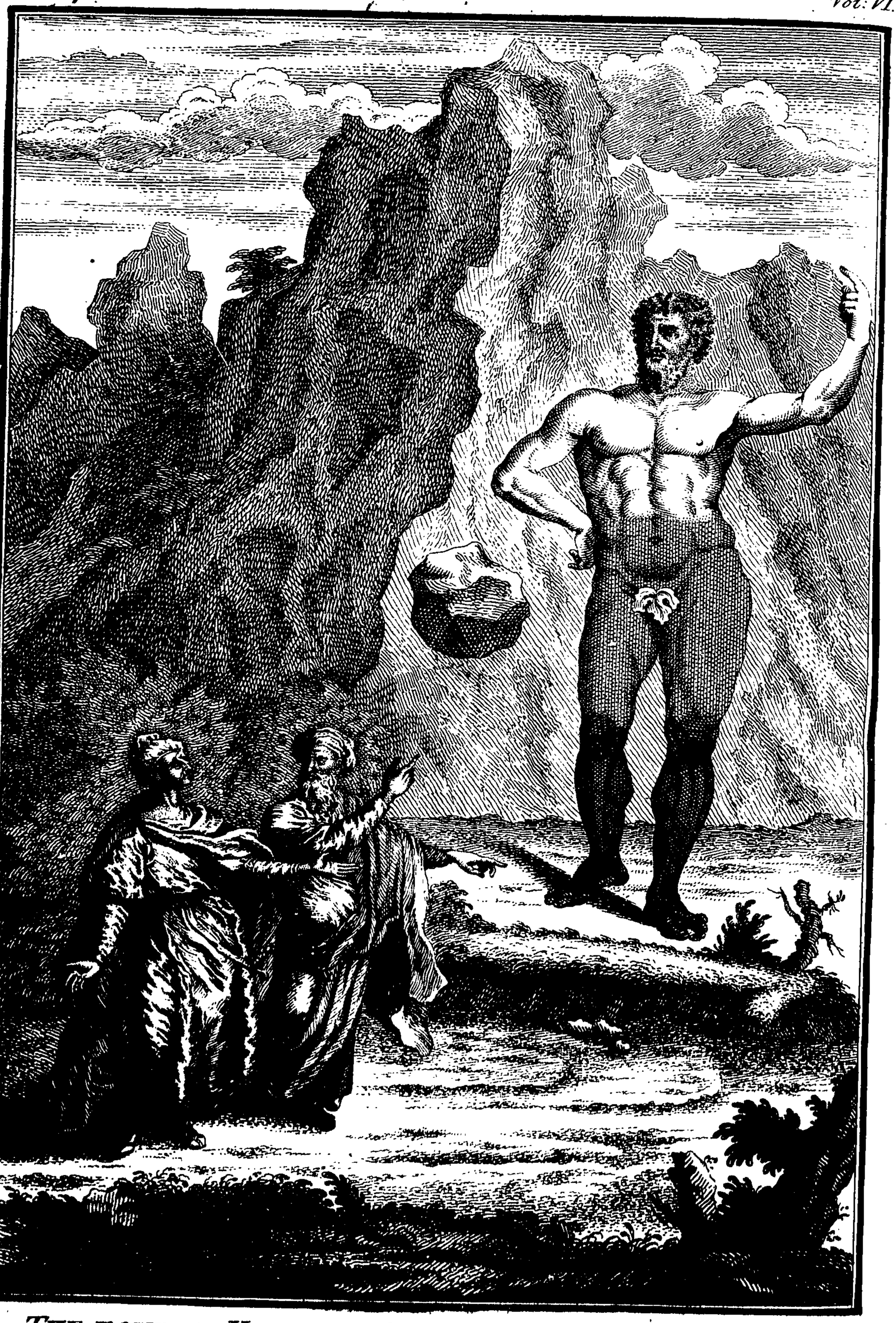

—THE FOURTH KINGDOM shall be strong as Iron:—And as Iron that breaketh all these, SHALL IT BREAK IN PIECES AND BRUISE. Dan. Chap. II. Ver. 40.

THE

ROMAN HISTORY;

WITH

NOTES

Hiſtorical, Geographical, and Critical;

AND

Illuſtrated with COPPER PLATES, MAPS, and a great Number of AUTHENTICK MEDALS.

Done into ENGLISH, from the Original FRENCH of

The Rev^d Fathers CATROU and ROUILLÉ.

VOLUME VI.

From the Year of ROME DCXC. to the Year of ROME DCCV.

To which is prefix'd,

A New and Connected SUMMARY of the WORK.

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MDCCXXXVII

THE

CONTENTS:

OR,

A New and Connected SUMMARY of the WORK.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BOOK LXI.

§. 1. THE farther the Dominions of the *Romans* extended, the more warm and active was their Ambition; and the immenſe Wealth of the Provinces, brought with it a torrent of Vice and Impiety, which overſpread the whole State. *Cato* was almoſt the only Perſon who ſtill kept up the Remembrance of the rigid Virtue of the firſt *Romans*. *Pompey* and *Cicero* had indeed a real Concern for the publick Good, but not without a conſiderable Attention to Self-Intereſt. Whilſt *Craſſus* was wholly intent on accumulating Riches; and *Julius Cæſar*, *Anthony*, and *Catiline*, waited only for Opportunities to raiſe Troubles, in order to aggrandize themſelves.

The laſt, §. 2. as has been obſerved, had formed a Cabal of young *Patricians*, who had ſpent their Eſtates in Debauchery, and had no reſource but in the ſubverſion of the Republick; and on the *Calends* of *June*, in this Year, he aſſembled his chief Confidents, exhorted them in general Terms to revolt; and, this not being Satisfactory, §. 3. he gave them a particular Account of his deſigned Inſurrection, and the Method of putting it in execution. Among the reſt, there was preſent *Quintus Fulvius*, who had been expelled the Senate for many Crimes, and who, being ſcornfully treated by *Fulvia*, upon whom he had ſpent his Eſtate, endeavoured to recover her Favour by boaſting. He told her, *He ſhould ſoon be rich enough to pleaſe her, but would never tell her how*. This raiſed her Curioſity; and when by her Careſſes ſhe had got the Secret out of him, ſhe diſcovered it to *Cicero*. This Diſcovery was of great uſe to the Orator, who chiefly by the Uſe he made of it, got the People to declare him *Conſul* by way of *Acclamation*, chooſe *Antonius* for his Collegue, and reject *Catiline* his Competitor for that high Office.

Year of ROME 689. 3781*h Conſulſhip.* *Catiline opens his Scheme of Rebellion to his Confidents.* Fulvius *tells the Secret to his Miſtreſs, who diſcovers it.*

379th Conſulſhip. §. 5. As ſoon as entered on his Office, *Cicero* oppoſed the dangerous Attempts of *Publius Servilius Rulla*, who endeavoured to revive the old Troubles about the Diſtribution of Lands, by a new *Agrarian* Law; and ſo powerful was his Eloquence, that he even perſuaded the Commons to give up their greateſt Intereſts for the Sake of the Publick. This Cauſe of publick Diſturbances being removed, the new *Conſul*, (whom no other ever equalled, either in Addreſs and Ability, or a ſteady Courage and Conſtancy in his Office) next applies himſelf

The Power of Cicero's *Eloquence.*

§. 6, to draw off his Collegue from the Faction of *the Tribunes* which he favoured; and ſucceeded, by exchanging Provinces with him, and giving him a more gainful one, for another which was leſs ſo. This done, he made it his chief Concern, to prevent any popular Diſturbance; and when a Tumult was raiſed on account of the new Diſtinction which the *Tribune Otho* had given the *Roman Knights* at the publick *Shows*, the Orator interpoſed, by his ſole Authority appeaſed it, and harangued the Populace with ſuch Strength and Succeſs, that he convinced them of their being in the Wrong. Soon after this,

Another Inſtance of it,

§. 7, *Julius Cæſar* very unjuſtly proſecuted *Caius Rabirius*, becauſe he knew him to have great Zeal for the publick Good, and feared he would oppoſe his ambitious Attempts. But the *Conſul* protected the Innocent, and got him acquitted. And when the Factious laboured to get the *Syllan* Law repealed, which incapacitated the Children of the proſcribed, to hold, or ſtand, for the *Curule* Offices; the Orator oppoſed their miſchievous Deſigns with ſuch Force, that he prevailed on the Children of the proſcribed themſelves to drop their Motion.

and a third.

§. 8. In the mean Time, *Catiline*, whoſe Cabal conſiſted of ſome of the moſt abandoned Men and Women in *Rome*, grew very outragious at *Cicero*'s Succeſs, reſolved to ſtand once more for the *Conſulſhip*, and prepared for an open Rebellion in caſe he ſhould not ſucceed. The Preparations he made for War at *Feſulæ* in *Hetruria*, were made known

Catiline *ſtands for the* Conſulſhip *a third Time,*

§. 9, to the famous *Lucullus*; and he made a Report of what he had heard to the Senate, and aſſiſted the *Conſul* with all his Intereſt in the Proſecution of the Traitor. *Cicero*, at the ſame Time, kept up a ſtrict Correſpondence with *Fulvia* and *Curius*, was by the latter informed of every Step the Conſpirators took; uſed all proper Means to render abortive the indefatigable Pains of *Catiline* to get the *Conſulſhip*; and ſo confounded him in the Senate, that he dropped ſuch Expreſſions, as ſufficiently diſcovered his Intentions.

and reſolves to aſſaſſinate Cicero *and his Competitors;*

§. 10. And now, his Diſcourſes, and the Alarms he gave to good Men, being no longer Secrets among the People, their Affections began ſenſibly to cool towards him; and he reſolved to murder *Cicero* and his Competitors, as ſoon as he ſhould find the Suffrages go againſt him. But the *Conſul*, who was informed of his Deſigns, effectually guarded againſt them; *Catiline* had

but the Conſul *prevents it.*

but very few Suffrages for him, and immediately turned all his Thoughts to War. He ſent *Septimius* to *Picenum*, *Caius Julius* to *Apulia*, his Favourite *Manlius* had already formed a Rebellion in *Hetruria*, and he reſolved, before he left *Rome*,

He then reſolves to maſſacre the Senators when ſitting,

to break into the Senate on the 26th of *October*, and aſſaſſinate the *Conſul* and his Friends in the Senate-Houſe it ſelf. On the 19th of *October*, the Day after the Night in which this Reſolution was taken, the *Conſul* aſſembled the *Fathers*, and boldly informed them of their Danger in *Catiline*'s Preſence. The Senate immediately gave him and his Collegue an abſolute Power to provide for the publick Safety, and he brought Troops into the City, and prevented that Blow.

but Cicero *guards againſt this Blow likewiſe.*

§. 11. Soon after this, News was brought to *Rome*, that *Fæſulæ* and *Aretium* were in Arms; and the City greatly alarmed, ſent Generals with Troops into ſeveral Provinces to keep them in Subjection, and among others, *Q. Marcius Rex* to *Hetruria*. This General ſent to *Manlius* to lay down his Arms, but he vindicated the Rebellion, and only waited for the chief Conſpirator to begin Hoſtilities. During theſe Tranſactions, *Catiline* aſſembled his Aſſociates in the Houſe of

After ſo many Diſappointments,

Porcius Lecca, aſſigned each Conſpirator his Poſt

he reſolves to burn Rome, *and aſſigns to each Conſpirator his Poſt.*

§. 12, in the City and *Provinces*; ordered *Rome* to be burnt and appointed two *Knights*, to murder the *Conſul* in his Bed, before the Morning. *Cicero* immediately informed of this, refuſed the Aſſaſſines admittance into his Houſe; and the next Day, addreſſed himſelf to *Catiline* in the Senate (which during theſe Alarms ſate every Day) in his *Firſt Oration againſt Catiline*, which has been the Admiration of all Men of Judgment for theſe 1700 Years. The Deſign of this excellent Speech was to make him leave *Rome*; and the *Conſul* applied himſelf to the Traitor with ſuch inimitable Spirit and Reſolution, that there appeared

Cicero's *firſt Oration againſt* Catiline, *forces him to leave* Rome.

§. 13, a viſible Conſternation in his Face. With all his Intrepidity, he could not conceal his Fright, immediately left the Senate, ſent for the chief Conſpirators to him in haſte, gave them his laſt Inſtructions, and fled from *Rome* with precipitation. Then the *Conſul*, ſenſible that the People were very tender of their Privileges, and that their *Tribunes* might

Year of might exaſperate them againſt him, by ſuggeſting that he had baniſhed a *Roman*
ROME *Citizen* without conſulting them, reſolved immediately to guard againſt ſuch ill *His ſecond*
690. Impreſſions. To this end, he aſſembled the People, and in his *Second Oration* *Oration a-*
againſt Catiline, informed them of the true State of the Caſe, and with great Firm- *gainſt* Cati-
neſs, aſſured them of the Continuance of his Care, to ſecure them againſt the line,
Rebels.

§. 14. Whilſt the *Conſul* was thus haranguing the People, *Catiline* repaired to the Camp of *Manlius*, and wrote a Letter to *Quintus Catulus*, the *Prince of the Senate*, wherein he avowed his Rebellion. *Catulus* laid this Letter before the Senate, and then the *Fathers* declared him an Enemy to his Country, and pronounced all guilty of High-Treaſon againſt the State, who ſhould join him. But this Decree, §. 15, did not prevent a Concourſe of Malecontents to the Camp at *Feſulæ*. Among others, the Son of *Aulus Fulvius*, a venerable Senator, ſet out for the Army of the Rebels; but his Father ſent after him, brought him back, and by his paternal Authority condemned, and had him executed. Nevertheleſs great Numbers of the *Roman* Youth repaired to *Feſulæ*; the Spirit of Rebellion daily ſpread in the Provinces; and *Cicero* ſent out Forces to proper Places to ſecure them. But his chief Concern was, to watch the Conſpirators who continued in *Rome*, and were ſtill bent on ſetting Fire to it, and opening the Gates to *Catiline*. Some of the Senators of the greateſt Integrity, §. 16, aſſiſted the *Conſul* with their Advice; and *Q. Fabius Sanga* in particular, was of the greateſt Service to him, by the following Diſcovery. The Conſpirators endeavoured to draw ſome Ambaſſadors from the *Allobroges* into their Plot, in order to gain Aſſiſtance from *Tranſalpine Gaul*; the Ambaſſadors acquainted *Sanga*, who was the Protector of the *Gauls*, with it; and *Sanga* brought them to the *Conſul*, who prevailed on them, to pretend a liking to the Plot, in order to procure undeniable Proofs of it. Accordingly, §. 17, the *Allobroges* made no difficulty of cloſing with the Propoſals of the Conſpirators, but inſiſted on a written Treaty as their Credentials to their Countrymen, and informed *Cicero*, that they were to ſet out for their own Country with it, on *the Third of the Nones of December*. The *Conſul* poſted Troops in the Way, who ſtopped and brought them back to the City; and then he ſeized *Lentulus*, *Gabinius*, *Cethegus*, and *Statilius*, the chief Conſpirators, in their Houſes. Theſe were ſent §. 18, to the publick Priſons; but, agreeably to the tenderneſs the *Roman* Laws ſhewed to *Citizens*, tho' ſuſpected of the greateſt Crimes, were only put under a Guard of ſome of the moſt illuſtrious Senators; and when the *Conſul* had got more Proofs, by ordering the Houſe of *Cethegus* to be ſearched, he aſſembled the Senate in the Temple of *Concord*. There he produced his Evidence, confronted the Witneſſes with the Criminals, brought the latter to a Confeſſion of their Crimes, and received very great Honours from the *Conſcript Fathers*, ſome of whom gave him the glorious Appellation, of *Father of his Country*, which he had ſaved from Deſtruction. The next Day, §. 19, *Cicero* aſſembled the Senate again, and among many others, *L. Tarquinius* came and confeſſed his Guilt, and accuſed *Marcus Craſſus*, the richeſt Man in *Rome*, of being concerned in the Conſpiracy. But *Craſſus* was too powerful a Criminal to be puniſhed. The Senators declared for him, *Tarquinius* was puniſhed for a juſt Accuſation, and *Craſſus* never forgave *Cicero*, whom he without any juſt Cauſe ſuſpected of ſetting his Accuſer to work. During theſe Delays in giving Sentence on the four great Criminals, §. 20, their Friends and Dependents aſſembled, in order to take them out of Priſon; and then the *Conſul* diſplayed in a ſtrong Light, the Fortitude and Zeal of a true Patriot. Tho' many Inconveniencies and Dangers to himſelf, might very probably be the Conſequences of bringing four great *Citizens* to execution, and he might eaſily avoid thoſe Dangers, by poſtponing it, till after his Office expired, which would be very ſoon; yet he choſe to run the hazard of any Miſchiefs to himſelf, rather than ſuffer his Country to be expoſed to Ruin. He aſſembled the *Fathers* on *The Nones of December*, and called for their Votes. The old Senators, who were paſt Offices and ſpoke firſt, condemned the Conſpirators to die; but the young Senators, who were called *Populares*, (from the Court they payed to the People, in order to get into Offices) were for ſparing them. Among the reſt, *Julius Cæſar*, who was yet only *Prætor* elect, and aſpired at the *Conſulſhip*, made a famous Speech, which has ever ſince been much admired, as a moſt artful Piece of Rhetorick, and endeavoured to ſave the Lives of the Factious, whoſe Cabals he favoured. This Speech §. 21, had a great Effect on the Aſſembly, and many, who foreſaw the Dangers the *Conſul* would run by a ſevere Sentence, in regard to him, declared for the more mild one. But *Cicero* himſelf, with the true Magnanimity of an Hero, addreſſed himſelf to the Senate, in his *Fourth Oration againſt Catiline*, and

who avows his Rebellion.

The Senate declare him an Enemy to his Country.

A. Fulvius *has his own Son executed for attempting to join him.*

The Allobroges *are ſollicited by the Conſpirators,*

and betray them.

Cicero *ſeizes them,*

makes full Proof of their Guilt, and is ſtiled The Father of his Country.

M. Craſſus *is accuſed, but is too rich to be puniſhed,*

Cicero, *a true Patriot.*

Populares.

Julius Cæſar's *Speech.*

A noble Inſtance of true Mag-

nanimity in Cicero. and moſt earneſtly preſſed them to have no regard to any Thing he could ſuffer, when the Welfare, nay, the very Being, of themſelves and the Republick was at Stake. This ſaid, he called for *Cato*'s Vote before it was his Turn, and the old Cito's *Speech.* Senator, in a very ſevere and vehement Speech, declared for the Execution of the Criminals. When *Cato* had concluded, §. 23, the Sentence of Death *The Criminals condemned.* was decreed without any Oppoſition, except from *Cæſar* only. He oppoſed Cæſar *narrowly eſcapes Death, is accuſed of the Plot, acquitted, and revenges himſelf on his Accuſer.* *Cato* with ſuch Clamours, that the Guards at the Door came into the Senate, and thinking him a Conſpirator, would have killed him, if *Cicero* and *Curio* had not prevented it. Nevertheleſs, this did not prevent his being ſtrongly ſuſpected of the Plot, and *Curius* undertook to prove him guilty of it. But he appealed to *Cicero*, who dared not include him among the Guilty, without expreſs Proof, tho' he did not think him innocent, and by the *Conſul*'s Means he was acquitted: And ſoon after, he revenged himſelf on *Curius*, whom he repreſented in ſuch odious Colours to the Senate, that inſtead of receiving the Reward he deſerved for diſcovering the Conſpiracy, he, with ſome difficulty, eſcaped being condemned to Baniſhment. §. 24. As ſoon as the Decree for the Execution was paſſed, *Cicero*, tho' it was late in the Day, went directly from the Aſſembly to the Priſons; and to prevent a Reſcue in the Night, had the Criminals executed in his own Sight; then immediately proclaimed it to the People, and the *The Criminals are executed.* whole City rung with Joy and Acclamations. This great Credit §. 25, among the People, raiſed *Cæſar*'s Jealouſy; and he entered into a Plot with the *Tribunes of the People*, to humble this zealous Republican, whom he thought the Cæſar's *jealouſy of* Cicero. moſt formidable Enemy to his ambitious Deſigns, of making himſelf abſolute in the Republick. In purſuance of this Scheme, the *Tribunes* openly affronted him at his going out of his Office, but the People gave him the Applauſes which were due to a Magiſtrate, who had done his Country as important Services, as ſhe had ever received from any *Conſul* ſince the Birth of the Republick.

380th Conſulſhip. §. 26. The next Year, *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Licinius Murena*, were promoted to the *Conſulate*, *Cæſar* to the *Prætorſhip*, and *L. Beſtia*, *Q. Metellus*, and *Cato*, to the *Tribuneſhip of the People*. *Metellus*, to rob *Cicero* of the Honour of putting an end to the Rebellion, reſolved to make a Motion for recalling *Pompey* to march againſt *Catiline*'s Army; and *Cæſar* ſupported him in it, that he might have a Precedent of a victorious General's keeping the Command of his Troops in *Italy*. On the Day of the *Comitia*, *Cato* with great Intrepidity oppoſed the Motion; but his ſeditious Collegues and *Cæſar*, raiſed ſuch a Tumult, that he was driven from the *Roſtra* by Violence, and narrowly eſcaped with his Life. Nevertheleſs, the People §. 27, after ſome little Time, returned to the *Forum*, ſupported *Cato*, and prevented *Metellus*'s reading the Motion; and when the Senate was informed of his Violences, and thoſe of *Cæſar*, the *Fathers* deprived them both of their Offices. *Metellus* left *Rome*, threatening to complain to *Pompey*; but *Cæſar*, tho' the People offered to reſtore him, refuſed it, without the Conſent of the Senate; and the latter were ſo pleaſed with this Moderation, that they reinſtated him in his *Prætorſhip*.

Q. Metellus *and* Cæſar *raiſe a Tumult in the* Forum, *for which they are deprived of their Offices.*

Cæſar *is reſtored.*

Catiline *endeavours to march to* Tranſalpine Gaul; *is intercepted,* §. 28. During theſe Tranſactions at *Rome*, *Catiline* kept himſelf in continual Motion with his Army, till he heard of the Execution of his Accomplices. But after that Time, he made it his whole Buſineſs to lead his Army into *Tranſalpine Gaul*, where the whole Nation ſeemed ready to declare for him. To prevent this, *Metellus Celer* poſted himſelf with an Army at the Foot of the *Alpes*, and the *Conſul Antonius* followed *Catiline* in the Rear. In this Situation, §. 29, the Rebel reſolved to attack the old *Conſul*, who acted but faintly againſt him, and made a Speech to his Troops, exhorting them to behave themſelves valiantly. Then §. 30, he drew out his Army, and marched a great way from his Camp; but *Antonius* declined the Engagement his Troops deſired, and devolved the Command of them on *Petreius*. This brave and experienced General, exhorted the *Legions* to behave themſelves well, marched on to the Enemy, and after a very ſharp Battle, in which *Catiline* was ſlain, killed 3000 of the Rebels, and gained an entire Victory over them. And now §. 31, as nothing more ſeemed wanting, with regard to the Conſpiracy, than to puniſh *Catiline*'s Accomplices, *L. Vettius* a *Roman Knight* became their Accuſer, and included *Cæſar*, now *Prætor*, in the Number. But *Cæſar* cited him to appear before his Tribunal, degraded him, ſeized his Effects, and impriſoned him. After this, ſeveral Decrees were paſſed on the reſt of the Conſpirators, and ſuch effectual Care was taken of the publick Peace, that in all the *Provinces* where any Diſturbances had happened, the ſeditious were ſuppreſſed, and the guilty puniſhed.

fights Petreius, *is killed, his Army defeated;*

and the reſt of his Accomplices are puniſhed.

§. 33. In

§. 33. In the mean Time *Cæsar*, now *Pontifex Maximus* as well as *Prætor*, was so fast advanced to Honours, that he might well have been deemed the most fortunate of the *Romans*, had not domestick Misfortunes allayed his Happiness. But his Wife *Pompeia* had an Intrigue with *Publius Clodius*, and to carry it on with the more Secrecy, they agreed on a Meeting at one of the most solemn religious Services ever performed by the *Romans*. They agreed that *Clodius* should come to the Sacrifice, which was annually offered up to *The Good Goddess* by the *Vestals*, in the Habit of a female Musician; and he did so. But he was accidentally discovered, the virtuous *Aurelia*, *Cæsar*'s Mother, who assisted at the Sacrifice, was greatly shocked at the Prophanation, and *Cæsar* divorced *Pompeia* without a Trial. He said, *It was not enough for* Cæsar's *Wife to be innocent, she ought to be free even from Suspicion.*

Cæsar made Pontifex Maximus.

Pompeia intrigues with Clodius, is discovered and divorced.

Year of ROME 692. §. 34. The next Year *M. Pupius Piso*, one of *Pompey*'s Generals, and recommended by him, was first chosen *Consul*, and after him *M. Valerius Messala*, a prudent honest Man, who had shewn his Zeal for his Country in *Catiline*'s Affair. Immediately after their Election, News came that *Pompey* would soon return to *Italy*. After he had taken *Jerusalem* in 690, and made what Regulations he thought proper in *Syria*, he came to *Amisum*, the Capital of *Pontus*. There he received Presents from *Pharnaces*, who had killed his Father *Mithridates*, and sent his Body embalmed to the *Roman* General. §. 35. There he appeared in great State, attended by the Princes and petty Sovereigns he had subdued; disposed of Towns, Cities, and Provinces as he pleased; and there got together the Riches of *Mithridates*, whose Gold Vases and precious Stones only were so numerous, that the *Quæstor* was thirty Days in counting them.

Consulship.

Pompey goes to Amisum, and appears there in great Splendour;

§. 36. As soon as it was known at *Rome*, that *Pompey* was preparing to return, some who were Friends to their Country, feared lest he should turn his Arms against her, as *Sylla* had done, and were for guarding against it. But the General had no such Design. He entertained himself as he came along, with the Performances of the Poets at *Mitylene*, the Declamations of the Sophists at *Rhodes*, and the Conferences of the Philosophers at *Athens*. Whilst he was at Sea, he sent Orders before him to divorce his Wife *Mucia* for her Intrigues with *Cæsar*; and resolved on a Scheme of Conduct very different from what was dreaded. Not that he had no Intentions to make himself absolute in the Republick; he fully resolved it. But he was weak enough to imagine, that he could attain and preserve this arbitrary Power, by such gentle Means, as would carry no Odium with them; and he determined to pursue it that way. Agreeably to this Scheme, §. 37, he disbanded his Troops as soon as he landed at *Brundusium*, and proceeded to *Rome* with as small a Train, as if he had been returning from a Journey of Pleasure. The People therefore increased their Numbers, and doubled their Acclamations as he passed; and when he came to the Suburbs, and was there waiting for his *Triumph*, he resolved to try his Power, by proposing one of his Lieutenant Generals to be chosen *Consul* for the next Year, and he was chosen. But to *Pompey*'s great Mortification, he found he could succeed no otherwise, than by dint of Money; and *Cato* gained a Point of him in the Senate. To soften him therefore, and secure him to his Interests, the General offered to marry one of his Daughters; but the rigid Republican refused the Offer, and thereby probably rejected the Means, of saving the Republick from its approaching Destruction. §. 38. When all Things were ready, *Pompey* entered *Rome* with as much, if not more Pomp and Magnificence than any triumphant Victor had ever done, and brought more Wealth to the Treasury. His Procession lasted two Days; the Silver Vases only which he produced, were worth a great deal above three Millions *Sterling*; and his Riches were so great, §. 40, that he gave every Soldier in his Army to the Value of near 50 Pounds *Sterling*, and his Officers in proportion. After this Solemnity, he reduced himself to a private State, and from a pretended Modesty, declined even the use of those Titles and Privileges with which he had been honoured. His Aim was to assume a sovereign Authority in the State, without appearing to desire it; and he made no doubt of succeeding, by an artful Management of both People and Senate. But he soon found, that it was easier to give Law to Subalterns in a Camp, than to govern the Minds of a Body of Equals in the State, without Force. He had his Enemies among the great Men.

is entertained by Poets and Philosophers;

divorces his Wife;

forms a silly Scheme of assuming Power;

disbands his Troops;

is refused Cato's Daughter;

Triumphs,

and pursues his idle Scheme of Power.

§. 41. As soon as *Pompey* had *triumphed*, *Clodius*, now *Prætor* elect of *Sicily*, was brought to his Trial, for his Prophanation of the Mysteries of *The Good Goddess*. The Fact was notorious; and among others, *Cicero*, at the Instigation of his Wife *Terentia*, who was justly jealous of the Philosopher's frequent Visits to the Sister of *Clodius*, appeared as a Witness against him. But the Orator had the Mortification not to be believed on his Oath, incurred by this Act the implacable

Clodius *is tried;*

Cicero *appears against him,*

placable Hatred of *Clodius*, and drew on himſelf all the ſubſequent Misfortunes of his Life. §. 42. The Criminal was acquitted, by a Majority of 31 of his Judges to 25. All kinds of Iniquity were now much in faſhion at *Rome*. The *Roman* Women could proſtitute their Honour, and the Men ſell Juſtice without a Bluſh. No wonder therefore, that ſuch an Inundation of Vice ſhould be followed by the Deſtruction of a State which owed its Grandeur, to a moſt ſtrict and zealous Regard for Virtue.

but he is acquitted.

BOOK LXII.

382d Conſulſhip. §. 1, 2. WHEN *L. Afranius* and *Q. Metellus* ſucceeded to the *Conſulſhip*, the State of the Provinces was very different from that of *Rome*. They ſeemed to ſit down very peaceably under the Adminiſtration of the Republick, which was very reſtleſs at Home. *Pompey*, depending on the *Conſuls*, who had been his Officers, and raiſed to their preſent Dignity by him, was wholly intent on making himſelf Maſter of the Univerſe; but he had more Difficulties to contend with than he imagined. *Lucullus*, *Craſſus*, *Cato*, *Cicero*, ſtood in his Way; *Cæſar* was already his moſt formidable Adverſary; and one of the *Conſuls* was §. 2, a very weak Man, and the other his ſecret Enemy. However, he reſolved to try his Intereſt, by propoſing to the Senate, That Lands ſhould be given to his Soldiers, and all his own Acts in *The Eaſt* approved by one Decree; and to his great Confuſion, the Motion was rejected by *The Fathers*. Then he prevailed on *Flavius Nepos*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*, to propoſe his Requeſt to them, hoping that they would grant it. But he met with great Oppoſition to his Petition. *Lucullus* §. 3, inveighed greatly againſt confirming what *Pompey* had done in the Eaſt, before they knew it; and no one laboured more to get the Petition rejected, than the *Conſul Metellus*. Theſe Oppoſitions produced a Tumult in the *Forum*, and *Flavius*, to put a ſtop to it, ſent the *Conſul Metellus* to Priſon, and placed his Seat at the Priſon-Door, to prevent the Senators coming to him. This convinced *Pompey*, that to pretend to reign in a Republick otherwiſe than by Force of Arms, was a very chimerical Project; and he, under Pretence that *Metellus* deſired it, ordered him to be ſet at Liberty; but could not conquer his Thirſt of Power. §. 4. He made it his whole Buſineſs to get himſelf better Supports than the *Conſuls*; and to this end, demeaned himſelf ſo far, as to join a Company of factious young Men of the worſt of Characters, at the Head of whom was the infamous *Clodius*, now returned from his *Prætorſhip* of *Sicily*. This *Patrician* was wholly intent on getting the *Tribuneſhip*, to enable him to revenge himſelf on *Cicero*; and *Pompey* gave up his Friend to him, and countenanced him in his mean Deſign of renouncing his Nobility, and getting himſelf adopted by a *Plebeian*, to qualify himſelf for the *Tribunate*. The Senators indeed, diſannulled the Adoption, but that did not make *Clodius* deſiſt from his Revenge, which he reſolved to gratify on the firſt Opportunity.

Year of ROME 693.

Pompey *gets his Requeſt propoſed to the People, but cannot get it granted; is convinced of the Folly of his Scheme; yet purſues it and joins the moſt abandoned Men, particularly* Clodius.

Julius Cæſar's *Ambition, and unjuſt Oppreſſions. He returns to* Rome; *forms the* Triumvirate; §. 5. In the mean Time, *Julius Cæſar*, who declared *he had rather be the firſt Man in a Cottage, than the ſecond in* Rome, was in his Province of *Spain*; and to find himſelf Work there, very unjuſtly made War on the innocent *Spaniards*, and after ſome feint Reſiſtance of the *Herminii*, ſubdued all that had been left unconquered in that whole Continent. §. 7. Then he returned to *Italy*, fully intent on a *Triumph* and the *Conſulate*; but finding he could neither obſerve the Forms neceſſary to obtain both, nor be diſpenſed with for omitting any, he gave up the former for the ſake of the latter, and entered the City, to make his Intereſt. §. 8. The two greateſt Citizens there, were the Rivals *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, whom he undertook to reconcile, to make them both Inſtrumental to his own private Views; and he ſucceeded in forming the famous League between them and himſelf, which was the Foundation of all the Intrigues and Wars which followed, and changed the Republick into a Monarchy.

is choſen Conſul. §. 9. The firſt Benefit he reaped from his Aſſociation, was at the Election for the *Conſulate*, in which he ſucceeded himſelf, tho' he could not get the Collegue he deſired. §. 10. After his Return to *Rome*, the Republick had ſcarce any Wars to carry on; but *Orgetorix*, one of the Chiefs of the *Helvetii*, was forming a Deſign to make himſelf Maſter of *Tranſalpine Gaul*. To this end, he made all proper Alliances, and raiſed Troops for the Expedition, and tho' he died ſuddenly, the *Helvetii* and others, reſolved to put his Scheme in Exe-

The Helvetii *reſolve to make an Attempt upon* Gaul.

cution, and ordered above 400 of their Villages to be burnt, to prevent the Return of their People Home, after they were ſet out, on this Enterprize.

Year of ROME 694. §. 11. Such was the Situation of *Gaul*, when *Cæſar* and *Calpurnius Bibulus* entered on the *Conſulate*; and finding that the *Gauls* could not begin their Attempt till the next Year, this gave *Cæſar* Hopes of being able to govern *Rome*, in his *Conſulate*, of obtaining *Gaul* for his Province afterwards, and of making himſelf Maſter of the Republick and the World, by the Subjection of the *Gauls*. With theſe Views he began his *Conſulate*, or rather *Reign*, and acted at firſt with great Moderation and Temper. But that his *Conſulſhip* might not paſs over without laying the Foundations of his future Grandeur, he reſolved to gain the Affections of the *Roman* People. To this end, he drew up an *Agrarian* Law, and with ſuch wiſe Reſtrictions and Proviſoes, §. 12, that the Senate themſelves could not juſtly object to it. But nevertheleſs, as they foreſaw the *Conſul*'s ambitious Views in it, they delayed giving their Aſſent to it from Time to Time; and when at laſt, *Cato* openly oppoſed it, *Cæſar* ordered his *Lictors* to carry him to Priſon, and afterwards ſent private Orders to releaſe him. Then *Cæſar* §. 13, declared to the Senate, that ſince they would not paſs his Law, he would bring it before the People; and with the Conſent of his Aſſociates, *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, did ſo. His Collegue *Bibulus* oppoſed it with great Courage, but the People treated him with the moſt ſhameful Indignities; and when they had given their Conſents to it, the majority of the Senate durſt not refuſe to confirm it. And now, §. 14, the Suſpicions entertained of the Confederacy between the *Triumviri*, were confirmed, by *Cæſar*'s marrying the incomparable *Julia* to *Pompey*, after he had promiſed her to another; and *Cæſar* became already by this Step abſolute Maſter of *Rome*. *Pompey* loved his Wife, who was wholly under the Directions of her Father, and *Craſſus* was obliged to acquieſce in their joint Will and Pleaſure. Nevertheleſs *Cato* ſtill continued inflexibly to oppoſe *Cæſar*'s Law, tho' threatened with Baniſhment, till *Cicero* told him, *That if Cato did not want Rome, Rome wanted Cato*; but upon this Conſideration he acquieſced, and the Law was eſtabliſhed in full Force. §. 15. After this Victory over the Senate and his Collegue, *Cæſar* reſolved to gain the Affections of *The Knights*, as he had done thoſe of the People; and effectually did ſo, by ſinking the Rents of the Revenues which they farmed of the Republick, to two thirds only of the former Price. Then he paſſed *The Julian Laws*, which tho' good in themſelves, none but an arbitrary *Conſul* could have done; and did in a manner, what arbitrary Things he pleaſed, the Senate only abſenting themſelves from their Aſſemblies, and not daring to withſtand him. §. 16. *Cicero* indeed exclaimed bitterly againſt him and the whole *Triumvirate*, and by his ſevere Jeſts and Reflections, ſunk them much in the Eſteem of the People. For this Reaſon, they reſolved to deſtroy him; and ſince the falſe Accuſation which *Vettius* brought againſt him, at *Cæſar*'s Inſtigation, did him little harm, they determined to ruin him more effectually another way. §. 17. Both *Pompey* and *Cæſar* aſcribed to him ſome Affronts, and Coldneſſes which they had received from the People; and the latter not only procured a Decree from the People for accepting the Adoption of the *Orator*'s Enemy *Clodius*, which had hitherto been denied him, but likewiſe got him nominated *Tribune of the People*.

§. 18. This done, *Cæſar* applied himſelf to his own private Intereſt, and the better to guard againſt being the next Year overpowered by the *Conſuls* elect, who were *Pompey*'s Friends, he married *Calpurnia*, the Daughter of *Calpurnius Piſo*, and thereby ſecured his Credit at *Rome* during the next *Conſulſhip*. Then he applied himſelf both to Senate and People, and with *Pompey*'s Aſſiſtance, procured of them the Governments of *Illyricum*, *Tranſalpine*, and *Ciſalpine Gaul*, contrary to all Law, for five Years together, and thereby furniſhed himſelf with an Army, to conquer the World.

Year of ROME 695. §. 19. Under the next *Conſulſhip* of *Calpurnius Piſo*, and *Gabinius Nepos*, the *Triumvirate* ſtill continued to govern in *Rome*, by the *Conſuls* themſelves, who were their Creatures. *Lucullus*, *Cato*, and *Cicero*, were almoſt the only dignified Men, who adhered ſteddily to the Intereſts of the Republick; and the *Conſuls* now gave *Clodius* full Liberty, to vent all his Fury on the latter. Nevertheleſs, the *Tribune* was forced to have recourſe to Craft and Cunning to compaſs his Ruin; and his firſt Step §. 20, was to gain the Affections of the People. This he did, by paſſing Laws favourable to them; then he obliged both *Knights* and Senators, by leſſening the Power the *Cenſors* had of degrading them; and in the laſt place, paid his Court to the *Conſuls*, by procuring them large Provinces. *Cicero* had too much Sagacity not to ſee the Tendency of all this, and ſecured himſelf a faithful Friend in *Nimnius*, another of the *Tribunes*, who ſo effectu-

393d Conſulſhip.

Cæſar begins his Conſulſhip with moderation;

gains the Affections of the Commons by an Agrarian Law;

Pompey marries his Daughter;

Cæſar threatens Cato with Baniſhment;

gains the good-will of the Knights.

The JULIAN LAWS.

Cicero exclaims againſt the whole Triumvirate; who reſolve to ruin him, by enabling his Enemy Clodius, *to do ſo.*

Cæſar marries Calpurnia, *and gets 3 great Provinces for 5 Years together.*

394th Conſulſhip.

Clodius, to ruin Cicero, *pays Court to the People, then to the Knights and Senate.*

Ninnius *opposes* Clodius.

effectually oppoſed all the Attempts of *Clodius*, that he could not proceed. *Cæſar* therefore and *Pompey* both baſely condeſcended to aſſure the Orator, that *Clodius* would not hurt him; *Clodius* himſelf confirmed it; and *Cicero* was ſo much deceived by theſe falſe Aſſurances, that he deſired *Ninnius* to deſiſt, and ſlept in Security. §. 21. In the mean Time, his Enemy returned to his old Game, and got a Law paſſed, which prevented the Prieſts and *Augurs* from interrupting him in his Deſigns. And now, all Things being ready, he got the Law accepted, at which all theſe Preparations aimed, *viz. That whoever had been concerned in the Death of a* Roman Citizen, *before the People had paſſed Sentence on him, ſhould be deemed guilty of Treaſon, and puniſhed as a State Criminal. Cicero*, tho' not named, was plainly the Perſon aimed at in this Law, and he put on Mourning; young *Craſſus*, the Son of the *Triumvir*, attended him at the Head of 20000 young *Romans*; the *Knights* declared for him; and the Senate were very near paſſing a Decree, ordering the People to appear in Mourning, as in a Time of publick Calamity. But *Clodius* oppoſed all this, at the Head of a great Army of *Banditti*; and the Orator debaſed himſelf greatly, by ſhewing too much Meanneſs of Spirit, and condeſcending to too mean Applications. §. 22. Among others, he aſked Advice of *Cæſar*, who offered to take him with him into *Gaul*, as his Lieutenant General, which would have ſecured him; and afterwards applied himſelf to his old Friend *Pompey*, who treacherouſly adviſed him to reject *Cæſar*'s Offer, and rely on himſelf. This flattering Counſel, induced him to reject *Cæſar*'s Offers, who thereupon declared himſelf an open Enemy; and when, after *Clodius* had ſilenced and ſubdued all the reſt of his Friends, he had recourſe to *Pompey*, as his laſt Reſort; §. 23, the perfidious *Triumvir* baſely gave him up, and refuſed to ſupport him. *Clodius* had therefore nothing to do, but get his Law, (which had been only clandeſtinely paſſed) confirmed; and make the Application. Accordingly, he aſſembled the *Comitia* without the Gates of *Rome*, that *Cæſar* might be preſent at them, and there it was confirmed without Oppoſition. This convinced *Cicero*. that his Ruin was reſolved on, §. 24, and having called together his Friends, according to the Advice of ſome of them, left *Rome* at Midnight, and reſolved to retire to *Sicily*, to the *Prætor Vigilius*, who owed his Fortune to him. But the ungrateful Governour refuſed him admittance into the Iſland; and then he went to *Dyrrachium*, where he diſcovered ſo much dejection and meanneſs of Spirit, as were a Reproach to his great Abilities, and the Philoſophy he profeſſed. In the mean Time, *Clodius* got him condemned for Contumacy; confiſcated his Effects, (which to the immortal Honour of the Exile no body would buy, when expoſed to ſale) burnt his Houſes, and conſecrated the Ground on which his City-Houſe ſtood, to the Goddeſſes, *Peace* and *Liberty*.

Pompey *and* Cæſar *join in baſely deceiving* Cicero.

Clodius *paſſes the Law aimed at* Cicero,

who demeans himſelf on this Occaſion.

Pompey *treacherouſly adviſes him to rely on* him, *and then baſely gives him up.*

He flees from Rome *in the Night,* Vigilius *is ungrateful, and he repairs to* Greece, *is condemned, and his Houſes burnt.*

§. 25. Thus *Clodius* triumphed at *Rome*, but *Cato* ſtill thwarted him in his pernicious Attempts; and therefore he reſolved to baniſh from thence, this rigid Republican likewiſe. In the firſt place, he got the People of *Rome* to paſs the moſt unjuſt Decree poſſible, purely to gratify a private Reſentment of his; and then another, to oblige *Cato* to put the firſt in execution. Theſe *virtuous Romans*, without the leaſt Pretence of Right to them, ordered the King of *Cyprus* to be deprived of his Dominions; and the rigid *Cato* had ſo little Senſe of Juſtice to Foreigners, as to obey, and execute thoſe wicked Orders.

Rome *moſt unjuſtly depoſes the King of* Rhodes; *and* Cato *takes poſſeſſion of his Kingdom.*

§. 26. When *Cicero* and *Cato* were gone, the *Triumviri* reigned without controul; and *Cæſar* repaired to *Gaul* in ſuch haſte, that he is ſaid to have reached the Banks of *The Rhone* in eight Days. The *Helvetii* ſent an Embaſſy to him, to deſire leave to paſs through the Country of the *Allobroges*, and he gave them an ambiguous Anſwer, in order to gain Time to fortify himſelf, and then denied their Requeſt. They therefore appeared in a Body to force their way, and then unable to reſiſt them with the few Troops he had, *Cæſar* haſtened into *Italy*, and brought from thence five *Legions*. With theſe, §. 27, he attacked part of the *Helvetian* Army, as it was paſſing *The Saone*, and defeated it. Then he croſſed that River, and marched after the reſt, who deſired Peace with him; but upon demanding Hoſtages they retired, beat the *Roman* Cavalry which haraſſed them, and after ſome Time, the *Roman* Army began to want Proviſions. *Cæſar* had none but the *Ædui*, the faithful Allies of *Rome*, to depend on for them; and there was now among thoſe People, §. 28, a young Lord, named *Dumnorix*, who deſigning to make himſelf Sovereign in his Country, and deſtroy the *Roman* Army, had raiſed the Price, and increaſed the Scarcity of Corn, by removing it out of the Province: *Cæſar*, upon Enquiry, diſcovered the Secret, and pardoned *Dumnorix*, at the Intreaty of his Brother *Diviciacus*. Then he retired §. 29, towards *Bibracte*, the Capital of the *Ædui*, to

Cæſar *goes to* Tranſalpine Gaul.

defeats the Helvetii;

pardons the Treachery of Dumnorix;

facilitate the Conveyance of Corn to him, and the Enemy ſeeing him retreat, followed and attacked him. But he gained an entire Victory over them, in which he killed near 130000 of their People, and then permitted the reſt, the *Boii* only excepted, to return home, with Orders to rebuild their Houſes. Congratulations were brought to *Cæſar* from all Parts, and the *Ædui*, §. 30, deſired his Protection againſt *Arioviſtus*; King of the *Suevi* in *Germany*, who was come into *Gaul*, and intended to conquer it. *Cæſar* ſent him an Order to come to him; and upon receiving a haughty Anſwer, marched to *Veſontio*, the Capital of the *Sequani*, to prevent its being ſurprized by the *German* King. §. 31. There the *Roman* Troops received ſuch Accounts of the formidable Stature and Looks of the *Germans* as terrified them. *Cæſar* therefore called a Council of War, and ſo ſtrongly reproached them with their Fears, that they were aſhamed of them, and when he was come within ſix Miles of *Arioviſtus*, the King deſired an Interview, which was readily granted. §. 32. At this Interview, both the *Roman* and the *German* ſhewed great Haughtineſs to each other; nevertheleſs the King deſired that Deputies might be ſent him, to treat in an amicable Manner, and *Cæſar* ſent them. But as ſoon as they came to his Camp, *Arioviſtus* treated them as Spies, immediately decamped, and poſted his Troops ſo as to intercept the *Roman* Convoys. This obliged the *Pro-Conſul* to divide his Troops, and pitch a ſecond Camp, which he fortified in ſpight of the Enemy. Soon after this, §. 33, he marched all his *Legions* up to the *German* Trenches, which forced *Arioviſtus* to come to a Battle, in which he was intirely defeated, his Troops cut in Pieces, and had much Difficulty to eſcape croſs the *Rhine*. After this Victory *Cæſar* returned to *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and there made his Preparations for the next Year.

marches againſt Arioviſtus,

has an Interview with him,

entirely defeats him, and returns to Italy.

§. 34. At *Rome*, *Clodius*, ſenſible of the Superiority *Cæſar* was gaining over *Pompey*, inſulted him, and talked of diſannulling his Acts, during his Adminiſtration in the Eaſt. He alſo took *Tigranes* out of the Hands in which *Pompey* had placed him, and the *Aſiatick* Prince was gone for *Armenia*, where he would probably raiſe new Troubles. Theſe Things rouzed *Pompey* out of his Lethargy, who was grown ſo uxorious, that he neglected every Thing for the Company of his beloved *Julia*; and his own Intereſt now led him to think of recalling his old Friend *Cicero*, whom he had ſo baſely deſerted. This could no otherwiſe be done than by a Decree of the Senate, or of the People; and the latter being impracticable, as long as *Clodius* tyrannized over the Commons, he made it his Buſineſs to ſeek out all the Friends he could to *Cicero* among the Senators. Theſe were very numerous, but the Oppoſition of the *Conſuls* was ſo great, that they could do nothing for the Exile this Year, which was remarkable for the Profuſion of *Æmilius Scaurus*, the *Ædile*, who ſquandered away the immenſe Sums his Father had left him, in a magnificent Theatre. It was built in a new Form, with a Magnificence not before known in *Rome*, and large enough to hold 80000 Perſons.

Clodius *inſults* Pompey,

who for his own ſake, thinks of recalling Cicero.

The Theater of Æmilius Scaurus.

Year of ROME 696. The next Year, §. 36, the firſt Thing the new *Conſuls Lentulus* and *Cæcilius* propoſed in the Senate, was the recalling of *Cicero*, which met with a general Approbation; but when the Affair was brought before the People, *Clodius* appeared armed in the *Comitium*, at the Head of a Company of *Gladiators* to oppoſe it with open Violence. Then *Milo*, §. 38, the Head of the *Tribunes* hired another Company of *Gladiators*, to repel Force with Force; the *Conſcript Fathers* paſſed the Decree, with every Circumſtance of Honour to the illuſtrious Exile which could be contrived; and when it was brought before the People to confirm it, they readily did ſo, notwithſtanding the warm Oppoſition of *Clodius*.

395th Conſulſhip.

Cicero *is recalled*;

§. 38. In the mean Time, *Cicero*, informed of what paſſed at *Rome*, came to *Dyrrachium*, was received with the higheſt Marks of Diſtinction, and conducted, both on the Road and into the City, with a much more glorious Kind of *Triumph* than that of inſulting over the Miſeries of unfortunate Captives.

returns to Rome *with great Honour*;

§. 39. After his Return, he ſoon began to aſſume his former Aſcendant, procured *Pompey* a Commiſſion over all the Ports of *The Mediterranean* for five Years, and got himſelf reſtored to his Repoſe, his Dignity, and his Eſtate, with almoſt the unanimous Conſent of all Orders of Men; but chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Conſul Lentulus*, of *Pompey*, and of *Milo*.

and is reſtored to his Dignity.

§. 40. During theſe Tranſactions at *Rome*, *Gabinius*, who governed *Syria* as *Pro-Conſul*, had found *Judæa* in a Flame. *Alexander*, the Son of *Ariſtobulus*, was repairing the Walls of *Jeruſalem*, which *Pompey* had demoliſhed; and the *Pro-Conſul* joined *Hyrcanus*, defeated *Ariſtobulus*, and after he had divided *Judæa* into five Diſtricts, ſettled it in Peace. But the Tranſactions abroad, §. 41, which moſt engaged the Attention of the Republick, were thoſe of *Cæſar*. He, not content with the Poſſeſſions and Alliances which *Rome* had in *Gaul*, reſolved

Gabinius *defeats* Ariſtobulus.

Cæſar *unjuſtly attacks the* Gauls,

resolved to ſubdue that whole Continent; and began with the People who were at the greateſt diſtance from *Italy*, the moſt numerous and warlike in themſelves, and ſeemed to be moſt out of his reach. §. 42. Early in the Spring, his Lieutenant *Labienus* ſent him Word, That all the Nations of *Belgic Gaul* had conſpired againſt *Rome*. His Victories had given them umbrage; and they, fearing to be attacked, entered into Meaſures for their Defence. Indeed the *Rhemi*, upon *Cæſar*'s Approach, ſubmitted; but the reſt of the *Belgæ* choſe *Galba* King of the *Sueſſones* their Generaliſſimo, aſſembled an Army of near 150000 Men, and *Galba* §. 43, came and attacked *Bibrax*, a City of the *Rhemi*, for ſubmitting to *Cæſar*. The *Pro-Conſul*, upon this News, ſent Troops thither who raiſed the Siege; and afterwards came to a Battle with *Galba*, in which he

defeats Galba;

ſo entirely defeated him, that the *Gallic* King called a Council, in which it was agreed, to diſband the Army, and return every one to his own Country. Soon after this Victory, §. 44, *Cæſar* appeared before *Noviodunum*, a City of

takes Noviodunum;

the *Sueſſones*, and the Inhabitants were ſo terrified at the Sight of his Machines, that they ſurrendered. The *Bellovaci* alſo gave way to the Storm, and implored the Clemency of the Conqueror, as ſoon as he appeared before their Capital; and the *Ambiani* voluntarily ſurrendered; but the *Nervii*, a fierce Nation, joined the *Atrebates* and *Veromandui*, and when they had ſecured their Wives and Children in inacceſſible Places, ſtood on their Defence. In the mean Time, §. 45, this Deſtroyer of Mankind, the invincible *Cæſar*, marched towards the *Nervii*, and had he not changed the Order uſually obſerved by the *Romans* in a March, he would very probably have been defeated by them. They attacked

reduces the Nervii;

him with the Fury of brave Men whoſe All was at ſtake, and reduced him to very great diſtreſs; but at laſt he prevailed, after almoſt all this warlike Race had periſhed in the Battle; and then their old Men, and Women, and Children, gave up their Cities and Liberty to the Conqueror. From them §. 46, the renowned Hero marched againſt the *Advatici*, who pretended to deliver up their Arms and ſubmit; but treacherouſly kept back ſome of them, and made an attack on the *Romans* in the Night. This ſo provoked the mighty *Cæſar*, that he broke down their City-Gates the next Day, ſlew as many of the Inhabitants as he

kills and enſlaves the Advatici;

thought proper, and ſold the reſt of them, amounting to no leſs than 53000 Souls, into Slavery. At the ſame Time, *P. Craſſus*, one of his Lieutenants, ſubdued no leſs than ſeven other Nations, and took Poſſeſſion of their Cities; and the Fame of this, brought the *Pro-Conſul* Ambaſſadors with Offers of Submiſſion from the Nations beyond *The Rhine*.

employs the Money, of which he had robbed the Temples, in Bribery. Cato's *great Juſtice.*

§. 47. At *Rome*, his Exploits raiſed his Reputation, and his Party viſibly increaſed. He employed the prodigious Sums he had heaped up in *Gaul*, chiefly by robbing the Temples of their Treaſures, in purchaſing himſelf Friends in *Italy*. His moſt obſtinate Enemy was the rigid *Cato*, whoſe Love of his Country, and ſtrict Regard to Virtue was ſuch, that he had very unjuſtly plundered the *Cypriots* to the Value of almoſt a Million and a half *Sterling*, and brought it very ſcrupulouſly to the publick Treaſury, without taking any Thing to himſelf. When he was ready to land, he ſourly declined the Honours the People would have done him, and afterwards had ſome Conteſt with *Cicero*; but his Regard for the publick Good ſoon reconciled him to the Orator. §. 48.

396*th Conſulſhip.* Auletes *prevents his being dethroned by the* Romans, *by buying* Cæſar *and* Pompey; *in vain has recourſe to them when his Wealth was exhauſted*; *but prevails on* Gabinius *by great Promiſes,*

His Weight and Intereſt were likewiſe increaſed, by the Acceſſion of *Marcius Philippus*, his Wife's Father, and his avowed Friend *Cornelius Lentulus*, to the *Conſulate*; in which, their moſt important Buſineſs was, ſettling the Affair of the King of *Egypt*. *Ptolomy Auletes*, a weak Prince, had begun his Reign there in 690, and the ambitious Republick had formed a Deſign of reducing his Kingdom to a *Province*. *Auletes* had prevented this by buying *Cæſar* and *Pompey*; and being obliged to oppreſs his People, to raiſe the Money he had given his Patrons, the *Alexandrians* had driven him from the Throne, and he had fled to *Rome* for Refuge. There he could do nothing for want of Money, and he therefore had gone to *Cyprus* to *Cato*, who gave him good Advice, but he refuſed to follow it. In the mean Time, §. 49, the *Alexandrians* had given their Crown to *Berenice* his Daughter; and the Queſtion at *Rome* now was, who ſhould be appointed to go and reſtore *Auletes*. *Pompey* and *Lentulus Spinther* contended for it; but *Porcius Cato*, a *Tribune of the People*, §. 50, prevented any Appointment of that ſort, by producing a pretended Prophecy out of the *Sybilline* Books, to the contrary. §. 51. *Auletes* therefore, when thus diſappointed, applied himſelf to *Gabinius*, then *Pro-Conſul* of *Syria*, and by Promiſes of great Sums, prevailed on the *Roman* to undertake his Reſtoration. He marched to *Egypt*, and through the Aſſiſtance of the famous *Mark Anthony*, who firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a Soldier in this Expedition,

Year of *ROME* 697.

defeated and killed *Archelaus* the Husband of *Berenice*, who commanded the *Egyptian* Army, and placed *Auletes* on the Throne.

§. 52. In the mean Time, *Galba*, one of *Cæsar*'s Lieutenants in *Gaul*, was attacked in his Winter Quarters at *Octodurus*, by the *Gauls*; but he killed above 10000 10000, burnt *Octodurus*, and marched into the Country of the *Allobroges*, to spend the rest of the Winter there. During these Expeditions, *Cæsar* §. 53, visited *Illyricum* which was a Part of his Province; and there received the joyful News, that a War was broke out in *Celtic Gaul*. The *Veneti*, and some other Nations near them, first endeavoured to recover their Hostages, and then declared for War. *Cæsar* therefore, knowing their chief Strength consisted in their Ships, ordered a Fleet to be fitted out to oppose them, went thither himself, and when he had beat them in a bloody Fight at Sea, and reduced them, he put their Senators to Death, and sold the rest for Slaves. §. 54. At the same Time, *Titurius Sabinus*, whom he had detached against the *Unelli*, defeated *Viridorix* their Chief, and subdued them and the *Aulerci* and *Lexovii*: And *Crassus*, whom he had sent to *Aquitain*, §. 55, besieged the Capital of the *Sociates*, who submitted, and delivered up their Arms. But a Lord of the Country coming unexpectedly to their Relief, they fell on the *Romans*, and *Crassus*, after he had reduced them, was so generous, as to pardon the hasty Rage of these brave Men, who were reduced to despair. Nevertheless, the rest of the *Aquitani* still refused to submit; *Crassus* therefore marched against them, killed almost 30000 *Gauls* and *Spaniards* in one Battle, and by this single Victory, reduced all *Aquitain*. §. 57. And now, the *Morini* and *Menapii*, being the only Nations in *Gaul* who were not disarmed, *Cæsar* himself marched against them. But they retired to inaccessible Fastnesses, like wild Beasts to their Dens; and therefore all he could do, was to burn and ravage the whole Country; after which, he repassed *The Alpes*, as usual, to spend some Months in *Cisalpine Gaul*.

§. 58. From thence he influenced all Affairs at *Rome*, and was the chief Author of all the Disturbances there. He encouraged his chief Agent *Clodius* in his Attempt to pull down *Cicero*'s new House by Violence; and tho' the Orator, through *Milo*'s Assistance, prevented it, he either thought it not safe, or not prudent, to extend his Invectives to the *Pro-Consul*, who set the audacious *Tribune* at work. As for *Pompey*, §. 59, whose Glory began to be eclipsed by that of *Cæsar*, Policy only, and the Influence of *Julia*, kept him from an open Breach with his Father-in-Law. Nevertheless, as both he and *Crassus* were desirous of the *Consulship*, they came even to *Cæsar*'s Camp, to desire his Concurrence and Assistance; and *Cæsar* gladly closed with the Proposal, to keep out *Domitius Ænobarbus*, who had openly declared himself his Enemy. And accordingly, he managed Matters so well with his Money, §. 60, that after a Tumult raised by *Clodius*, on the Day of the *Comitia*, in which *Ænobarbus* narrowly escaped with his Life, an *Interregnum* ensued; and soon after that, *Crassus* and *Pompey* were declared *Consuls* without Opposition, and took Possession of their Office the same Day.

Year of *ROME* 698.

Gauls. Cæsar *rejoices to hear the* Veneti *declare for War*; *beats them, and executes their Senators.* *The* Unelli *subdued by* Titurius. *The Generosity of* Crassus, *who reduces all* Aquitain. Cæsar *returns to* Cisalpine *Gaul, and excites* Clodius *to commit Violences in* Rome. Pompey *and* Crassus *come to his Camp, to desire his Assistance in getting the* Consulship. *397th Consulship.*

BOOK LXIII.

§. 1. UNDER these *Consuls*, *Cæsar* was no longer apprehensive of being recalled from *Gaul*, and he went thither to oppose the *Usipites* and *Tenchtheri*, two *German* Nations; who being driven out of their own Country by their Neighbours the *Suevi*, had crossed *The Rhine*, and were going to settle themselves in *Belgica*. As soon as he appeared, the *Germans* sent him a Deputation, offering to join him, if he would assign them Lands; to which he coldly answered, that all he could do was, to desire the *Ubii* to give them a Settlement. Then they desired Time to treat with the *Ubii*, and in the *Interim*, treacherously attacked the *Roman* Squadrons, and killed 74 Men. In this Action, two *Gauls*, Brothers, of the *Roman* side, behaved themselves very heroically in defence of each other; and one was killed over the other's Body. §. 2. *Cæsar* exasperated at this Perfidiousness, immediately marched after the *Usipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, and made such a Slaughter of them, that of 400000 Souls very few escaped. After this, he resolved to make an Incursion into *Germany*, threw a Bridge over *The Rhine*, plundered and sacked the Country of the *Sicambri*, terrified the *Suevi*, and finished this famous Expedition in 18 Days. And now, §. 3,

The Heroism of two Gauls. Cæsar *subdues the* Tenchtheri, *and enters* Germany.

goes into Britain.

§. 3, as the Nations of the *Britiſh* Iſlands had declared themſelves againſt him, almoſt as much as the *Germans*, he determined to puniſh them likewiſe. To this end, he got a Fleet ready, ſailed over to *Britain*, got the better of the Inhabitants, who with great Bravery oppoſed his Landing, defeated them again, ordered them to ſend him Hoſtages, and returned to *Gaul*. There he put his Troops into Winter-Quarters, and then repaſſed the *Alpes*, and came to *Inſubria*.

The Trebonian *Law*,

§. 4. Whilſt *Cæſar* was thus employed in *The Gauls*, *Pompey* and *Craſſus* governed at *Rome* very arbitrarily, without regard to either Senate or People; and *C. Trebonius* propoſed it to the *Tribes*, to put theſe *Conſuls* upon a level with *Cæſar*; by making *Craſſus* Governour of *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Macedon*, and *Pompey* of the two *Spains* and *Africa*, for five Years. *Cato* oppoſed this pernicious Propoſal, till he was ſent to Priſon; and then *Cæſar*'s Party, who ſaw it tended to oppreſs him, whoſe Commiſſion was near expiring, continued the Oppoſition, till they had got a Prolongation of his Government of the *Gauls*, for five Years longer. Then §. 5, the *Trebonian* Law paſſed without further difficulty; and *Pompey*, whoſe Pride and Vanity were greatly ſoothed, by the Court that was paid him at *Rome*, choſe to ſtay there during his *Conſulate*, and ſent ſome Lieutenants into the *Spains*, to govern them in his Abſence. But *Craſſus*

oppoſed by Cato *and* Cæſar, *but afterwards paſſed.*

Craſſus *goes to* Aſia.

§. 6, was much intent on going to *Aſia*. He was extremely deſirous of engaging the *Parthians*, which the artful *Cæſar* preſſed him to do, and thereby drew him into a Snare. He embarked at *Brunduſium*, made a Port of *Galatia*, and advanced to the further end of *Aſia*. However, before his Departure,

The Conſuls *attempts to reform the* Romans.

§. 7, the *Conſuls* undertook to reform ſome great Enormities at *Rome*. The firſt was, the notorious Corruption of the Judges; and their Edicts on this Head, did them Honour. Another Evil they pretended to rectify, was the ſelling of Suffrages; but this they did with a very ill Grace, becauſe they were known to have bought them. And the third Law they propoſed was, to reform Luxury; of which they were ſo notoriouſly guilty themſelves, that the People laughed them out of their Attempt. Nor was this all. Theſe Airs of a Reformer §. 8, began to ſink *Pompey*'s Credit; and in order to recover it, he built a magnificent Theater of Stone, and had recourſe to thoſe *Shows*, of which the *Romans* were exceſſively fond. This People, who ſo contemptuouſly ſtiled all other Nations *barbarous*, greatly delighted in the moſt ſavage Barbarities; the ſeeing wild Beaſts and Men, devour and butcher one another for their Diverſion; and on this Occaſion, *Pompey* produced 500 Lions and 18 Elephants, to be mangled and killed for their Entertainment. Thus he ſpent his *Conſulate* in Amuſements, always well pleaſed, as long as he could rule in the Senate, and the *Comitium*; and without regard to Law, or Precedents, raiſed an Army, and kept it up in *Italy*, to put himſelf on a level with the two other *Triumviri*.

Pompey's *Theater.*

The Barbarity of the Romans *in their Diverſions.*

Pompey's *idle Amuſements.*

398th Conſulſhip.

§. 9. The next Year, *Domitius Ænobarbus*, and *Claudius Pulcher*, ſucceeded to the *Conſulſhip*. The former was an avowed Enemy to all the *Triumviri*, and *Cato*, now *Prætor*, was in a Condition to aſſiſt him. But as *Pompey* had an Army at the Gates of *Rome*, *Cæſar* another in the Weſt, and *Craſſus* a third in the Eaſt, they were out of the Reach of the *Conſul* and *Prætor*; and the Attention of the *Romans* was chiefly fixed, on the two Generals in the Eaſt and Weſt. In the Eaſt, §. 10, *Craſſus* marched into *Meſopotamia*, ſubject to the *Parthians*, a very brave and warlike People; and many Cities ſurrendered to him there. The only one which made any Reſiſtance, was *Zenodotia*, which pretended to receive a *Roman* Garriſon, and as ſoon as they entered it, cut them in pieces. *Craſſus* therefore took the City by Aſſault, puniſhed the Governour as he deſerved for his Treachery, and made his Soldiers give him the Title of *Imperator*, for this ſingle Conqueſt. Then leaving only 7000 Foot and 100 Horſe in *Meſopotamia*, he went to *Antioch* to take Poſſeſſion of his Government, and drove his infamous Predeceſſor *Gabinius* from thence. §. 11. *Gabinius*, as ſoon as he returned to *Rome*, was warmly accuſed by *Cicero*, for reſtoring the *Egyptian* King without Orders; but being protected both by *Pompey* and *Cæſar* he was acquitted. Nevertheleſs, he was proſecuted a ſecond Time at the Tribunal of *Cato* the *Prætor*; and tho' *Cicero* proſtituted his Character, by appearing an Advocate for a Villain, whom he had juſt before charged with the greateſt Crimes, he was condemned, and baniſhed. §. 12. But this did not terrify his Succeſſor *Craſſus*, in *Syria*. Tho' rich almoſt to a Proverb, his Love of Money increaſed with his Wealth; and he ſacrilegiouſly robbed the Temple of God at *Jeruſalem*, and that of *Hierapolis* in *Cœlo-Syria*, and uſed all kinds of Oppreſſion, to get more.

Year of *ROME* 699.

Craſſus *takes* Zenodotia.

Gabinius *accuſed.*

Cicero *proſtitutes his Character.*

Gabinius *baniſhed.*

The Sacrilege of Craſſus.

§. 13. Whilſt *Pompey* was unlearning the Art of War at *Rome*, wholly intent on pleaſing the People, and his Wife *Julia*; and whilſt *Craſſus* was diſhonouring himſelf in *Syria* by his Oppreſſions; *Cæſar* was intent on another Expedition to the *Britiſh* Iſlands. This was firſt retarded by *Indutiomarus*, a Chief of the *Treviri*, who raiſed an Inſurrection among them, but ſubmitted as ſoon as *Cæſar* drew near him; and afterwards by the Revolt of *Dumnorix*, an *Æduan* Lord, who was purſued and killed by the *Roman* Cavalry. But after theſe two Obſtructions were removed, *Cæſar* embarked with five *Legions* and 2000 Horſe, and landed in *Britain* without Oppoſition. There, §. 14 as ſoon as he had found a proper Place for his Camp, he ſent out to diſcover the Enemy, found them, put them to flight, and drove them from their Entrenchments in a large Wood. Then, *Caſſivelaunus*, the King of a Country on the North ſide of *The Thames*, appeared with a larger Army than *Cæſar* had yet ſeen in the Iſland, and fought ſeveral fierce Battles with him. But at laſt, the *Pro-Conſul* defeated them, and reſolved to penetrate into the Dominions of *Caſſivelaunus*.

Cæſar *returns to* Britain; *defeats* Caſſivelaunus,

§. 15. To this end, he bravely forded *The Thames* in ſpight of all the Oppoſition of the *Britons*; and *Caſſivelaunus* immediately diſmiſſed his Army, and kept only 4000 of his Charioteers with him. But with theſe he haraſſed the *Romans* to ſo great a degree, that *Cæſar* would probably have found it very difficult to have ſubdued him, had it not been for *Mandrubatius*, a Prince of the *Trinobantes*. This Prince, whoſe Father *Caſſivelaunus* had killed, joined the *Romans*; and then *Caſſivelaunus*, after ſome Reſiſtance in *Kent* without Succeſs, ſubmitted to become tributary, and gave Hoſtages. In the mean Time, §. 16, the excellent *Julia*, who was in a manner the Support of the Republick, died in Child-Bed at *Rome*; and the News of the Loſs of his Daughter greatly abated *Cæſar*'s Joy at his Conqueſt; and he returned to *Gaul*. At his Return, §. 17, he found a Famine in *Gaul*, which obliged him to divide his Troops, and put them in different Quarters, for their better Subſiſtence. This gave the *Eburones* an Opportunity to make an Inſurrection againſt *Sabinus* and *Cotta*, whom *Cæſar* poſted in their Country, with only one *Legion*, and five *Cohorts*; and they beſieged the *Roman* Camp. At the ſame Time, *Ambiorix* a *Gallic* Chief, pretending Friendſhip, told them, that all the *Gallic* Nations were coming upon them, and offered to conduct them ſafe through his Dominions, to *Cæſar* or *Labienus*. The *Romans*, in this Diſtreſs, accepted the Offer, put themſelves under his Guidance, and he treacherouſly led them into an Ambuſcade, and they were almoſt all cut in pieces. §. 18. *Ambiorix*, elated with this Succeſs, proclaimed it in the neighbouring Nations, and then the *Advatici* roſe, and came to attack *Quintus Cicero*, whom *Cæſar* had poſted among them, with one *Legion*. *Cicero* defended himſelf with great Gallantry, ſent *Cæſar* Word of his Danger, and bravely ſtood a formidable Siege, till the *Pro Conſul* came to his Relief, and defeated the Enemy. §. 19. The News of this Victory ſoon reached *Labienus*, who was likewiſe in Danger from the *Rhemi*, (among whom *Cæſar* had quartered him, with a *Legion*) and encouraged him to ſtand on his Defence. *Indutiomarus*, whom the *Senones* had joined, came and inſulted him in his Camp. But the *Roman*, after pretending Fear for ſome Time, made a Sally on the Enemy, put them to flight, and killed *Indutiomarus*. And this gave *Cæſar* a little more quiet during the reſt of the Campaign, which was the moſt difficult, as well as moſt glorious, of any he had made in *Gaul*; and in which he loſt ſo many Men, that he was forced to have recourſe to *Pompey*, who was weak enough to ſend him two of his *Legions*.

and with much difficulty ſubdues him.

Julia *dies at* Rome.

Cæſar *returns to* Gaul.

The Eburones *riſe.*

Ambiorix *betrays* Cotta, *and deſtroys his Troops.*

The Advatici *attack* Q. Cicero.

Labienus *is inſulted by* Indutiomarus, *defeats and kills him.*

Pompey *ſends* Cæſar *two of his* Legions.

§. 20. *Pompey* was blind to *Cæſar*'s Succeſs; but *Cato* foreſaw the Evils he was bringing on the Republick, tho' it was out of his Power to prevent them. All he could do, was to diſcourage and diſcountenance Luxury, and to endeavour to prevent the buying of Votes at Elections. This he did by a Law for that purpoſe, and thereby incurred the Hatred of the ambitious Rich, whom he was labouring to deprive of a ſure Way of obtaining Honours; and of the lazy Poor, whom he would have deprived of a Means of living without Labour. Neither did the Law itſelf put a Stop to the Evil, §. 21, when the Election of *Tribunes* come on, the Candidates found Means to buy Suffrages a new way, to evade the Law; and would have ſucceeded by it, if *Mutius Scævola*, a true Republican, had not found Means to put off the Elections till the *Conſular* Year was expired, and then a long *Interregnum* enſued.

Cato *endeavours to prevent Bribery by a Law, but in vain.*

§. 22. During theſe Tranſactions at *Rome*, *Craſſus* advanced towards *Meſopotamia*, where the *Romans* he had left behind him had been beaten by *Surena*; and in ſpight of the Remonſtrances of his Officers, reſolved to march into *Parthia*, and rejected the Advice of *Artabazes* King of *Armenia*, which was, that he ſhould enter *Parthia* by the Mountains of *Armenia*. §. 23. He came

Craſſus *madly marches into* Parthia,

came to *Zeugma*, on *The Euphrates*, and paſſed that River; and then wholly committed himſelf to the Guidance of two *Aſiatick* Princes, who betrayed him. They led him into barren and deſart Plains, where his Troops would have periſhed with Hunger if they had had no other Enemy, and then brought *Surena* §. 24 upon him. The *Parthian* General came, and attacked him in the *Parthian* Manner of Fighting, and made a great Slaughter of the *Legionaries*, who could neither ſtand their Ground nor purſue the Enemy. §. 25. At laſt the *Pro-Conſul*, tired with ſeeing his Men thus cruelly butchered, ordered his Son to purſue the Enemy with 1000 *Gallick* Horſe, which he had brought with him, and they did ſo with the utmoſt Bravery. Becauſe they could not otherwiſe affect the Enemy, whoſe Horſes were armed as well as themſelves, they crept under the Bellies of their Horſes, in order to wound them there, and make them throw their Riders. But it being all to no Purpoſe, young *Craſſus*, who was wounded, ordered his Attendant to kill him; ſome ſtabbed themſelves, and the reſt were almoſt all cut in Pieces. After this, the perfidious *Abgarus*, one of the *Aſiatick* Princes in whom *Craſſus* had confided, fell on the *Romans* which *Craſſus* had with him, and when the Night came on, the Enemy retired to their Foreſts. §. 26. In this melancholy Situation, *Craſſus* and his Officers thought it moſt adviſeable to retire, if poſſible, to *Carrhæ*, a neighbouring City, with the Remains of the Army; and *Craſſus* and *Caſſius* reached that Place with ſome of the Troops. In the mean Time *Surena* purſued them thither, and treacherouſly pretended to offer a Peace, which the *Romans* rejected, and thought it neceſſary to retreat to a more ſafe Aſylum. But *Craſſus*, in order to this, committed himſelf to the Guidance of one *Andromachus*, who was now become his Favourite; and he proved a Traytor as well as *Abgarus*, and led the Infantry in the Night to a Place where they were up to the Knees in Mire. In this Situation §. 28, *Surena* inveſted them with his Cavalry the next Day; *Craſſus* was killed, and the reſt either ſurrendered or were put to the Sword; and the *Parthians* brought the Head of *Craſſus* to their King, who ordered melted Gold to be poured into his Mouth. Thus periſhed the avaritious *Pro-Conſul*, whoſe Loſs was great to the Republick, becauſe he was the Cement of the Union between *Pompey* and *Cæſar*. After his Death *Pompey* would bear no Rival, *Cæſar* would admit of no Superior.

is betrayed by two Aſiatick *Princes,*

his Troops cut in pieces by Surena,

and his Son killed;

is again betrayed,

ſlain, and the Parthians *pour melted Gold into his Mouth.*

§. 28. *Pompey* fomented Diſcord to ſuch a Degree at *Rome*, that he got the Elections of the great Officers poſtponed for ſeven Months, and thereby changed the whole Form of the Government. There were no *Conſuls* to give Law to the whole Republick; no *Prætors* to adminiſter Juſtice to particular Perſons; no *Tribunes of the People* to govern the *Comitia*. And then he got *Lucceius*, one of his Creatures, to propoſe it to the People to make him *Dictator*. This *Cato* vehemently oppoſed; and then *Pompey*, for fear of creating Odium to himſelf, got *Domitius Calvinus* and *Valerius Meſſalla* choſen *Conſuls*. But this did not reſtore Peace, the five remaining Months of their Adminiſtration were ſpent in Factions and Maſſacres.

Pompey *rules arbitrarily at* Rome.

399*th Conſulſhip.*

Year of *ROME* 700.

§. 29. *Cæſar*, on the other hand, was ſecuring his Conqueſts in *Tranſalpine Gaul*; *Ambiorix*, the *Nervii*, *Advatici*, and *Menapii*, had revolted, at the Inſtigation of the *Treviri*, and the Revolt had ſpread to other Nations. He therefore ſucceſſively reduced the *Carnuti* and *Menapii*, and then marched to the *Treviri* and *Eburones*. The former he found already ſubdued by *Labienus*; and, after he had croſſed *The Rhine* to puniſh the *Germans*, he §. 30, returned in Queſt of *Ambiorix* King of the *Eburones*, whom he endeavoured to ſurprize. But *Ambiorix* made his Eſcape, and ordered all his People to retire to the Woods and Marſhes, whither no Army could follow them. Then *Cæſar* aſſembled the *Celtæ*, and perſuaded them to deſtroy the *Belgæ*, and when the former were ready to drive the latter out of their Hiding-Places, §. 31. 2000 *Sicambri* croſſed *The Rhine* and came and attacked *Q. Cicero* with ſuch Fury, that the *Legionaries* had great difficulty to preſerve their Camp. However, they at laſt repulſed the Enemy, and when *Cæſar* had removed their Fears of the *Germans*, he returned to *Inſubria*, there to guard againſt more important Evils to himſelf. He was afraid *Pompey* would gain ſuch a Superiority, as it would not be eaſy for him to conquer.

Cæſar *reduces the revolted* Gauls.

§. 32. *Rome* was now in a manner a Seat of War between the Candidates for Offices, who had each his little Army of Friends attending him, and committed continual Outrages. During theſe Diſturbances, *Clodius* and *Milo* met on the Road, and a Slave of the latter, ſtabbed the former, who was carried by his Servant to a neighbouring Inn, and *Milo* came himſelf and diſpatched him there. His Friends carried the Body to *Rome*, and placed it firſt near the *Roſtra*, and afterwards in the *Senator*'s Hall, where the Populace put a ſort of Funeral-Pile

Rome *little better than a Seat of War.*

Clodius *is killed by* Milo.

under it, and the Hall and ſome neighbouring Houſes were burnt with it. Then the Senate §. 33, to put a ſtop to theſe Diſorders, choſe *Pompey* ſole *Conſul*, and gave him an abſolute Authority; that is, they made him *Dictator* in every Thing but in Name. Nevertheleſs, *Cæſar* had more Intereſt with the People than his Rival, as appeared on this critical Occaſion. *Pompey* propoſed a Law which would have been to *Cæſar*'s Prejudice, but was forced to take off the hurtful Part of it, before he could get it paſſed. §. 34. Then he ordered *Milo* to be tried for the Death of *Clodius*; and, that he might appear impartial, the *Clodian* Faction alſo to be tried, for their Violences and Seditions. On the Day appointed for the Trial §. 35, *Milo*'s Accuſers were heard; and when *Cicero* came to ſpeak in Defence of his Friend, he was ſo intimidated by *Pompey*'s Preſence, and the Soldiers about him, that he could ſcarce open his Mouth; and *Milo*, for want of a proper Defence, was condemned to Baniſhment, and retired to *Marſeilles*. Thither *Cicero* ſent him the Speech he had made for him, and upon reading it he ſaid, That *if the Orator had been himſelf when he ſpoke it, he ſhould not have eaten ſo good Fiſh at* Rome *as he did there*. And now, §. 36, *Pompey* married the charming *Cornelia*, the Daughter of *Cæcilius Metellus*, and was as fond of her as he had been of *Julia*. This appeared by his reſcuing her Father out of the Hands of his Judges, when accuſed of Seditions and Murder, when at the ſame Time he ſhamefully refuſed the ſame Favour to his old Friend *Hypſæus*, who was included in the ſame Proſecution; and by his aſſociating *Metellus* with himſelf in the *Conſulſhip*. However, *Pompey* §. 37, was reſpected greatly in *Rome*, during his *Conſulſhip*, and his Arms feared. But he was only enjoying the Pleaſures of a tranſient Authority over an inconſtant People, whilſt his Rival was acquiring more ſolid Glory.

Pompey *choſen ſole Conſul.*

Milo *tried, and condemned.*

Cicero's *Cowardice.*

Pompey *marries Cornelia; his Ingratitude.*

Year of ROME 701.

§. 400*th Conſulſhip. He is much reſpected at* Rome.

§. 38. *Cæſar*, having tarried longer than uſual in *Inſubria*, the *Gauls* took up Arms in his Abſence, made *Vercingetorix*, a young and brave Prince, their Generaliſſimo, and almoſt all the Nations bordering on the Ocean, joined in the Revolt. §. 39. Upon Advice of this, the *Pro-Conſul* repaſſed *The Alps*, flew with incredible Expedition to *Narbonne*, from thence through Snow ſix Foot high, to the *Nervii*, and from thence to *Vienne*; placed Garriſons in proper Places; and gathered his ſcattered Troops together, with ſurpriſing Reſolution and Conduct. §. 40. *Vercingetorix* marched to *Gergovia*, a City which *Cæſar* had given to the *Ædui*, and he reſolved to relieve it. In his Way he took *Vellaunodunum*, a City of the *Senones*, in three Days; ſoon after *Genabum*; and then laid Siege to *Noviodunum* of the *Bituriges*. This brought *Vercingetorix* to its Defence, but when arrived, the Inhabitants were evacuating the Place.

Cæſar's *great Expedition and Conduct in* Gaul.

He takes ſeveral Towns,

§. 41. Then *Cæſar* ordered his Horſe to fight thoſe of *Vercingetorix*, and after he had ſupported them with 600 *Germans*, they put the *Arverni* to flight. His next Attempt was on *Avaricum*, one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in *Gaul*, tho' *Vercingetorix* had deſtroyed the whole Country by Fire for twenty Miles round; and after the *Romans* had been ſome Time before it, they had neither Bread, Fleſh, nor Proviſions of any Kind for ſeveral Days. Nevertheleſs §. 42, they perſevered in the Siege, and notwithſtanding a very brave Reſiſtance, took it by Storm, and made ſuch a Slaughter of the Garriſon, that of 40000 Men ſcarce 800 eſcaped. §. 43. The next Day *Vercingetorix* to encourage his Troops, told them that he ſhould ſoon draw off the reſt of the *Gallick* Nations from the *Romans*, and did ſo. The *Nitiobriges* revolted; the *Ædui* formed a treacherous Scheme of carrying off to *Vercingetorix* 10000 Men, whom they were to ſend to the *Romans*; and *Cæſar* §. 44, informed of this, left *Fabius* to guard his Camp before the City of *Gergovia*, the Capital of the *Arverni*, which he was beſieging in Sight of *Vercingetorix*; and went to meet the 10000 *Ædui*. §. 45. When he came to them they begged for Mercy, and were incorporated among the *Roman* Auxiliaries; but ſoon after the whole Nation of the *Ædui* ſhook off the *Roman* Yoke, and maſſacred all the *Italians* in their Capital. This made *Cæſar* uncertain what Meaſures to purſue; but obſerving that a Part of the Enemy's Camp was deſerted, §. 46, he attacked it, and the Aſſailants, contrary to his Orders, from thence made an Attack on the Town; but *Vercingetorix* defended it ſo effectually, that *Cæſar* loſt 700 Men in the Attack, and was forced to raiſe the Siege. From thence he haſtened to *Noviodunum*, where he had left his Military Cheſt, Baggage, and Proviſions; but the revolted *Ædui* had ſeized all, and ſet the City on Fire. Then *Cæſar* reſolving, if poſſible, to join his Lieutenant *Labienus*, forded the *Loire*, and marched to *Agendicum*. §. 47. *Labienus* had left his heavy Baggage there, taken *Metioſedum*, and forced the *Gauls* to burn *Lutetia*; and upon a Report of *Cæſar*'s Diſtreſs, he reſolved to march back to *Agendicum*, and conducted his Retreat with a Skill and Bravery which were much to his Credit.

beats Vercingetorix,

takes Avaricum;

beſieges Gergovia,

but is forced to raiſe the Siege.

Labienus *makes a fine Retreat.*

dit. *Camulogenus*, the *Gallick* General, attacked him with great Courage, but the *Roman* defeated him, reached *Agendicum*, and from thence went to meet *Cæsar*. §. 48. But notwithstanding this Defeat, almost all the Nations in *Celtica* joined in the Revolt, and *Vercingetorix* had the Resolution to come and attack *Cæsar*, who defeated him, and he was forced to retreat to *Alesia*, a Town of the *Mandubii*. *Cæsar* pursued him thither, and laid Siege to the Place.

Cæsar *besieges* Alesia.

§. 49. It was very advantageously situated, and *Vercingetorix*, when he had sent out Messengers to raise an Army for his Relief, shut himself up in it with 80000 Men. *Cæsar* surrounded it with a double Circumvallation, and guarded his Camp both inwards and outwards, with all possible Art and Care, intending to starve the Enemy; and the Messengers of *Vercingetorix* raised an Army of 160000 Men to raise the Siege. §. 50. In the mean Time, *Vercingetorix* began to be hard pressed by Famine, and after a Council of War had been held, he drove out all the useless Mouths from the Army and City; and *Cæsar* very inhumanly suffered the poor Wretches to perish within his Circumvallation, rather than accept of their Surrender. At length, the *Gallic* Army arrived, and they and *Vercingetorix* from the Town, made an attack on *Cæsar*'s Trenches, but in vain. After this, §. 51, the *Gauls* made three different Attacks, and fought three different Battles, at once; but the *Roman* with much Difficulty was victorious in all. And then, §. 52, *Vercingetorix* despairing of Success, surrendered, and *Cæsar* reduced all the *Gauls* in his Army, except the *Arverni* and *Ædui*. By sparing them, he hoped to reduce the two chief *Celtic* Nations to Obedience, and succeeded in it. Thus ended this Campaign; in which *Cæsar* is said to have gained immortal Glory, by murdering, starving, and enslaving, almost Millions of People, for standing up in defence of those Rights and Liberties, which he had before unjustly deprived them of.

His Inhumanity;

he takes Alesia;

his Glory.

BOOK LXIV.

§. 1. IN the East, the King of *Parthia* had put *Surena* to Death out of Jealousy, and sent his Son to the Gates of *Antioch* with a numerous Army. *Cassius*, with the 500 *Romans* he had left, and some *Asiatic* Levies, fought the *Parthian* General, and drove him as far as *Antigonia*, and afterwards drew him into an Ambuscade, and killed him. §. 2. At *Rome*, all due Preparations were making for the Election of new *Consuls*. One of the Candidates was the Philosophic *Cato*; who, when opposed by one who was under the greatest Obligations to him, said, *It is not at all strange: Men are governed by their Passions.* But the People preferred before him, *Claudius Marcellus* and *Sulpicius Rufus*, who were both in *Pompey*'s Interest. §. 3. *Marcellus* particularly was so entirely and blindly devoted to him, that he even proposed it to the Senate, to recall *Cæsar*, before his Time expired. And when *Pompey* himself exclaimed against so unjust an Attempt, *Marcellus* scourged §. 4, a *Coloniſt* of *Novocomum*, who was exempted from that Punishment by his Right of *Latinity*, to shew his disregard to *Cæsar*, who had founded that Colony. But *Cæsar* despised these Indignities, and applied himself to two Things, which were of great Consequence to him; one to get the Time of his Governments prolonged, at least till he could get the *Consulship*; and the other so to attach his Soldiers to him, as to have them entirely at his disposal; and these Points he pursued with an Address and Ability worthy of himself. Almost all his Officers were entirely devoted to him. The only one who left his Camp, was *Quintus Cicero*, who came from *Gaul* to attend his Brother *M. Tullius Cicero*, who, §. 5, by a late Law made by *Pompey*, was obliged to go and govern the Province that fell to his Lot, which was *Cilicia* and *Cyprus*. And there, the Orator not only supported his Character with Dignity, but performed such military Exploits, as induced his Soldiers to salute him *Imperator*. He gained a considerable Victory over the *Parthians*; and took *Pindenissum*, a strong and well provided Town, after a Siege of 57 Days. But *Bibulus*, §. 6, who governed the Province of *Syria*, was not so successful. His too ardent desire of a *Triumph*, made him take many false Steps. Whereas *Cicero*'s Conduct was blameless; and when he returned to *Rome*, he brought the News of the Death of *Auletes*, King of *Egypt*.

Year of *ROME* 702.

Caſſius *kills the* Parthian *General.*

401*ſt Conſulſhip.*

Marcellus *an open Enemy to* Cæsar.

Cæsar*'s addreſs.*

Cicero *goes to* Cilicia, *and is ſaluted* Imperator *by his Troops.*

The Death of Auletes.

§. 7. In the mean Time, *Cæsar*, whole Party prevailed in the *Comitium*, moved the Senate for a Prolongation of his Employment, which was not granted; and when the News was brought him into *Gaul*, he is said to have clapped his Hand on his Sword, and cried out in the Presence of his Officers, *What* Pompey

Cæsar *refuſed a prolongation of his Employment*;

refuſes

refuſes me, This ſhall give me. However, §. 8, theſe Proceedings of the Senate, made it neceſſary for him to be expeditious in compleating his Conqueſt; and the *Gauls*, having reſolved to act ſeparately, in defence of their poor Remains of Liberty, he ſucceſſively ſubdued the *Bituriges*, *Carnutes*, and *Rhemi*; and then turned towards the Country of the *Bellovaci*, which he found every where abandoned. The *Bellovaci*, and ſeveral other Nations, were fled to their Foreſts, under the Command of *Comius* and *Correus*; and *Cæſar*, when he heard this, came and encamped near them, and ſent for more Troops. §. 9. When they arrived, *Correus* decamped, covered his Retreat with great addreſs, and choſe an advantageous Poſt, three or four Leagues from the former. *Cæſar* came and encamped near him, and fought a Battle with the *Gauls*, in which *Correus* was killed, and by this ſingle Victory, pacified all *Belgica*, and the Parts adjacent to *Celtica*. §. 10. Then he went and ravaged the Country of the *Eburones*; and ſent *Labienus* to do the ſame in that of the *Treviri*. In the mean Time, *Limonum* in the Country of the *Pictones*, was beſieged by *Dumnarus* General of the revolted *Andes*. The Lieutenant General *Caninius* ſent to *C. Fabius* to come and aſſiſt him, and upon his Approach, *Dumnarus* raiſed the Siege, in order to return into his own Country. §. 11. But *Fabius* came up with him, gained a Victory in which 12000 *Gauls* were killed on the ſpot, and entered the Territories of the *Carnutes*; and then they, and the Nations called *Armoricæ*, ſubmitted. And now, the only *Gallic* Generals who kept the Field, were *Drapes* the *Senonian*, and *Luterius* the *Cadurcian*, who ſeized a Place called *Uxellodunum*. *Caninius* followed them thither, and defeated the two Generals. But the City §. 12, was too ſtrong for him; and it being the only one which now held out, *Cæſar* came thither himſelf, from the fartheſt Parts of *Belgica*. In his Way, he confirmed the wavering Cities; and when he came, ſoon reduced the Place, by depriving it of Water; cut off the right Hands of the beſieged, to terrify other Cities from the like Revolt; and reduced his Conqueſts to the State of a *Roman Province*, under the Government of a *Prætor*.

ſubdues the Bituriges, &c.

and pacifies all Belgica.

Fabius *defeats* Dumnarus.

Cæſar *takes* Uxellodunum.

§. 13. After he had put his Troops into Quarters, *Cæſar* went to winter at *Nemetocenna* in *Belgica*; and whilſt he was governing his Conqueſts there, *Pompey* got two of *Cæſar*'s moſt avowed Enemies, *Claudius Marcellus* and *Æmilius Paulus*, promoted to the *Conſulſhip*. He alſo got *Scribonius Curio*, another of his Creatures, put at the Head of the *Tribunes*; and *Clodius Pulcher*, and *Calpurnius Piſo*, were choſen *Cenſors*. §. 14. So that, of all the chief Magiſtrates, his Father-in-Law *Calpurnius*, was the only one, on whom *Cæſar* could depend; and he was a Man of too little Spirit, to do him much Service. However, theſe *Cenſors* took the laſt *Cenſus* under the Republick, in which they computed 320000 *Citizens* fit to bear Arms, and ended it with a *Luſtrum*.

402*d* Year of ROME 703.

CENSUS *and* LUSTRUM.

§. 15. Such was the State in which *Cæſar* found *Rome*, when he returned to *Italy*; and being informed, that his Ruin was reſolved on by *Curio* and the *Conſuls*, he in a few Days overturned all the Schemes his Competitor had been forming againſt him for ſeveral Years. He bought off *Æmilius*, and the *Tribune Curio*, from *Pompey*, and effectually ſecured both in his own Intereſt. §. 16. *Pompey* was ſo intoxicated with the great Honours which were paid him, that he did not perceive this Change; and was continually preſſing *Curio* to perform his Promiſe, of propoſing a Law for recalling *Cæſar*. The *Tribune* poſtponed doing any Thing as long as he could, under frivolous Pretences; and when he was forced at laſt to act, he found Means to do *Cæſar* the moſt important Service without declaring openly for him. §. 17. He made a Motion both to Senate and People, That they would either continue both Generals in their Commands, or reduce both; and left it to them to take their Choice. This *Pompey*'s Friends oppoſed, and he had the aſcendant in the Senate; but the People inclined to favour the Motion. §. 18. *Pompey* himſelf was greatly embarraſſed by it, and artfully by Letter, offered to reſign his Command, if required. *Curio* ſaw this was ſaid only to induce the Senate to recall *Cæſar*; and told *Pompey*, that the beſt Step he could take in order to that end, was firſt to reſign himſelf. And at laſt, he propoſed, That both ſhould be ordered to lay down their Authority, and declared Enemies to the Republick if they refuſed it. §. 19. The *Fathers* all inclined to recall both Rivals, but were for obliging *Cæſar* to leave his Army, before *Pompey* reſigned his; and *Curio* therefore forbad them to deliberate any longer about the diſmiſſion of either. Then they only decreed, That one *Legion* out of each Army ſhould be ſent to *Syria*; and under this Pretence, they were both ſent for from *Cæſar*, and inſtead of being ſent to *Syria*, were added to *Pompey*'s Troops. *Cæſar* was little concerned at this. He had Reſources in the Affections of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, entertained the People with expenſive *Shows* at *Rome*, doubled the Pay of

Cæſar *buys off* Æmilius *and* Curio *from* Pompey.

Curio *firſt moves the Senate, that both Generals ſhould have the ſame Treatment; and then that both ſhould be deprived.*

Cæſar *gains the Affections of the People.*

of his Soldiers, ſent fine Preſents to many Cities of Conſequence and foreign Kings, and by theſe Means effectually guarded againſt the frivolous Artifices of his Rival. §. 20. However *Marcellus* the *Conſul*, and *Appius* the *Cenſor*, ſtill ſupported *Pompey*; and the former accuſed *Curio* before the Senate, becauſe he refuſed to conſent to *Cæſar*'s Revocation; but the *Fathers* acquitted him. This ſhewed *Pompey* that he was not always to depend on the Senate; and he therefore raiſed another Battery, by getting two of his Friends elected *Conſuls* for the next Year. §. 21. The *Conſuls* elect had uſually a great deal of Intereſt; and when *Cæſar* found ſuch formidable Enemies as they and the preſent *Conſul Marcellus* engaged in the Deſign of depoſing him, he ſent a Letter, inſiſting, *That he ſhould not be deprived without the conſent of the People*; *and That other Governours of Provinces ſhould be treated as he was.* *Curio* read the Letter to the People, who exceedingly applauded him for it. Whereas in the Senate the *Conſul Marcellus*, by propoſing firſt the Depoſition of *Cæſar*, and afterwards the Continuance of *Pompey*, got both conſented to. But then *Curio* altered the State of the Queſtion, and when it was put to the Vote, whether the two Competitors ſhould lay down their Arms together, it was carried in the Affirmative, by 370 againſt 23. §. 22. *Marcellus* enraged at this, ſaid, *Be then* Cæſar's *Slaves:* And afterwards upon a falſe Report, that *Cæſar* was paſſing *The Alpes*, he moved the Senate, that the two *Legions* deſigned for *Syria* ſhould be given to *Pompey*, and march to meet *Cæſar*. But neither would the Senate conſent to this, which would have been ſetting up the Standard for a Civil War. And then *Marcellus* joined with the two *Conſuls* elect, in one of the boldeſt Steps that ever was taken. They preſented *Pompey* with a Sword, and ſaid, *We require you to take upon you, with this, the Defence of the Republick, and the Command of her Troops.* And *Pompey*, tho' ſtruck with the Irregularity of his Friend, could not reſiſt the Temptation, but ſuffered himſelf to be proclaimed General of the Army of the Republick againſt *Cæſar*.

§. 23. On the other hand, *Cæſar* ſtill kept within Rules; and in order to try what could be done by Treaty before he proceeded to Action, ſent a Letter, deſiring only that he might be continued *Pro-Conſul* of *Illyricum* and *Ciſalpine Gaul*, till he was again choſen *Conſul*. This Letter was ſent by *Curio*, who had retired to *Cæſar* upon the Proclamation of *Pompey*; and when he came to *Rome* he found *Clodius Marcellus* and *Cornelius Lentulus* in the *Conſulſhip*, and they haughtily rejected the Letter in full Senate. Then *Cicero* propoſed, that he might be continued in *Illyricum* with one *Legion only*; and even this was rejected. Almoſt all the Senators declared, that *Cæſar* ought to give up his Provinces and his Army; and a Decree was propoſed, that he ſhould be treated as a Rebel if he did not do it, on a Day fixed for that Purpoſe. But *Caſſius Longinus* and *Mark Anthony*, two *Tribunes*, proteſted againſt this Decree, and then *The Fathers* durſt not proceed. §. 24. The next Day the *Conſuls* tried to make the *Tribunes* deſiſt from their Oppoſition, and upon their perſiſting in it, they were firſt driven out of the Senate, and afterwards degraded. The next Night they retired to *Cæſar* in the Habit of Slaves; and then was pronounced the fatal Decree which put the Republick in a Flame, and brought it to Deſtruction. *Let the* Conſuls *for the Year*, *the* Pro-Conſul Pompey, *the* Prætors, *and all thoſe in or near* Rome *who have borne the* Conſulſhip, *provide for the publick Safety by the moſt convenient Means.* This was proclaiming War; ſo that the Senate had now nothing to do, but to provide for it. But they were as negligent in it, as if they had only a *Manlius* or a *Catiline* to deal with. §. 25. *Pompey* was now more intent on appointing Governors for the Provinces, than in raiſing ſuch an Army as might enable him to be the Aggreſſor; and very falſely judging of *Cæſar* by himſelf, imagined he could not begin Hoſtilities, till he had brought his Troops from *Ciſalpine Gaul*.

§. 26. In the mean Time *Cæſar* made a Speech to the 13th *Legion*, the only one then with him, and when he found he could depend on their Fidelity, ſent a Detachment to ſecure *Ariminum*, the firſt City in *Italy* properly ſo called. Then he privately paſſed *The Rubicon*, which divided his Province of *Ciſalpine Gaul* from *Italy*; as ſoon as he had done ſo, he cried out, *The Lot is caſt, let the Gods do the reſt!* and advanced to *Ariminum*. There he met the *Tribunes* in the Habits of Slaves, and from thence ſent to his Troops in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, to come to him. §. 28. Not that he was idle whilſt he waited for the Arrival of his Troops. On the contrary, he took Care to ſecure ſo many Cities in his Way to *Rome*, that it ſpread a general Conſternation there. The Senators reproached *Pompey* with his ill Conduct in open Senate; and that General himſelf was ſo much alarmed, that he removed the Seat of the Empire from *Rome* to *Capua*, and the *Conſuls*, and all the Senators of his Party, followed him thither.

§. 29.

Marcellus *accuſes* Curio, *who is acquitted.*

Cæſar *writes a Letter to the Senate and People.*

Curio *prevails againſt* Marcellus; *upon which he and the* Conſuls *appoint* Pompey *General, and he is proclaimed ſuch.*

Cæſar *ſends another Letter to the Senate, which is rejected; and he is ordered to lay down his Arms.*

The Tribunes *degraded.*

The fatal Decree for a Civil War *paſſed.*

Pompey's *dilatorineſs and inactivity.*

Cæſar *ſecures* Ariminum, *paſſes the* Rubicon, *and ſecures ſeveral Cities.*

Pompey *flees from* Rome *to* Capua.

Year of ROME 704.

§. 29. Neither did this Alarm ſtir him up to Action. He continued idle at *Capua*, and did not attempt one military Exploit. On the contrary, he was even ſo cowardly as to ſend a Deputation to *Cæſar*, to treat of Peace. *Cæſar* gave the Deputies a ſoft Anſwer, and *Pompey* continued a Correſpondence with him by Letter, under Pretence of trying at an Accommodation; but neither the one nor the other deſired it. §. 30. Indeed the Legal Authority ſeemed divided between them; the Senate were with *Pompey*, and the *Tribunes* with *Cæſar*. But *Cæſar*'s Fault was, that he reſolved to turn the Republick into a Monarchy; it being an eſtabliſhed Maxim then as well as now, *That it is neither juſt nor lawful for a Subject to cauſe ſuch Revolutions in any State, as deſtroy the Nature and Form of the Government anciently eſtabliſhed in it.* However he was continually raiſing Troops for this Purpoſe; and as he advanced towards *Rome*, all the Cities and Countries readily received him, and his Enemies fled before him. §. 31. *Pompey* himſelf fled to *Brunduſium*, and *Cæſar* purſued him thither, and boldly beſieged the Place, with all *Pompey*'s Troops in it. §. 32. Upon this *The Great Pompey* embarked with his Troops for *Dyrrachium*, and in a cowardly manner abandoned *Italy* and *Rome*, to the Mercy of his Rival.

Pompey treats of Peace;

Cæſar's *Fault.*

Pompey *flees to* Brunduſium, *and then to* Dyrrachium.

On the other hand, *Cæſar*, as ſoon as he had taken the Town, marched to *Rome*, §. 33, which he had not ſeen for near ten Years, and was well received by the People there. He behaved himſelf with great Moderation; revived the publick Adminiſtration of Juſtice; aſſured the Citizens that they ſhould never want a Supply of Corn from *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which his Governors had ſeized, and driven out thoſe of *Pompey*; and gave every one of the People 300 Pieces of Money. §. 34. But his chief Buſineſs there was with the Publick Treaſury, which he broke open, and took from thence immenſe Sums; and then, after he had ſent Governors to the other *Provinces*, to diſpoſſeſs thoſe of *Pompey*, he ſet out himſelf for *The Spains*, which he reſolved to ſubdue in Perſon. §. 35. In his Way thither, he was forced to ſtop a little at *Marſeilles*, which ſhut her Gates againſt him; and §. 36, he beſieged it. But finding it would detain him too long, he left *Trebonius* to carry on the Siege, and proceeded himſelf to *Spain*. §. 37. *Trebonius* purſued the Siege, tho' ſlowly, and after the moſt vigorous Reſiſtance at laſt prevailed.

Cæſar *goes to* Rome,

and breaks open the Treaſury;

beſieges Marſeilles;

§. 38. He made a Breach, and the *Marſeilleſe* ſurrendered to him; but nevertheleſs, at their Requeſt, he poſtponed the Determination of their Fate till *Cæſar*'s Return. That Hero had, during the Siege, §. 39, begun the War in *Spain*, with great Valour and Ability. After ſeveral brave Actions between the two Parties, §. 40, 41, the whole Country round his Camp was overflowed by a ſudden Inundation; §. 42, and he was reduced to ſuch Extremities for want of Food, that it was taken for granted he muſt periſh there. But he found Means, by his great Application and Induſtry, to extricate himſelf and his Army out of theſe Difficulties; and then purſued the Armies of *Afranius* and *Petreius*, *Pompey*'s Generals in *Hither Spain*, with ſuch ſuperior Addreſs and Conduct, §. 43, 44, 45, 46, that he at laſt forced them to ſurrender up themſelves and their Troops without a Battle, §. 47, and by that Means, became Maſter of all *Hither Spain*, in a manner without Bloodſhed. And when *Hither Spain* was thus reduced, §. 48, the *Spaniards* in *the Further*, and one of his *Legions* deſerted from *Varro*, *Pompey*'s Governour of that Province; and this obliged *him* to ſurrender up to *Cæſar* his other *Legions*, and all his Money. Thus *Cæſar* ſubdued one of *The Spains* by the Superiority of his Genius, and the other, by the Terror of his Name; and when he had ſettled the Affairs of this Conqueſt, §. 49, he returned to *Marſeilles*, gave the *Marſeilleſe* their Lives and Liberty, but ſtripped them of their Arms, Ships, and Money, and then repaſſed *The Alpes*.

is in great Danger in Spain;

ſubdues The Hither,

and The Further Spain;

determines the Fate of Marſeilles;

§. 50. At *Placentia*, the 9th *Legion* mutinied; but he harangued them with ſuch Dignity and Authority, that they immediately ſubmitted; and then he proceeded to *Rome*, which he found in a different State from that in which he had left it. §. 51. Moſt of the Senators and Magiſtrates, and among the reſt *Cicero*, were fled to *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*. But he found ſome *Prætors* there, and particularly *Æmilius Lepidus*, who had nominated him *Dictator* before his Return; and he exerciſed this ſupream Authority §. 52, with great Moderation and Prudence. The chief Uſe he made of it, was to get himſelf and *Servilius Iſauricus* promoted to the *Conſulſhip*, and as ſoon as this was done, he reſigned the *Dictatorſhip*, which he held but eleven Days. §. 53. He was now chiefly intent on carrying on the War in the Eaſt with *Pompey*, and made Preparations for it. Indeed ſome of his Officers had been worſted and ſubdued by thoſe of his Rival; and his Friend *Curio*, §. 54, the ſeditious *Tribune*

his 9th Legion *mutiny;*

he finds Rome *empty,*

and is nominated Dictator.

404th Conſulſhip.

Year of *ROME* 705.

who had kindled the Fire of civil Diſcord, had, to *Cæſar*'s great Mortification, Curio*killed*. been defeated and deſtroyed by King *Juba* in *Africa*. But *Cæſar* himſelf §. 54, had hitherto met with no Misfortune, and he was impatient to enter the Liſts with *Pompey*. Tho' his Troops were afraid of the Dangers of both the Sea, and the War, and therefore did not repair to *Brunduſium* ſo ſoon as he had Cæſar *goes into the Eaſt*, ordered them; he embarked with only 5 *Legions* and 600 Horſe, and landed them in *Epirus*, near the *Ceraunian* Mountains.

§. 56. And now, he was to contend with all the Forces in the Eaſt, under the moſt famous General in the World, and §. 57, diſciplined by that General himſelf. *Pompey* had alſo a Fleet more Formidable than his Army. It conſiſted of 600 Ships of War, and was manned with *Roman* Veterans. But *Pompey* had committed the Command of it to *Bibulus*, who was ſo careleſs, that he ſuffered *Cæſar*, §. 58, as has been obſerved, to croſs the Seas in *January* with five *Legions*. Had that Commander carefully watched the Seas, the Republick could only have been divided between the two Rivals. But through the fatal neglect of *Bibulus*, *Cæſar* was now in *Epirus*; and as ſoon as he came *reduces almoſt all* E- aſhore, he made himſelf Maſter of almoſt that whole Province, by the Reduction pirus. of *Oricum* and *Apollonia*; and then told his *Legions*, *That they had but one Step more to take, and the World would be theirs*; meaning, to make themſelves Maſters of *Dyrrachium*. But *Vibullius Ruſus*, §. 59, informed *Pompey* of *Cæſar*'s Deſign; *Pompey* ſent Troops to ſecure *Dyrrachium*, and came out to meet *Cæſar*; and the two Armies encamped in ſight of each other, with only the River *Apſus* between them. Then *Cæſar* was extremely embarraſſed; §. 60. He was in no Condition to withſtand *Pompey*, if attacked by him; and was therefore extremely impatient to have the Troops he had left in *Italy*, come to Bibulus *dies*. him. In the mean Time, *Bibulus* was carried off by a Diſtemper, and then *Pompey* had no other General-Commander of his Fleet; the Chiefs of each Squadron acknowleged no Superior. §. 61. At the ſame Time, Treaties were renewed about an Accommodation; and baſely broke off, by *Pompey*'s Party, who declared they would make no Peace, without *Cæſar*'s Head. §. 62. Cæſar *tries to croſs the Sea in a Bark*. Yet ſtill the deſired *Legions* did not arrive; and *Cæſar* was at laſt ſo uneaſy, that he went in diſguiſe on board a ſmall Bark, and attempted to go over himſelf to *Italy*, and fetch them. But the Winds were ſo high, and the Sea ſo rough, that he found it impracticable; and after running great Dangers, returned ſafe to his Camp. §. 63. Then he ſent the moſt preſſing Orders to *Gabinius* and *Mark Anthony*, his Lieutenants in *Italy*, to bring the Troops to him at all Adventures; and *Gabinius*, endeavouring to come to him by Land, was cut in pieces with all his Troops, by the *Illyricans*. *Mark Anthony*, who attempted to Anthony *brings him the reſt of his Troops*. come by Sea, was in the greateſt Danger from one of *Pompey*'s Admirals; but eſcaped him, and brought the Troops ſafe to ſhore: by a remarkable Interpoſition of that Providence, which regulates the Fate of Kingdoms, and which now ſeemed determined to deſtroy that Republick, which it had protected and aggrandized, as long as it retained its Virtue. §. 64. As ſoon as it was known that *Anthony* was landed, *Pompey* marched to intercept him; but *Cæſar* came up with his Lieutenant, and then *Pompey* retired to a convenient Place near *Dyrrachium*.

§. 65. Thus *Cæſar* at laſt got his Troops together; and he now reſolved to finiſh the War by one general Action, and determine the Fate of the World, by the Death of himſelf or his Rival. To this end, he offered *Pompey* Battle; and Cæſar *beſieges* Pom- finding that was to no Purpoſe, he formed a Deſign ſo much beyond the Reach pey *in his Camp*. of Man, that Poſterity can ſcarce believe it. §. 66, 67. He ſurrounded an Army much more numerous than his own, by a ſtrong Circumvallation, and ſhut them up in a Tract of Ground where they were after ſome Time greatly diſtreſſed for want of Forage and good Water. The *Pompeianiſts* therefore, §. 68, when alarmed with the Fear of Diſtempers and Death, made ſeveral Attempts to break through the Barriers that incloſed them, but always with Loſs. *The Bravery of* Caſſius Scæva. One Day, *Pompey* himſelf attacked one of *Cæſar*'s Caſtles, and one *Caſſius Scæva*, a Soldier in *Cæſar*'s Army, behaved himſelf ſo bravely, that he almoſt alone ſuſtained the Attack of the Enemy, till Relief came. Indeed, every other Soldier in the Caſtle was wounded, but he ſhewed 230 Holes in his Shield after the Battle. However, at laſt, §. 69, 70, the *Pompeianiſts*, through the Af- Pompey *defeats* Cæſar, *and breaks through his Lines*. ſiſtance and Advice of ſome Deſerters, broke through *Cæſar*'s Lines; and *Cæſar* himſelf, who came up to their Defence, was defeated, and narrowly eſcaped with his Life. However, tho' this Loſs and Diſgrace, §. 61, greatly mortified, it did not diſcourage him. He, by his Lenity and Prudence, recovered the Spirits of his Troops, and then marched into *Macedon*, where *Scipio*, *Pompey*'s Father-in-Law, was encamped. *Pompey* was unwilling to follow him, but at the

ſame Time reſolved not to return to *Italy*. §. 72. In the mean while, *Cæſar* got the Start of him; and having nothing ſo much at Heart, as to draw his Rival into ſome Plain, he croſſed *Epirus* and *Acarnania*, in order to go into *Theſſaly*. On the other Hand, §. 73, *Pompey*, at laſt overcome by the Sollicitations of his Senators and Officers, reſolved to march into *Theſſaly* likewiſe, and arrived firſt at the fatal Place which Providence had appointed for his defeat. *Cæſar* was forced to ſpend ſome Time, in reducing *Gomphi*, and other Towns in *Theſſaly*; and then came with great Joy, and encamped in the Plains of *Pharſalia*, with the River *Enipeus* before him, and *Pompey*'s Camp on the other ſide of it. §. 64. The latter was ſtill againſt a Battle, and judged right; but being at laſt teized into it, by the Reproaches and Ardour of his Friends and Soldiers, he was perſuaded to venture that fatal Battle, §. 65, 66, 67, 68, in which *Cæſar* utterly defeated him, took poſſeſſion of his Camp, and thereby became Maſter of the World.

Pompey comes into Theſſaly.

The Battle of Pharſalia.

§. 79. The next Day, the Conqueror, who is ſaid to have taken 24000 Priſoners, had a fair Opportunity to ſhew his Good-Nature and Humanity, which he did in a remarkable manner; particularly to young *Marcus Brutus*, (afterwards one of his Murderers) whom he received with Marks of the moſt tender Friendſhip. But he could not think the Revolution compleat, as long his Competitor lived, and therefore purſued him. §. 80. That unfortunate General took the Rout to *Lariſſa*, and from thence went to *Tempe*, where he lay down by the River's ſide to quench his Thirſt, and afterwards ſpent a melancholy Night in a Fiſherman's Hutt. The next Day, he went on board a Merchant Ship, ſailed to *Amphipolis*, tarried only one Night there, becauſe *Cæſar* purſued him thither, and made one of the Ports of *Leſbos*. There he took in the virtuous *Cornelia*, (who firſt fainted upon hearing the News, and a ſecond Time in her Huſband's Arms) and then ſailed firſt to *Cilicia*, and afterwards to *Rhodes*. Here he was denied Entrance into the Ports, and then, §. 81, madly propoſed going into *Parthia*. But his Friends diſſuading him from ſo wild a Scheme, he at laſt reſolved to take Refuge in *Egypt*. §. 82. *Ptolomy* the reigning Prince, owed his Crown to *Pompey*, and that very lately; ſo that he had Reaſon to expect a ready Protection from that Monarch. When he arrived off *Peluſium*, he ſent a Meſſenger to the King, deſiring leave to land in his Dominions; and *Ptolomy* ſent his General, with a few Soldiers in a Bark, to bring him to ſhore. *Pompey*, after he had embraced *Cornelia*, very readily delivered himſelf up to the *Egyptian* General, and took his Seat in the Bark; but juſt as he was going to land, the Soldiers murdered him, and threw him dead on the Shore. The lovely *Cornelia* ſaw the Tragedy committed, and if ſhe had not been immediately bleſſed with a favourable Wind, would probably have ſuffered as much, if not more, from thoſe Barbarians. Nevertheleſs, *Philip* a faithful Freedman to *Pompey*, made the beſt funeral Pile he could for his Maſter, burnt his Body, and buried his Aſhes on the Sea-ſhore. Such was the End of an Hero, who embarked in a Civil War, more out of a deſire of becoming the Maſter of his Republick, than a Zeal for her Preſervation, when on the brink of Ruin; and who periſhed in it, through his own ill Conduct. Had he continued in his Camp at *Dyrrachium*, he might have worn out his Rival's Army, by gradual Loſſes, or uſeleſs Conqueſts: And as the *Roman* Republick ſunk with him, it may be ſaid to have been buried under the ſame Heap of Sand with his Aſhes.

Cæſar's *Humanity*.

Pompey's *flight*, *and Death*.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader who ſhall obſerve any material Differences between this ENGLISH and the Original FRENCH Hiſtory, eſpecially in the SPEECHES; is deſired to ſuſpend his Judgment of them, till he has compared both with the ancient LATIN Hiſtorians. If upon ſuch a Compariſon, the *Engliſh* ſhall appear more agreeable to the *Ancients*, the Work cannot be thought the worſe for ſuch Alterations; *if otherwiſe*, the Fault is in the *Engliſh* Tranſlator.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A MAP of BELGIUM

Roman Miles of 5000 feet each
10 20 40 60 80 100

BRITAIN
OCEAN
GERMANY
BELGIUM
CELTICA
GERMANS

Cenimagni
Cassii
Ancalites
City of Cassivellaunus
Trinobantes
Thames R.
Bibroci
CANTIUM
KENT
Segontiaci
Rhine R.
Batavi
Isle of the Batavi
Meuse R.
Mouths of the Escaut
Vahal R.
Usipetes
Menapii
Sicambri
Grudii
Levaci
Morins
Centrones
Escaut
Condrusi
Tencheri
Iccius Portus Boulogne
Cordini
Aduatuca Tongres
Segni
Nervii
Aduatici
Eburones
Ubii
Pleumosi
Atrebates
Nemetocenna Arras
The City of the Aduatici Namur
Pamani
Confluentes Coblentes
Ambiani
Samarobriva Amiens
Cheruſci
Suevi
Caletes
Veromandui
Forest of Ardenne
Amagetobriga Bingen
Tre viri
Bellovaci
Suelsones
Vangiones
Rhine R.
Unelli
Seyne R.
Vellocaſſes
Cadetes
Lexovii
Voviodunum Soissons
Bibrax Fimes
Durocortorum Reims
Aulerci Eburovices
Rhemois
Mediomatrices
Nemetes
Lutetia Paris
Marne R.
Sefsuvii
Parisians
Meticosedum Meudon
Melodunum Melun
Aulerci Diablintes
Leuci
Tribocci
Hercynian Forest
Carnutes
Velaunodunum Chateaulandon
Agendicum Sens
Genabrum Orleans
Aulerci Cenomani
Senones
Lingones
Danube R.
Tulingi
Andes
Turones
Loire R.
Bituriges
Ædui
Rauraci
Sequani
Helvetia or the Country of the Helvetii

A Map of Celtica Aquitania and the Roman Province

OCEAN

BELGIUM

GERMANY

CELTICA

AQUITANIA

ROMAN PROVINCE

ITALY

CISALPINE GAUL

THE MEDITERRANEAN

SPAIN

I. OF CORSICA

Armorici

Osismii

Curiosolitæ

Veneti

Rhedones

Aulerci Cenomani

Namnetes

Andes

Pictones

Santones

Caletes

Vellocasses

Bellovaci

Suessones

Trevíri

Vangiones

Rhemois

Mediomatrices

Leuci

Tribocci

Nemetes

Aulerci Eburovices

Sefsuvii

Ambibari

Cadetes

Unelli

Parisians

Carnutes

Senones

Lingones

Sequani

Helvetii

Helvetii the Country of the

Tigurinus Pagus

Rauraci

Verbigenus Pagus

Lemovices

Bituriges

Ædui

Arverni

Petrogorii

Cadurci

Ruteni

Vocates

Tarusates

Elusates

Cocosates

Sotiates

Aufcii

Volcæ Tectosages

Volcæ Arecomici

Tarbelli

Bigerones

Pyrenées M.

Allobroges

Vocontii

Albici

Saluvii

Caturiges

Segusiani

Helvii

Lemonum Old Poitiers

Avaricum Bourges

Gergovia of the Boii Moulins

Gergovia Clermont

Uxellodunum Pech d'Ussolun

Segodunum Rhodez

Elutheri

Agenaticum Sens

Venelodunum Chateau-Landon

Melodunum Melun

Lutetia Paris

Metiosedum Meudon

Genabum Orleans

Noviodunum Nuevy

Meridunum Nevers

Bibracte Autun

Alexia Alize

Vesontia Besançon

Bibrax Fimes

Durocortorum Reims

Noviodunum Soissons

Bratuspantium Beauvais

Ambibarii

Ambibarra

Cabillonum Chalon

Matiscona Macon

Genava Geneva

Vienne

Arles

Marseilles

Toulon

Toulouse

Narbone

Narbelli

Bridge of the Loire Pont de Cé

Loire R.

Seine R.

Marne R.

Aisne R.

Meuse R.

Rhine R.

Rhone R.

Saone R.

Doubis R.

Allier R.

Garonne R.

Po R.

Danube R.

Alps

Pyrenees

Seine R.

Labarus R.

Rhine R.

Isara R.

Druentia R.

Durance R.

Vistula R.

Tulingi

Helvetia the Country of the

Helvetii

Sedunum

Centrones

Graioceli

Ceutrones

Caturiges

Albici

Salyes

Vocontii

Allobroges

Cisalpine Gaul

Po R.

Ocelus Exilles

Vienne

Geneva

Arles

Marseilles

Toulon

Narbone

Toulouse

Bridge of the Doubis

Bridge of the Loire Pont de Cé

Lemonum Old Poitiers

Avaricum Bourges

Gergovia of the Boii Moulins

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THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

Roman Hiſtory.

BOOK LXI.

§. 1.

THE farther the Dominions of the *Romans* extended, the more warm and active was their Ambition. The Deſire of enjoying the higheſt Stations increaſed in proportion to the new Conqueſts. At *Rome*, Politeneſs of Mind and Corruption of Heart, were become equal. The Art of Rhetorick, a Taſte for the *Belles Lettres*, Skill in manual Arts, that *Urbanity* which is ſo much boaſted of by the Ancients, and above all the Art of War, were there brought to perfection. Whilſt on the other Hand, Opulence had produced great Luxury, and Profuſeneſs had taken the Place of a laudable Liberality. Exceſſive Debaucheries exhauſted the immenſe Revenues of the richeſt, in length of Time; but a *Prætorſhip*, or *Quæſtorſhip* in a Province, repaired in one or two Years, the Breaches Prodigality had made in the largeſt Eſtates. Theſe Officers went to enrich themſelves at the Expence of the ſubdued Nations; and returned to the Capital, either to waſte the immenſe Sums they had raiſed by Oppreſſion, in Pleaſures; or to diſperſe them in Preſents to the greedy Citizens, whoſe Suffrages they bought at a dear Rate, in order thereby to obtain a Right, of returning to commit new Robberies.

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Nor was the Diſorder only among the Men. The Women of firſt Diſtinction had ſhaken off the Authority which the *Roman* Laws gave Huſbands over their Wives. That ancient Love of Chaſtity, and Dread of Incontinence, which had more than once cauſed Revolutions in the Republick, were now looked on as old-faſhioned Virtues. The Women not only entered into Intrigues of Gallantry, but intereſted themſelves in the Factions in the State. As the worſt that happened in Conſequence of it was a Divorce, which was often followed by a more advantageous Marriage, ſome deſpiſed their firſt Engagements which they were permitted to break through, and others maintained unlawful Commerces in the Sight of their Huſbands, who were as unfaithful as their Wives. This Inundation of Vice threatened the Republick with approaching Ruin; and we ſhall now ſee it gradually fall a Sacrifice to the Violence of Paſſion. Ambition will raiſe Parties, which will be kept up by Intrigues; and the Deſire of getting the Aſcendant will raiſe new Civil Wars, which will end in a Change of the Republick into a Monarchy.

There were few Perſons of an unſpotted Integrity left in *Rome*. But *Cato* ſtill kept up the Idea of the rigid Virtue of the firſt *Romans*. If we may give Credit to his Panegyriſts, the Purity of his Intentions was never ſtained with the leaſt Self-love or Inclination to Pleaſure. Duty, and a Love for his Country, were his only Springs of Action. But he was naturally of a very rough unpoliſhed Temper, and the kind of Virtue he profeſſed did not at all contribute to make him amiable. *Pompey* and *Cicero* had more than an Appearance of Concern for the publick Good: But in their Conduct, they diſcovered altogether as much Policy, as diſintereſted Zeal for the Laws and the State. *Lucullus*, formerly an Hero in the Field, had now no Taſte for any Thing but Pleaſure; and if he ever awoke out of the Indolence in which he indulged himſelf, it was only to oppoſe the Promotion of *Pompey* whom he hated. *Craſſus* was wholly taken up in accumulating Riches; thereby to ballance at leaſt, the Reputation, which *Pompey*, his perpetual Rival, was acquiring in the Eaſt. *Julius Cæſar*, *Anthony*, and *Catiline*, who tho' much younger, began to make a Figure in *Rome*, had not the beſt of Characters. They were naturally of factious Diſpoſitions, and only waited for an Opportunity to raiſe Troubles, in order to aggrandize themſelves. *Cæſar* only had fixed his Scheme, and was Maſter of Addreſs enough artfully to conduct it, and of Valour enough to ſupport it. Such were the Characters of thoſe, who had the greateſt Intereſt in the State, and were moſt renowned; and who either enjoyed the Favours of the Publick, or aſpired at them.

Lucan. Pharſal. L. 1.

Salluſt. in Catilin.

§. II. We have already obſerved, That *Catiline* had formed a Cabal of young *Patricians*, whoſe Birth made them bold and daring, and who, after they had ſpent their Eſtates in Debauchery, had no Reſource, but in the Subverſion of the Republick. The only Motives the Head of the Aſſociation had made uſe of to draw them into his Meaſures, were preſent Pleaſures, and the Hopes of future great Advantages. His Houſe was become the Scene of the moſt ſcandalous Iniquities. Beſides plentiful and ſplendid Entertainments which were always to be found there, he preſented ſome with exquiſite Wines, others with Miſtreſſes, and others with Dogs, and Horſes of a great Value. *Catiline* had always in his Pay, Forgers who were ſkilled in counterfeiting Hand-Writings, falſe Witneſſes who were always ready to ſwear for any of his Party, and a Company of Aſſaſſines whom he lent to his Friends. Theſe Villains he often excited to commit Murders, for fear they ſhould grow leſs audacious for want of uſe. With their Aſſiſtance, he thought himſelf capable of any Undertaking; and he choſe the preſent as a proper Seaſon, for putting his Deſigns in execution. *Pompey* was abſent, and no *Roman* Army in *Italy*. The Senate ſeemed to be off their Guard; and it was probable, that the old Soldiers whom *Sylla* had formerly commanded, and who were enriched by the firſt Civil War, would be very well pleaſed with a ſecond Enterprize of the ſame Nature. *Catiline* therefore, reſolving to ſeize this favourable Opportunity, took aſide every one of his Confidents, ſounded their Inclinations, and received Aſſurances of their Fidelity.

On *The Calends of June*, about the Time that the *Great Comitia* were to be held in *The Field of Mars*, to chooſe new *Conſuls* to ſucceed *Lucius Cæſar* and

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Marcius Figulus, *Catiline* assembled his chief Confidents in his House. Among them were eleven of the Senatorial Body, *P.* [1] *Lentulus Sura*, *P.* [2] *Autronius*, *L. Cassius*, *C.* [3] *Cethegus*, *Publius* [4] and *Servius Sylla*, *L.* [5] *Vargunteius*, *Q. Annius*, *M. Porcius Lecca*, *L. Bestia*, and *Q. Curius*; and four *Knights*, *M. Fulvius Nobilior*, *L. Statilius*, *P. Gabinius Capito*, and *C. Cornelius*; besides a great many noble Provincials, who served in the *Colonies* and *Municipia:* and *Catiline* appeared to them to be much changed. He discovered a great Agitation of Spirit, both in his Countenance and his Gestures. His Cheeks were hollow, his Eyes sunk, his Eye-lids livid, and his Steps quick and irregular; all Marks of a troubled Conscience. When they were all met at the Time appointed, he carried them to a private Apartment separate from his House, and addressed himself to them thus. *Courage is the Soul of great Enterprizes; and therefore I have chosen only brave Men, to begin the Work of our Deliverance. We are at present in great Slavery, under the Dominion of two or three ambitious Men, who obtain by Favour the highest Posts in* Rome, *and the most gainful Employments in the Provinces. Honours and Wealth are the Fruits of that Interest which they have gained with the People and Senate. They enjoy both with Dignity; whilst we spend our Days in Indigence and Contempt. Most of us are overwhelmed with Debts, and continually beset by our Creditors; whilst these Favourites of Fortune are building Palaces both in the City and in the Country. Nay, they are making Cities of their Houses, and Provinces of their Estates: And their Galleries are adorned with the most exquisite Paintings, and the finest Statues. Whereas, we either have no Houses of our own, or only such as are little better than Cottages, and no other*

1 *P. Lentulus* was the Son of *Manius Aquilius*, who was *Consul* with *Marius*, in the Year of *Rome* 652. Having been adopted by one *Publius Lentulus* of the *Cornelian* Family, he took the Name of his adoptive Father, agreeably to the Custom established ever since the Birth of the Republick. He had so much Impudence, as even to glory in his Debauchery, and in the most notorious Crimes. He had plundered the Provinces committed to his Government, to find Means to support himself in his Pleasures. He had applied considerable Sums to his own Use in his *Quæstorship*; and when obliged to give an Account of his Administration, by *Sylla* the *Dictator*, he answered with an Air of Disdain, *That he had no Register, but the Calf of his Leg.* In which low Jest, he alluded, says *Plutarch*, to the received Custom among the *Romans*, when they played at Tennis. One Rule of the Game was, That he that missed the Ball should receive a Blow on the Leg: Hence the Sirname of *Sura*, by which *Lentulus* and his Descendants were distinguished: At least, *Plutarch* gives us no other Account of it. Nevertheless *Livy* mentions one *Publius Cornelius Lentulus* surnamed *Sura*, who lived long before this, since he was Lieutenant General in *Sicily*, under *Marcus Æmilius Lepidus* the *Prætor*, in the Year 536. But be that as it will, *Plutarch* sufficiently displays the Impudence of this famous Villain, in the following Instance. He had been cited to appear, upon an Accusation of several Crimes; but, having corrupted his Judges, was acquitted by a Majority of two. Upon which he publickly cried out, that a Majority of one was enough to have declared him innocent; and therefore the Judges ought to raise a Sum by a Tax upon themselves, in order to return him what he had payed too much.

Such was this *Publius Lentulus*, who was seduced by *Catiline*'s Promises, and became one of the Heads of the Conspiracy. He had been imposed on by Impostors, who had promised him the Empire of the World; and flattered himself, That the Prophecy was ready to be accomplished, and That *Fortune* voluntarily offered to pave the Way for his Advancement to a Throne. He had been puffed up with these vain Hopes by the Authority of some of the *Sybilline* Oracles, which were said to have foretold that universal Monarchy should be given to the *Cornelian* Family. They, whose Interest it was to flatter his Ambition, were continually telling him, That this great Prediction had been already in part fulfilled in *Sylla* and *Cinna*; and added, That he was the third *Cornelius* whom the Gods had chosen to give Law to the World.

Add to this, That *Julia*, who was of the Family of the *Cæsars*, the Mother of *Mark Anthony*, the *Triumvir*, and one of the most virtuous Ladies of her Age, had, according to *Plutarch*, been married a second Time, to *Lentulus Sura*. And it will hereafter appear, That this Marriage kindled the first Sparks of that Hatred, which *Anthony* bore to *Cicero*.

2 Some Years before this, *Autronius* had shared the *Quæstorship* of *Sicily* with *Cicero*. The latter had for his Part *Lilybæum*, and all the Cities of that District; the former kept at *Syracuse*, the Capital of his Province. He was then scandalous for his Debaucheries, and appeared to be of so violent a Temper, as to be capable of any Attempt. See *Cicero*'s *Oration for Publius Sylla*.

3 *Plutarch* represents *Caius Cethegus* as a Monster, who had nothing human in him but his Shape. His Life was a continued Course of Crimes and Debaucheries. Nevertheless, he made himself formidable by the Interest he had with the Multitude. He had been *Tribune of the People*, whom he governed as he thought fit. But a criminal Passion enslaved him to the Humours of a debauched Woman; and this Prostitute, whose Name was *Præcia*, had the absolute Disposal of the most important Affairs of the Republick during his *Tribuneship*. So that, this bad Man must have been degenerated from that manly and austere Virtue which, the Ancients say, was hereditary among his Ancestors.

4 *Publius* and *Servilius Sylla* are thought to have been Brothers, and Nephews to the *Dictator* of that Name.

5 *Cicero* speaks of *Lucius Vargunteius* in his *Oration for Flaccus*; and *Hortensius* had lately undertaken his Defence, against those who accused him, of having made use of unlawful Means to advance himself to the publick Offices.

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Monuments of the Nobility of our Forefathers, but their ſmoky Pictures, and empty Titles, which are by Time effaced. It is Time then that we awake out of the Stupefaction in which we have lived! The Nobility can no otherwiſe recover their Rank, than by a Revolution in the State; and the promiſing Hopes we have, are powerful Motives to ſtick at nothing in the Attempt. If you will aſſiſt me, and by your Applications, or Arms if neceſſary, raiſe me to the Conſulſhip; *You ſhall ſoon ſee a Change in the Republick. Your Indigence ſhall be ſucceeded by Riches, and your Meanneſs by publick Honours.*

§. III. But this being only a general Exhortation to revolt, they deſired to have a more particular Account of the Deſign, and of the Method of putting it in Execution. They wanted to be informed, of the Means to be made uſe of in order to ſucceed in it, of the Rewards they might expect for engaging in a Work of ſo much Hazard, and of the Form into which the Republick was to be thrown, when they ſhould become Maſters of it. *Catiline* was therefore obliged to open all his Views and Deſigns, which he did in this manner. *As ſoon as I ſhall be inveſted with the Authority of the* Conſulate, *I will begin with enacting a Law in favour of Debtors, which ſhall put an end to the Proſecutions of their Creditors. I will cancel all their Debts, and put them in poſſeſſion of their Eſtates. The next Thing ſhall be, to revive Proſcriptions, confiſcate the Eſtates of the proſcribed, and aſſign the Forfeitures to you. And as I ſhall then be Maſter of the Suffrages of the People, I will alſo take care, that you ſhall be promoted to* Conſulſhips, Prætorſhips, *and the other* Curule *Dignities, and to the* Pontificate *and* Augurate, *and the vaſt Revenues which the Republick has aſſigned, for the Miniſters of Religion. Nor ſhall this be all. I will put* Rome *upon the foot of a City taken by Aſſault, and you ſhall plunder it. You ſhall have it abſolutely in your Power, to fulfill all your Deſires. Enemies, Creditors, Men and Women, ſhall all be at your Diſpoſal. My Preparations for this great Work are theſe. I will recall* Piſo *with the Troops he commands in* Spain, *and* P. Sicius Nucerinus *from* Mauritania, *where he is encamped. They both keep up a Correſpondence with us.* C. Antonius, *who is a moſt able Man, and moſt proper to ſecond us, ſhall be my Collegue in the* Conſulate. *He is one of thoſe inſolvent Debtors, whoſe Eſtates are ſeized. He has been degraded from the* Senatorial *Order by a Decree of the* Cenſors; *has no reſource but in Troubles and Sedition; I have entered into a Friendſhip with him; and he longs for a Civil War. Theſe are my Schemes, which I deſire you to ſubſcribe. But if you can find others that will more effectually guard you againſt the Purſuits of Juſtice, more powerfully ſcreen you from the Importunity of your Creditors, or better enable you to procure the Objects you moſt love, apply yourſelves to them. If not, let us for our Comfort recollect the Days of* Sylla, *and remember, that ſuch ſhall be my* Conſulate. *If your Intereſts are at all dear to you, your Buſineſs ought to be, to raiſe me to that Office.* Thus ſpake *Catiline*, and then broke up the Aſſembly [6].

Among ſo many abandon'd Men, it would have been very ſtrange, if there had not been one, whoſe Levity and want of Thought, or the Violence of whoſe Paſſions, made it difficult for him to keep the Secret. *Quintus Curius*, who had been

6 If we may give Credit to the common Reports that were then ſpread, we muſt add, that *Catiline* accompanied his Speech with a very barbarous Ceremony. After he had given his Accomplices an Account of the enormous Crimes he had in view; he offered to every one a Cup of Wine mixed with human Blood, and deſired him to taſte of this horrible Draught. By this ſhocking Stratagem, the Villain intended to attach them to him for ever; and to embolden them not to ſcruple Crimes, by making murder familiar to them. Nor was this all. While their Mouths were wet with the Blood, by which they cemented their deteſtable Plots, they bound themſelves to Secrecy by the moſt execrable Oaths. They made uſe of Religion as a Tool, to ruin their Country. *Salluſt* dares not vouch for this Fact, which was deemed very uncertain in his Time; but *Dio Caſſius*, who relates it ſomewhat differently, does not ſeem to have made any doubt of it. He improves on the *Latin* Hiſtorian's Account in this manner; *B.* 37. of his Hiſtory. *Catiline*, ſays he, compleated the Work of this monſtrous Aſſociation, by an abominable Sacrifice. A Child, whom he killed with his own Hands, was the unfortunate Victim, which was to put the Stamp of Religion on the dark Plots of this abandoned Crew. On the trembling Entrails the Conſpirators promiſed eternal Fidelity to each other. And in order to carry theſe Abominations to the utmoſt pitch, by the moſt ſhocking Act of Brutality, they ate up the Remains of this innocent Victim. But this was only the Prelude to thoſe tragical Scenes which they had in view; and they hardened themſelves againſt the Horrours of Slaughter, by feeding on human Fleſh. *Plutarch* agrees with *Dio Caſſius*; and *Florus* with *Salluſt*.

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driven out of the Senate for many Crimes, was one of the Conſpirators; and he led an idle Life at *Rome*, without any Regard either to the Laws of his Country, or to his own Reputation. He was ſo ſtupid as to boaſt of his Crimes in publick, and to think of making himſelf thereby formidable to the Multitude. This unthinking Man had ſpent his Eſtate in Intrigues with *Fulvia* [7], a Woman of Diſtinction; who was as looſe, and more artful than himſelf; and ſince he was grown poor, he had met with many Repulſes from her. Being therefore diſtreſſed for ſome Expedient to recover her Favour, he hoped to ſucceed by boaſting; and told her, *That he ſhould ſoon be rich enough to be able to pleaſe her; but That the Method of his being ſo, was a Secret which ſhe ſhould never get from him.* This beginning of a Confidence raiſed her Curioſity; ſhe careſſed him again as much as ever; and in ſhort, unravelled the Myſtery. And whether, ſhe was really ſtruck with the Danger of the Republick, or being weary of *Curius* intended to deſtroy him, or through the ordinary Levity of the Sex the Secret was too great for her, ſhe diſcovered the Conſpiracy, but concealed the Name of the Perſon who had informed her of it.

§. IV. When the Time came for the *Comitia* for the great Elections, the Plots of *Catiline* were Matter of publick Converſation in *Rome*. *Cicero*, one of the Candidates, having dreſſed himſelf in his *white Robe*, as uſual, had made ſome Speeches with univerſal Applauſe. But his vehement Speeches againſt the unlawful [8] Canvaſſings of *Antonius* [9] and *Catiline* were anſwered by ſome of the *Tribunes of the People*. Nevertheleſs *Cicero* ſtill withſtood their Faction, and by the Force of his Debates, got the Decree of the Senate confirmed, which forbad the buying the Suffrages of the People under grievous Penalties. Theſe publick Acts of the greateſt Orator that had ever mounted the *Roſtra*, diſpoſed the People to favour him; but he had ſix [10] Competitors, all much his Superiors, in point of Birth. *L. Sergius Catiline* and *P. Sulpicius Galba* were unqueſtionably *Patricians* by Deſcent. *C. Antonius* and

Cic. Orat. de Toga Cand.

7 Some Moderns have confounded this *Fulvia* with another, who was firſt the Wife of *Claudius*, a ſworn Enemy to *Cicero*, then of *Curio*, one of the moſt zealous Friends of *Julius Cæſar*, and in the laſt place, of *Mark Anthony* the *Triumvir*: And they add, that ſhe who informed *Cicero* of the Plot, was *Catiline's* Miſtreſs. But neither the *Greek* nor *Latin* Hiſtorians ſay this. They all agree, That *Fulvia* was a Woman of Quality; That *Curius* was paſſionately in love with her; and That ſhe diſhonoured herſelf by a criminal Correſpondence with this young Debaucheé. So that *Florus* has gone too far, in ſaying, That ſhe was a common Proſtitute of mean Extraction, *Fulvia, viliſſimum Scortum.*

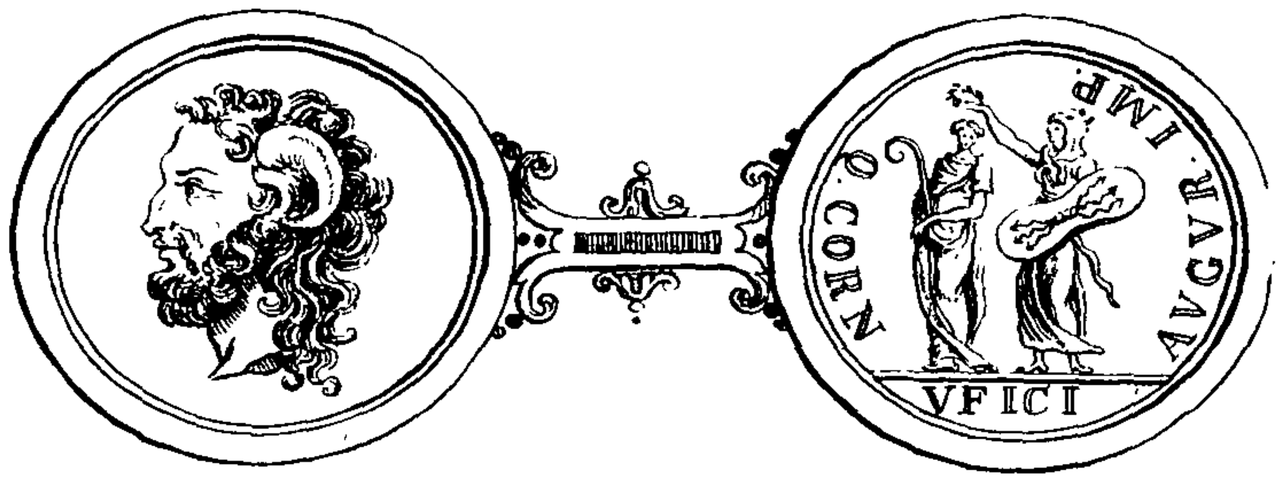
8 It was not lawful for two Candidates to join their Intereſt, and aſſiſt each other in getting the *Conſulate*, *Prætorſhip*, or other Dignities of an inferior Rank. This Agreement between two Candidates was called *Coitio*; and *Cicero* laid this Crime to the Charge of *Caius Antonius* and *Catiline*, who were but too ſtrictly united. Nevertheleſs, if we may judge, by the ſecond Letter of the *Firſt Book to Atticus*, *Cicero* himſelf was not wholly free from this Reproach. *I am now preparing*, ſays he, *to plead for my Competitor* Catiline. *We have ſuch Judges as we deſire, and the Accuſer has accepted of them. If I ſucceed in getting him acquitted, I take it for granted, he will in Gratitude for this Service join with me, that we may mutually ſupport each other's Intereſt.* The Cauſe he here ſpeaks of, was that which was tried in the *Conſulſhip* of *Aurelius Cotta* and *Manlius Torquatus*, as we have obſerved in the laſt Volume. *Catiline* was acquitted, but a Man of his Character was not inclined to uſe his Intereſt to get ſuch a Collegue as *Cicero*. He joined with *Antonius*; but all their Plots could not prevent *Cicero's* Election. He was elected, and *Catiline* excluded; who ſtood for the *Conſulſhip* the next Year with no better Succeſs.

9 *Caius Antonius* was the youngeſt Son of the famous Orator *Marcus Antonius*. The Surname of *Hybris*, which *Pliny* gives him, *B.* 8, makes us believe, that his Mother was a Foreigner, or at leaſt, much below the Rank of the *Antonian* Family.

10 *I have yet*, ſays *Cicero*, in the firſt Epiſtle of the *Firſt Book to Atticus*, *no Competitors declared, but* Galba, Anthony, *and* Cornificius. *I doubt not but the latter will be Matter of Mirth, or rather of Sorrow, to you; and to put you out of all patience, I muſt add, that it is ſaid,* Cæſonius *will appear. I believe* Aquilius *has no Thoughts of it. He excuſes himſelf on account of his Infirmities, and the great Buſineſs his preſent Office of Judge gives him. As for* Catiline, *if his Judges declare that the Sun does not ſhine at Noon-Day, we ſhall certainly have him for a Competitor.* It is eaſy to ſee by this Letter, that *Cicero* had no good Opinion of *Cornificius* or *Cæſonius*. The former had been *Quæſtor* in the Year of *Rome* 672. Neither his Family nor Merit put him upon a Foot of ſtanding for the higheſt Offices. And *Cæſonius* was as little remarkable either for his Birth, or natural Endowments. It is conjectured, that *Cæſonia*, the Wife of the Emperor *Caligula*, and another *Cæſonius*, who was *Conſul* under *Nero*, in the Year 813, both deſcended from this Man. *Aquilius* had formerly been *Cicero*'s Collegue in the *Quæſtorſhip*; and beſides that he was of an illuſtrious Family, his profound Knowledge in the *Roman* Law had gained him a great Reputation among the People. So that he was legally qualified to be a Canditate. But as for *Catiline*, he was then accuſed of horrible Exactions during his *Prætorſhip* in *Africa*, and the Cauſe was not tried: And according to Law, no Perſon that was accuſed of any Crime, could appear for the Magiſtracies, till after he had been acquitted. He therefore got himſelf ſoon diſcharged by his corrupt Judges, tho' his Oppreſſions were, as *Cicero* ſpeaks, as notorious as *the Sun at Noon-Day.*

Year of ROME DCLXXXIX.

L. Caſſius, tho' of *Plebeian* Families, had had many Anceſtors, who, for a long Series of Time, had been promoted to publick Offices. And tho' *Q. Cornificius* [11] and



C. Licinius [12] *Sacerdos* were of Families which had lately been ennobled, yet ſome of their Anceſtors had enjoyed the *Curule* Dignities. *Cicero* was the only Candidate, who was what was then called [13] *a new Man*; that is, tho' a *Roman Knight* by Birth, he was the firſt of his Family, who had been raiſed to the chief Employments in the Republick: and his Succeſs was certainly owing to his Superiority of Merit, and the Diſcovery *Fulvia* had made to him of the Plot againſt the State. As ſoon as that began to be feared, all the good Citizens immediately caſt their Eyes on *Cicero*. They ſaid, *There was no Man more capable of diſperſing the Storm which threatened them; and That his Probity, his Love of the Publick, his Foreſight, his Firmneſs, and the Aſcendant he had over Men's Minds by the Power of his Eloquence, were ſo many Aſſurances to them, that he would protect their Lives and Eſtates.* With theſe Prepoſſeſſions the *Centuries* entered into *The Field of Mars*.

Neverthleſs, *Antonius* and *Catiline* had, by their joint Intrigues for the *Conſulate*, diſpoſed many to declare for them; inſomuch that if they had immediately come to voting, theſe, who were two of the moſt factious Men in the State, would probably have ſucceeded againſt Citizens of the greateſt Merit. But the People, by I know not what kind of Inſtinct, declared *Cicero* elected by way of Acclamation, before they entered into the Incloſure. The Air rang with his Name all on a ſudden, and it paſſed from *Century* to *Century*, with an Unanimity never before known on ſuch an Occaſion. This general Declaration was Matter of the greateſt Honour to the famous Orator; and he often mentioned it, and expreſſed his Gratitude for it, in the Speeches he made both to Senate and People. Nothing remained then, but to nominate a Collegue for the new *Conſul*, and here there were no Acclamations. The People proceeded to elect as uſual, by *Tablets*, every one giving his Suffrage in Writing: And notwithſtanding the publick Prejudices againſt him, *Catiline* had very like to have ſucceeded to the ſecond *Conſulſhip*. Such Influence had his Intrigues upon the inconſiderate Multitude, who ſuffered themſelves to be ſeduced by trifling Conſiderations! However, *Antonius* at laſt ſucceeded, by a very ſmall Majority of the *Centuries*; and *Cicero* began to take Courage, when he ſaw *Catiline* [14] diſap-

Cic. in Piſon. & Agrar. 2.

11 *Quintus Cornificius*, tho' of a *Plebeian* Family, was *Cicero*'s Collegue in the *Augurate*. For this we have *Cicero*'s Authority in the 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22d, of his *Epiſtolæ ad Familiares*; and in further Proof of it, he is honoured with the Title of *Augur* in one of the Medals of the *Cornifician* Family. He is there himſelf repreſented on the Reverſe, under the Figure of a *Roman Citizen*, dreſſed in the *Toga*, and holding in his Hand the *Augural* Staff, the Symbol of his Prieſthood; and the Goddeſs *Juno Soſpita*, is putting a Crown on his Head. Perhaps he intended thereby to ſignify, That he came originally from *Lanuvium*, whoſe Inhabitants paid a particular Worſhip to that Goddeſs. To the Title of *Augur*, the Director of the Coin, has added that of *Imperator*, or *Emperor*, becauſe he commanded in *Africa*, in the Year 714, for the Party of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, as *Dio* relates, *B.* 48. This Province is repreſented on the Face of the Medal, by the Head of *Jupiter Ammon*, the tutelary God of the *Africans*.

12 *Cicero* commends *Caius Licinius Sacerdos*, in his *Third Oration againſt Verres*. He had gained the Eſteem of the People of *Sicily*, where he had been *Prætor* before *Verres*, by his Probity and Prudence.

13 Tho' the *Ciceronian* Family was not illuſtrious, it was thought very ancient; and therefore *Velleius* calls *Cicero*, *Vir novitatis Nobiliſſimæ*.

14 *Cicero* neglected no Means to make *Catiline* odious to the Multitude, and to fix on him the Suſpicion of intending to deſtroy the publick Liberty; and he ſucceeded. The Majority of the Citizens therefore agreed in excluding a Man from the *Conſulate* whom they already looked on as an Enemy to his Country. And *Catiline* himſelf contributed towards his own Diſgrace, by his Ferocity and imprudent Diſcourſes.

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pointed. *Antonius* indeed was a bad Subject; but he was a Man of little Weight, and was manageable; and his Collegue flattered himself, that he should be able, with a little Art, to get the Ascendant over him, and govern him as he pleased.

§. V. When they entered upon their Office, on *The Calends of January*, *Rome* had much to fear from the secret Plots of *Catiline*, the Levity of *Antonius*, and the Protection that was underhand given to the Conspirators, by *Crassus* and *Julius Cæsar*; the former the richest, the latter the most artful, *Roman* in the Republick. But her greatest Danger was from *The Tribunes of the People*. Their College was now in a manner wholly filled with factious Men, who were so dissolute, that they had opposed the new List of Senators which the [15] *Censors* would have made; fearing lest themselves should have been cut off from the Senatorial Body. Among this scandalous Sett of Men, there was one *P.* [16] *Servilius Rullus*, who had more Boldness than the rest; and had, the last Year drawn up a Law, which tended to revive the [17] old Troubles. Ever since the Time of the *Gracchi*, whenever a new Distribution of Lands was proposed in favour of the indigent People, the *Patricians* rose up in Arms against the *Plebeians*, and there was immediately a Civil War in *Rome*. Nevertheless, the *Tribune Rullus*, encouraged, no doubt, by *Cicero*'s Collegue, had proposed a Law, which would have furnished Fuel for the Flames, which *Catiline* desired to kindle. His Motion to the People was this. *May it please* [18] *you*, Romans, *to*

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Cic. cont. Pis.

15 One of the *Censors* was *Lucius Aurelius Cotta*, who was *Consul* in the Year 688; but neither the Historians, nor the *Fasti*, name his Collegue. Some think it was *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius*; others contend for *Publius Servilius*, but offer only Conjectures in Proof of their Opinion. They only judge by *Dio Cassius*'s saying, That he died before his Office was expired. So that, it is past doubt, that *Cotta* was obliged to abdicate, according to the old Laws. To which we shall add, That *Aurelius Cotta* had the Reputation of loving Wine, with which he was sometimes reproached: And this gave occasion to the following Jest. *Cicero*, attended by his Friends, was busy in the *Forum*, in endeavouring to dispose the People to favour him at the next Election; and being thirsty, called for a Glass of Water. Whilst he was drinking it, in the middle of a great Body of *Citizens* that surrounded him, the *Censor* passed by; upon which, *Cicero* thanked them for the Service they had done him. *The* Censor, said he, *could not see through all this Crowd*; *and I was afraid he would have made it criminal in me to drink Water*. This piece of Pleasantry is related by *Plutarch*.

16 *Publius Servilius Rullus* the *Tribune of the People*, was the Son of him of the same Name, who, according to *Pliny*, *B.* 8, was the first *Roman* that had ever a whole Boar served up to his Table.

17 It may have been observed in the Course of this History, that the *Roman* Republick had made it a Law, to deprive the vanquished People of some Part of their Territories; and the Lands so taken were farmed, for the Benefit of the publick Treasury: Unless the Senate, with the Consent of the People, agreed to divide them among poor *Citizens*, they paying a certain Tribute for them. Thus *Rome* gained herself immense Estates, out of the Spoils of the many Nations she subdued in the three Parts of the World. *Rullus* formed a Design of procuring himself a Power of distributing these among the Populace, under the Pretence of putting them in a happier State of Life. In this he was supported by the Interest of his Collegues, and of a great many considerable Persons, whose Ambition and Avarice he rouzed, by the great Advantages he gave them Reason to expect, in case he should succeed according to his Wishes.

18 According to this new Law, these *Decemviri* were to be impowered to sell all the Lands that had been added to the Demesnes of the Republick, ever since the *Consulate* of *Lucius Sylla*, and *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. All the Forests in *Italy* were likewise included in this Sale; and by Vertue of this Law, the Generals of Armies, and other Officers in the *Provinces*, were to be accountable only to the ten Commissioners. They were also to be invested with full Powers to purchase with the Money arising from this Sale, certain Lands in *Italy*, in order to their being divided afterwards among the poor Inhabitants. So that *Rullus* would hereby have provided an honest Subsistence for the People, in the *Provinces* near *Rome*, without depriving the Great of any of the Estates which they had formerly acquired by Usurpation.

By another Article of this Law, the *Decemviri* were empowered to settle *Colonies* in such Cities of *Italy* as they pleased: and in particular, to carry to *Capua* 5000 *Citizens* of their own nomination; and distribute among them the Territory of that City, as well as the Fields of *Stella*, which had hitherto been part of the Demesnes of the Republick.

By a third Clause, the Legislator was impowered to preside in the Assemblies of the People, which should be convened to choose these *Decemviri*; which was making him, in some sort, Arbiter of the Elections.

By the fourth Clause of *The Agrarian Law*, the *Decemviri* appointed, were to be invested with an absolute Authority, from which there was to be no appeal, for the space of five Years, not only within the City, but in all Countries subject to the *Romans*. The Right of *Auspices* was also to be decreed them, together with a certain number of *Lictors* for a Guard, and a Power to appoint 200 *Knights*, to see that their Orders were put in execution.

By the fifth Clause it was to be enacted, That only 17 *Tribes* should proceed to the Choice of these ten Commissioners by Lot. The View of *Rullus* in this was, not so much to avoid the Confusion that generally happened in the general Assemblies of the *Roman* People, as to enable himself to direct the Votes as he pleased, in favour of his Friends. And lastly,

By the last Article of this Law, the *Citizens*, who were absent from *Rome*, were declared incapable of being Candidates for the *Decemvirate*. The sole Design of *Rullus* in this Clause was to exclude *Pom-*

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to enact, That ten Men ſhall be elected with full Powers, to diſtribute among the Citizens *of* Rome, *the Lands in* Italy, Syria, *the other Kingdoms in the Eaſt ſubdued by* Pompey,

pey, whoſe Intereſt he dreaded. This General was then buſy in *Aſia*, in enlarging the Dominions of the Republick by his Conqueſts.

This almoſt boundleſs Power, which *Rullus* would have given himſelf and his *Decemviri*, in a popular Government, could be juſtly thought nothing leſs, than a tyrannical Uſurpation. Nevertheleſs, a great many *Citizens* of all Orders joined their Intereſt with *Rullus*, to get the Law paſſed. The Ambition of ſome was excited by the Bait of the Honours of this *Decemvirate*. Others expected to be ſoon in poſſeſſion of the Lands which *Rullus* was to purchaſe in *Italy*. The *Conſul Antonius* himſelf, favoured the Attempts of the factious *Tribune*, underhand. He was flattered with the Hopes of being a *Decemvir*, and being thereby the moſt effectually enabled to enrich himſelf. But his Collegue drew him off, by his Generoſity, and advantageous Offers, and he deſerted *Rullus* and his Party.

After *Cicero* had ſecured *Antonius*, he then ſet himſelf at work, to overturn the Schemes of the *Tribune*. In the firſt place, he uſed all poſſible Means, to ingratiate himſelf with *Rullus*. He deſired Conferences with him; and promiſed him, that he would join him, if it could be at all made appear, that the new Law was not contrary to the Intereſt of the Republick. But *Rullus* too well knew the Integrity of his Heart, and his Zeal for Liberty and the old Form of Government; and therefore would not make any advances towards a Man, whom nothing could influence to act contrary to Equity and the publick Good. He barely returned Civility for Civility, and would come into no Method of Accommodation. He carefully avoided the *Conſul*'s Preſence, that he might not be obliged to come to any eclairciſſement concerning a Law, which it concerned him to keep ſecret, till it came to be propoſed. *Cicero* therefore employed Writers, to collect in the Aſſemblies of the People, all that was there ſaid concerning this Law; and by this Means, ſucceeded to his wiſh.

The Secretaries he employed, brought him a faithful and very exact Account, not only of the Subſtance, but of the very Words of the Law, and of all that *Rullus* and his Friends had ſaid of it. When thus provided, the *Conſul* aſſembled the Senate, and after he had read to them above 40 Articles which were all contained in the Scheme of the ſeditious *Tribune*, he raiſed the indignation of the Senators, by a lively Deſcription of the Evils that would be the Conſequences of this pernicious Law. But the chief Argument by which he prepoſſeſſed them againſt the Innovations of the *Tribune*, was the perſonal Injuries it would do *them*. He knew, how jealous this firſt Body of Men in the Republick had always been of their Rights; and he made uſe of all the Powers of Eloquence to make them ſenſible, That the creation of the *Decemviri* would be the Ruin of their Authority; That theſe new Magiſtrates would degrade the old, and leave thoſe who now enjoyed the higheſt Dignities in *Rome* only an empty Title; and That, this arbitrary alienation of Lands in favour of the meaneſt of the People, would deprive the Republick of her beſt Reſources in Times of Difficulty and Diſtreſs.

The Deſign of Rullus, *Conſcript Fathers*, ſaid he, *is to ſell the Fields of the* Olympians *and* Attalians, *that Part of the Demeſnes of the State, for which we are indebted to the Valour and Victories of* Servilius. *From thence he will carry his ten Commiſſioners into* Macedon, *to put to ſale the Fruits of the Conqueſts of* Paulus Æmilius. *From thence they will come down to* Greece, *where the fine Plains of* Corinth *will doubtleſs not eſcape their Avarice. This done, we ſhall ſoon ſee them run over to* Spain, *and then embark for* Africa, *in order to rob the publick Treaſury of the immenſe Revenues, which it annually receives from thoſe Countries.* Bithynia, *together with* Pontus, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, *and all the Countries lately conquered in the vaſt Continent of* Aſia, *will alſo undergo the ſame Fate; and the rich Inhabitants of the Monarchs that reigned in theſe Provinces will fall a Prey to theſe unjuſt Uſurpers. Such are the iniquitous Deſigns of* Rullus! *He propoſes nothing leſs, than to dry up the Springs of our Finances, and deprive* Rome *of the Aſſiſtance ſhe receives from our* Provinces *in Times of Want and Scarcity; and then what will become of the Republick, when ſhe ſhall be deprived of her Funds, and reduced to the ſad Neceſſity of disbanding her* Legions, *for want of Money to ſubſiſt them?*

Then proceeding to the Article that related to the ſettling of *Colonies* in the Cities in *Italy*, *If you will be unconcerned*, ſaid he, *at the Uſurpation of your Demeſnes, and the Abolition of your Authority, yet, at leaſt, have ſome Regard to the other Evils that threaten you.* Rullus *aims at the Ruin of our Country, and the Subverſion of Liberty it ſelf. Will he ſet any Bounds to his Ambition, when he ſhall be enriched with our Loſſes, and Maſter of the Cities and Provinces, which he ſhall have peopled with Men abſolutely devoted to him? No,* Conſcript Fathers, *he will then have but one Step to take, in order to extend his Authority over the Capital; and* Rome, *yes* Rome *her ſelf, ſhall be forced to ſubmit to the Yoke. What Arms will you then have to guard her againſt the wicked Attempts of an audacious Man? What, but feint Efforts, to oppoſe the introduction of Tyranny?*

The Senators were convinced by the Force of the Orator's Reaſons, and captivated by the Charms of his Eloquence; and his Speech had all the Effect he deſired. They reſolved to reject a Law, which would revive the deſpotick Power of the old *Decemviri*.

However, *Rullus* ſtill perſiſted in his Deſign; hoping, that the Multitude, ſeduced by the Hopes of the great Advantages he repreſented to them, would declare for a Law, which it was their Intereſt to paſs. He therefore appealed from the Senate, to the Tribunal of the People, who alone had a Right to come to a definitive Determination. But neither the Intrigues nor the Fury of the *Tribune* abated the Zeal of *Cicero*. On the Day appointed for the *Comitia*, he came to the *Forum*, preceded by his *Lictors*, and at the Head of the *Conſcript Fathers*, whom he had prevailed on to attend him; and, notwithſtanding the threatening Clamours of the People, he mounted the *Roſtra*. There he appeared in all the State of a *Conſul*; and began his Speech with endeavouring to prepoſſeſs the aſſembled People in his Favour.

Romans, ſaid he, *as I am of the Order of the* Knights, *by Birth a* Plebeian *as well as you, and indebted to you for the Unanimity with which you raiſed me to the high Station which I poſſeſs; I openly declare, in preſence of the Senate and* Patricians *who hear me, that I ſhall think it my chief Glory, during the whole courſe of my* Conſulſhip, *to demonſtrate my entire Attachment to the People, and to employ all the*

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Pompey, *and in ſhort, all Lands whatſoever, that are the Property of the Republick; To ſell and alienate what they think proper of the Eſtates belonging to the Treaſury; To judge of all Diſputes that ſhall ariſe about the Diſtribution of theſe Lands; To ſettle* Colonies *where they pleaſe; To raiſe Troops to aſſiſt them in caſe of need; and To take Money out of the Treaſury, to pay their Soldiers.*

Before *Cicero* entered upon the *Conſulſhip*, he had foreſeen the Conſequences of a Law ſo pernicious to the Peace of the State; and the very Day he did ſo, that is, on *The Calends of January*, he zealouſly inveighed againſt it in the Senate. Nor was this all. He undertook to perſuade the People themſelves, to reject a Law which ſeemed wholly calculated for their Advantage. Great ſurely muſt have been the Force of that Eloquence, whereby he could perſuade the Commons to give up their greateſt Intereſt: but nevertheleſs, the new *Conſul* ſucceeded; and thereby guarded againſt the Tyranny, which the new *Decemviri*, who would have been independent of the Senate, would have introduced into the Republick. This ſhews, That in this Conjuncture, *Rome* wanted ſuch a *Conſul* as *Cicero*; and That any other, would have periſhed in the common Ruin of his Country. But, his Superiority of Underſtanding, and Firmneſs of Heart were prodigious. In his *Conſulſhip*, we are not ſo much to admire the Sublimity of the Orator, as the Depth and Wiſdom of the Politician. His Eloquence was only the Inſtrument his ſuperior Genius made uſe of, to bring to bear the Deſigns of his great Soul. If we forget that he was the fineſt Genius, and the moſt learned Author that *Rome* ever produced, and conſider him only with regard to his Conduct in his publick Adminiſtration; I will venture to affirm, That no *Conſul* ever equalled him, either in Addreſs and Ability, in extricating the State in ſo very delicate a Criſis; or in a ſteady and immoveable Courage, when he found it neceſſary to overlook the Dangers that ſeveral times threatened his Life. He was not indeed remarkable either for Conduct as a General, or Valour as a Soldier; (for who ever had all Talents united in one Perſon?) but he had as much Heroiſm as could be poſſeſſed in *The Robe*. His preſent Employment required as much Conſtancy and Vigour, as was neceſſary in Camps, or at the Head of Armies.

§. VI. One of his firſt Attempts was to gain the Friendſhip of his Collegue, diſengage him from *Catiline*, and draw him off from the Faction of *the Tribunes of the People*, particularly that of *Rullus*; and rather than not ſucceed, he gave up his own private Intereſt. The two *Conſuls* had drawn Lots for their Provinces, not in order to go and command in them, during the Year of their *Conſulate*; but in order to have the Government of them the next Year, in quality of *Pro-Conſuls*. *Macedon* fell to *Cicero*, and *Gaul* to *Antonius*; and the Revenue of the former was much greater than that of the latter. Tho' the Senate generally made up the Loſs of the leaſt ſucceſsful of the two *Conſuls*, with the Money they gave him; yet, all Things

the Authority with which they have entruſted me, in defence of their Intereſts. You would ſome time or other reproach me with having betrayed you like a Coward, if I ſhould this Day furniſh the ambitious Rullus *with Arms againſt you. Be jealous then of a Seducer, who, under the Appearance of an imaginary Good, is laying Snares to give you the moſt deadly Wounds. He is a Tyrant, who flatters you, only in order the more effectually to oppreſs you, and keep you enſlaved to himſelf. He propoſes creating* Decemviri, *by the Suffrages of* 17 Tribes *only; and by the moſt hateful Innovation, pretends to exclude the* 18 *others, and deprive them of their unalienable Rights. Nor is this all. He has the Face to make himſelf the Preſident of the* Comitia, *in which theſe new Magiſtrates are to choſen. Which ſtrange Precaution is indeed neceſſary for him, ſince his Deſign is to make himſelf Maſter of the Aſſembly, and under Pretence of leaving the Laws to the deciſion of Lots, to draw out of the Urns, the Names of thoſe* Tribes *only, whoſe Suffrages he has begged. By this Means, he will be ſecure of chuſing ſuch* Decemviri, *as will be the Tools of his Ambition, or rather, as ſo many Guards to him; and will, under his Orders, exerciſe a tyrannical Power over you, and be abſolute Maſters of your Liberties and Eſtates. Will you then ſuffer one Man, to ſport himſelf ſo audaciouſly with the Majeſty of the* Roman *People? Suffer not, my* Conſulſhip, *O ye Gods, to be the Æra of the Slavery of the People! Suffer not ſo deplorable a Cataſtrophe to happen in it, as that the Maſters of the World ſhould become Slaves to* Rullus!

After *Cicero* had thus raiſed the Indignation of the *Comitia* againſt the Attempts of the *Tribune*, he examined the Law propoſed, Article by Article; repreſented to the People the Reaſons which had convinced the Senate; and added others to them. *Do you know*, Romans, added he, *where the Office of theſe* Decemviri *will end?* Rullus *here gives them a Right to ſell your Demeſnes, to rob the State of her Lands and Revenues, to exhauſt the publick Treaſury, to pillage your Provinces, and then to diſpoſe of the Fruits of theſe their Robberies, at diſcretion.* In all the three Orations which the Orator ſpoke on this Occaſion, we ſee great ſtrength of Reaſoning, and force of Eloquence. Nothing eſcaped him that could help to unite the whole Body of the *Plebeians* againſt the formidable Party of the *Tribune*; and the Succeſs was anſwerable to his Wiſhes. The People themſelves unanimouſly rejected the Law, tho' their own Intereſt ſeemed to be promoted by it.

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conſidered, *Macedon* was ſtill a more agreeable, and a more profitable Province than *Gaul*. *Antonius* was therefore dejected, at having miſſed a Station which was ſo agreeable to his Taſte; but *Cicero* removed his Concern. In order to tame his wild Spirit, and make a Friend of him, he changed Provinces with him; and renounced all Claim to *Gaul*, in the Preſence of the aſſembled People. A great Inſtance, in appearance, of uncommon Generoſity! But, in reality, *Cicero* did not care for any Employment that would oblige him to leave *Rome*. It was much more agreeable to his Taſte, to rule there, by means of the Aſcendant he acquired by the Force of his Eloquence, to be the main Spring of all Deliberations, and to conduct the publick Affairs according to his own Inclinations; than to go to a *Province*, and enrich himſelf with the Spoils of the People. And this made him ſo ready to comply with the Deſire of *Antonius*. However, he thereby attached him to himſelf, made him willing to oblige him, and by this Reconciliation made him an avowed and zealous Enemy to *Catiline* and all his Cabal.

Plut. in Ciceron. Cic. in Muræn. Plin. L. 7. c. 30.

Another Point laboured by the vigilant *Conſul* was to prevent, even the leaſt popular Diſturbance. One had like to have been raiſed in the Theatre. We have before obſerved, that about four Years ago, *L. Roſcius Otho*, then *Tribune of the People*, had regulated the Seats at *Shows*, and had granted the *Roman Knights*, the fourteen firſt Ranks after thoſe of the Senators. The common *Citizens* of *Rome* were angry to ſee thoſe diſtinguiſhed from them, who had hitherto been blended with them; and when *Roſcius*, then *Prætor*, came to take his Place at the publick *Games*, there aroſe two very different Cries in the Aſſembly. The *Knights* teſtified their Applauſe; and the People, by their Hiſſes and Clamours, firſt ſhewed their Diſcontent, and then from Reproaches came to Threatnings. So that the Theatre would have become a Field of Battle, if *Cicero* had not interpoſed. But the *Conſul* put a ſtop to the Tumult by his Preſence, and ordered the People to follow him immediately to the Temple of *Bellona*. There he harangued them, with all the Dignity of a ſupreme Magiſtrate; with that lively Eloquence, which he always had at command, even when he ſpoke without any Preparation; and with a Succeſs which was ſurprizing; notwithſtanding the Reſpect the People had for him. He ſo fully convinced them of their being in the wrong, that they immediately returned to the Theatre, and joined their Applauſes to thoſe of the *Knights*, in favour of *Roſcius Otho*. By this Means he ſtifled a Sedition in its Birth, of which *Catiline* might have made a very ill uſe; and it is a Misfortune, that we have not this powerful Oration, among the reſt that the Prince of Orators has left behind him.

Cic. pro Rabirio, & in Piſonem. Sueton. in Cæſar.

§. VII. Nay *Cicero*, tho' *Conſul*, condeſcended even to undertake the Defence of a Man, againſt whom *Julius Cæſar* revived an Affair which had paſſed ſix and thirty Years before. *C. Rabirius*, in his Youth, and in the Times of the Troubles that *Marius* had raiſed, had declared for the Senate, againſt the ſeditious *Prætor Servilius Glaucia*, and againſt the furious *Tribune of the People Appuleius Saturninus*. Theſe two bad Citizens, had been declared Enemies to their Country, by a Decree of the Senate. And indeed, what had they not attempted againſt the publick Liberty! They had cauſed a Candidate for the *Conſulſhip*, who oppoſed their Deſigns, to be aſſaſſinated. *Saturninus* had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed a King. And *Glaucia* and he had taken up Arms againſt the Republick, and had been executed by the *Roman Knights*. Where then was *Rabirius*'s Crime? It was this. After *Saturninus* was put to Death, he had taken his Head, and carried it about to ſhew it, in the Houſe of thoſe who had a Zeal for the publick Good. This Action, which was a commendable one, and no otherwiſe blameable, than as there appeared to be ſome kind of Inhumanity in it, had been forgotten, and *Rabirius* had never been reproved for it; but *Julius Cæſar* had his private Views, in reviving it at this Time. As he had already imitated the Diſturbers of the publick Peace, and had uſurped the Tyranny at which *Saturninus* had aſpired, he was reſolved to guard himſelf againſt the zealous Avengers of the Cauſe of Liberty, in good Time. To this end, he ſuborned *T. Labienus* to accuſe *Rabirius* of Treaſon againſt the State; and to make the more ſure of his Blow, *Cæſar* changed the uſual Method of Proceedings. It properly belonged to the [19] *Duumviri*, to try the accuſed in the firſt Inſtance; but the Cauſe was brought

19 See in the preceding Volumes our Account of the Court of the *Duumviri*, which was erected for the Trial of capital Crimes, from the Birth of the Republick.

before the *Prætor*: and *Cæsar*, who was underhand the Prosecutor of *Rabirius*, got himself nominated to be one of the *Prætor*'s Assessors. But *Cicero* unriddled the Affair; discovered the secret Motives of this passionate Accusation; undertook the Defence of *Rabirius*; brought the Cause before the People; protected the innocent, and got him acquitted.

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In the mean time, the factious, who were very numerous in *Rome*, had not yet openly taken Arms. Before they declared War, they made use of Artifices and Cunning, to gain over the Judges of the several Tribunals to their Interest. But *Cicero* every where appeared against them; rendered their Intrigues abortive; and shewed his Prudence and Firmness most remarkably in a very tender Point, in which the secret Enemies of the Publick were privately engaged, but did not appear. *Sylla* had made a Law in his *Dictatorship*, which was severe indeed, but necessary at that Time, to maintain good Order in the Republick. It was, That the Children of those who were proscribed, should never be admitted into the Senate, or into the Offices that were disposed of by the *Comitia* of the People. This Regulation had hitherto been strictly observed; and had prevented the Designs of those who wanted to innovate, and to destroy the Authority of the *Conscript Fathers*, which was the chief Support of the State. The Remains therefore of the *Marian* Faction, and among the rest *Julius Cæsar*, was very desirous of seeing the Children of the proscribed advanced to the highest Dignities. They said, *Hatred was hereditary in Families*; *That the Posterity of those whom* Sylla *had ill used, would infallibly join those who retained a Regard for* Marius; *That it was hard for so many young* Romans *of distinguished Birth to be for ever excluded from the first Posts; and That they themselves suffered by the Disgrace of the excluded, who being thereby disabled from doing them any real Service, could only give them useless Wishes.* For these Reasons, the factious made a Motion to the People, for disannulling the Law, which deprived a very considerable part of the Republick of the Right of sitting in the Senate, and standing for the *Curule* Dignities. Many Arguments founded in compassion and a Regard for the publick Good, were urged in favour of the Children of the proscribed; and the People would have been influenced by them, if the generous *Consul* had either had less Penetration, or less Integrity. But *Cicero* saw of what Consequence it was, not to fill the Senate, and the superior Stations with a fresh Body of Incendiaries, who might inspire others with their Resentments; and he alone stood all the Odium that was to be incurred, by an open Opposition to the Motion. He harangued the People, and they hearkened to his Representations. Nay, so prodigious was the Force of his Eloquence, that he softened the Children of the proscribed themselves, prevailed on them voluntarily to drop their Motion, and left *Sylla*'s Law in full Force. Who then can help observing here, that *Cicero*'s *Consulship* was the Terror of bad Men, and the Support of the Republick? Tho' ready to perish, it would have recovered its ancient Vigour, if the Administration of this wise Magistrate had been of longer duration; and we shall, in the sequel, find still more Reason, to admire this great Man.

Plut. in Sylla, & in Ciceron. Quintil. L. 4. Cic. in Pisonem. Plin. L. 7.

§. VIII. *Rome* was now seemingly in Peace; but she harboured a secret Poison in her own Bowels, which was ready to produce fatal Effects. *Catiline*, when he saw *Cicero* preferred to the *Consulate* before him, set no Bounds to his Fury. His Design was, to make the Capital of the World suffer all the Evils that had been undergone in *Carthage* and *Corinth*. All Things were ready for even reducing it to Ashes, and destroying those that defended it; in case he should fail of his aims, of being absolute Master there, of making his own Faction triumphant, and of overturning the old Laws, and establishing such new ones as he should think fit. The Plot was entirely formed. His Association consisted, of many of the Nobility, who were ruined; of many Children of Distinction, who were forced to submit, to great Restraints, under the Government of their Relations; of young married Women who disliked their Husbands; of old ones, who in their Age payed dear for those Pleasures, which they had sold at an high price when they were young; of professed Assassines; of *Patricians*, who were deprived of their Seats in the Senate-House for their Misconduct; of disappointed Pretenders to the *Consulate*; of publick Oppressors, who had been branded with Infamy by publick Decrees; and in short, of all the idle People in *Rome*, who were bold enough to commit any Crimes when they thought themselves safe from Punishment, but had not Courage enough to serve the Republick

Sallust. in Catilin. Cicero in Catilinariis. Dio Cass. L. 37. App. Bell. Civ. L. 2. Plut. in Ciceron.

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lick in her Armies. The Women were uſeful, in gaining Friends to the chief Conſpirator; and among them *Sempronia*, the Wife of that *Junius Brutus* who afterwards aſſaſſinated *Julius Cæſar*, diſtinguiſhed her ſelf by her Zeal for the new Faction. Few Women had ſo many Qualifications proper to draw after them Crowds of Admirers. Her Birth was eminent, and her Beauty great. Her Education was polite, her Underſtanding well cultivated, her Imagination gay and lively, and her Wit dazzling. She was very ready at Repartee, and her Raillery was agreeable, even to thoſe ſhe rallied. So that ſhe had many Charms. She equally captivated the Ear with her Voice, or her Inſtruments. She danced to Perfection; but with a manner ſuited to her Character. There was a certain freedom and levity in her Geſtures, which were all adapted to give Paſſion. This Gallantry, Debauchery, and Politeneſs, was the Character of the chief Aſſociates whom *Catiline* drew into his Conſpiracy.

In the mean while, the Time for electing new *Conſuls* drew nigh. The Aſſembly was to be held on *The Calends of July*; ſo that *Cicero* had little more than ſix Months to continue in his Office: and *Catiline*, tho' twice diſappointed, appeared once more as a Candidate for the *Conſulſhip*. This was a ſurprizing Audaciouſneſs; but his Friends were increaſed, and might by their Intrigues procure that Succeſs a third Time, of which he had failed twice already. Beſides, if he poſtponed appearing for the *Conſulate* any longer, it was to be feared that *Pompey* would return from the Eaſt with his Troops, and break all his Meaſures. The greateſt Difficulty he expected, was from the Vigilance of *Cicero*; but he hoped to get rid of him before the *Comitia*, by Aſſaſſination. With theſe Views, he did what he could to incline the *Citizens*, to give him their Suffrages at the enſuing Election; and he made all the Preparations he could, for declaring open War with his Country, in caſe he was rejected a third Time. He borrowed all the Money he was able; and engaged his Fellow-Conſpirators to raiſe as much as poſſible upon their Credit. When this would reach no farther, he procured all he could, on Securities; and lodged all he raiſed in *Fæſulæ* in *Hetruria*, in the Hands of one *Manlius*, a Man of an obſcure Birth, but a good Officer, who had long made War under *Sylla*. This *Manlius* had a great Intereſt among the *Fæſulani*. Their City was a Colony of *Sylla*'s Soldiers, who had formerly been enriched by the *Dictator*; and having ſince ſpent their Wealth in Debauchery, they deſired nothing ſo much as a new Civil War. There *Manlius* made conſiderable Levies, and privately engaged greater Numbers throughout all *Hetruria*.

§. IX. But the Motions of *Catiline*'s Agents near *Rome*, could not be kept ſo ſecret, but ſome Perſons had notice of them. *Lucullus*, the famous General whom *Pompey* had ſucceeded in the Eaſt, had received a general Account of them; and tho' he did not intermeddle in publick Affairs, he feared the Conſequences of an inteſtine War, which might interrupt his Pleaſures. He therefore reported what he heard to the Senate, and raiſed Suſpicions of *Cataline*; but he was acquitted. The [20] Proofs of his Treaſon were not clear enough to procure his Condemnation. However *Lucullus* raiſed ill Prejudices againſt him, and from that Time aſſiſted *Cicero* with all his Intereſt, in the Proſecution of the Traitor. And then the vigilant *Conſul* endeavoured to get ſtronger Proofs of the Plot. *Fulvia* had made the firſt Diſcovery of it, and ſpread Rumours about it. *Cicero* therefore had her brought to him every Night, was informed by her of all *Curius* had diſcovered, engaged her to induce him by her Careſſes, to make the ſame Diſcoveries to the *Conſul*, which he had

20 Indeed *Catiline* had long been ſuſpected by moſt of the Citizens of *Rome*; but they had only confuſed Accounts of his black Deſigns againſt his Country; and theſe, every one explained as he thought fit. Some, who by Inclination or Intereſt, were his Friends, declared, That all he intended was againſt *Cicero* only, whoſe Deſtruction he had ſworn. Others ſaid openly, That *Catiline* followed *Sylla*'s Steps, and like him, wanted to be abſolute in *Rome*, with the Title of *Perpetual Dictator*. But *Cicero* was better informed. *Fulvia* continued to give him a faithful Account of what ſhe learnt from *Curius* her Lover, and one of the chief Conſpirators. Nevertheleſs, the *Conſul* did not think proper to accuſe *Catiline* on the Depoſition of a Woman, who was infamous for her Debaucheries. He wanted ſtronger Proofs, that would have more Weight againſt a Man who was ſupported by a formidable Party, and who was by his Birth, related to the firſt Nobility in the Republick. He therefore took care to have his Spies in all Parts of the City, and in the moſt private Aſſemblies; and he gained ſome of the Conſpirators themſelves, who, to act their Part the better, openly declared themſelves his avowed Enemies, whilſt at the ſame Time they kept a private Correſpondence with him.

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done to her; and ſhe prevailed. *Curius* viſited *Cicero* privately; and they took ſuch Meaſures together, as were for the Service of the Publick. *Cicero* obliged *Curius*, to pretend great Zeal for the Conſpiracy, and inform him of every the leaſt Circumſtance of it; and upon theſe Informations, took all neceſſary Precautions, to ſecure his own Life. He never appeared in publick without a good Number of Friends and Clients to guard him; had always a fine Body of Youth with him, whom he had brought to *Rome* for that Purpoſe; and being as careful of the Safety of the publick as his own, he laboured much to procure a ſpeedy Reconciliation between the Senators and *Roman Knights*. This was a capital Point. The Broils of theſe two chief Bodies of the State might have ruined it, if the *Conſul* had not found Means to put an end to them.

At the ſame time, the more *Cicero* laboured privately, to avert the Danger that threatened *Rome*, the more active *Catiline* was, in enlarging his Party, and getting the Suffrages of the People for the next Election. He was in the Streets Day and Night, waiting for all that paſſed by, embracing them, preſſing them to declare for him, and getting favourable Anſwers from them. He ſcrupled neither Hunger, nor Thirſt, nor Watchings, to gain his Point; and had a great Variety of Buſineſs upon his Hands. Sometimes he preſided in his nocturnal Aſſemblies; ſometimes gave Orders for buying and bringing to his Houſe all ſorts of Arms; ſometimes made neceſſary Viſits to thoſe, from whom he hoped for Protection: And in ſhort, did more, than any one Man can well be conceived capable of. *Cicero*, on the other hand was more calm, and in appearance leſs active; but found Means, ſometimes to ſuſpend, and ſometimes to ſtop, the Progreſs of the Schemes *Catiline* was purſuing. When he ſaw the Conſpirator, had made a good Progreſs towards getting the *Conſulſhip*, he aſſembled the Senate, and perſuaded the *Conſcript Fathers* to poſtpone the Election for ſome Time. *Catiline* was that Day in the Temple; and the *Conſul* aſked him ſuch Queſtions as diſconcerted him. Tho' intrepid, and excellent at Diſſimulation, he dropped ſome unguarded Expreſſions, which diſcovered his ill Deſigns. Tho' he talked ſomewhat obſcurely, he ſufficiently ſhewed what he aimed at. *The Republick*, ſaid he, *is divided into two Orders. The firſt is a languiſhing Body with a weak Head. The ſecond a robuſt Body without any Head; and my Deſign is, to place a ſound Head upon the Body that ſo much wants it.* Every one ſaw he meant the Senate and People; but *the Fathers* were ſo indulgent as to forgive this unguarded Diſcourſe. They were even willing to forget the Anſwer, he had, a few Days before given to *Cato*, who threatened him with Death. *If they kindle a Fire about me*, ſaid he, *I will not extinguiſh it with Water, but bury it under the Ruins of the Republick.*

§. X. And now, theſe Diſcourſes of *Catiline*, the Suſpicions he had given of his Conduct, and the Alarms it gave to good Men, were no longer Secrets among the People. Indeed, ſome would not believe any thing of them; and others diſſembled their Sentiments for fear of his Fury. But the Commons in general grew leſs ſolliciteous than formerly about raiſing him to the *Conſulate*; and when he perceived the Affections of the *Romans* to cool towards him, he reſolved, in a great Rage, to deſtroy every Thing that ſtood in his Way, and ſeize the *Conſulate* by open Violence. He was to have three Competitors for the *Conſulſhip*, *Servius Sulpicius*, *L. Muræna*, and *D. Silanus*; *Cicero*, as *Conſul*, was to preſide at the Election; and *Catiline* formed a Deſign to aſſaſſinate them all, in *The Field of Mars*, as ſoon as he ſhould ſee the Suffrages go againſt him. But *Fulvia* and *Curius* were in too ſtrict a Correſpondence with *Cicero*, to leave him ignorant of the Danger that threatened him; and when the Day of the *Comitia* came, the *Conſul* took his Seat on the Tribunal erected for him in the Place of the Aſſembly, without Fear, but not without proper Precautions. He was attended by a numerous Train of Friends, and by ſome brave and reſolute Men, whom he had aſſembled for his Safety. He appeared with a large *Cuiraſs* hanging over his Breaſt; not ſo much to guard againſt the Blows of his Aſſaſſin, (for he knew they would be levelled at the Throat or Head) as to ſhew the aſſembled *Centuries* the Danger he ran, and to caſt an Odium on the Traitor, from whom it came. And this dumb Eloquence was as effectual as a bitter Invective. *Catiline* had but a ſmall Number of Suffrages; and *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Licinius Muræna* were choſen *Conſuls* for the next Year.

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And to the great Happineſs of *Rome*, *Cicero* had ſtill ſix Months Time, to ſtruggle with the Enemy of his Country. As ſoon as *Catiline* was diſappointed of the *Conſulate*, a third Time, he turned all his Thoughts to War; and made it his Buſineſs to bring the Provinces near *Rome* to an Inſurrection. He ſent *L. Septimius* to *Picenum*, and *C. Julius* to *Apulia*; and *Manlius*, who was as his Right Hand, had already formed a Rebellion in *Hetruria*. *Catiline* had ſent Helmets, Bucklers, Javelins, Swords, and Trumpets, to *Feſulæ*; and with them the Silver Eagle, which *Sylla* had uſed in his Expeditions. He had carefully preſerved it, and paid divine Honours to it, in a private Chapel. Thus the Seeds of Rebellion were ſown in ſeveral Parts of *Italy*, and even in *Tranſalpine* and *Ciſalpine Gaul*, tho' the chief Conſpirator never left *Rome*. He from thence ſent Directions, how to carry on the Preparations which his Friends made, for raiſing and equipping an Army. He had almoſt as many Confederates in the City it ſelf, as in the *Provinces*; and this made *Cicero* often ſay, That he was not ſo apprehenſive of the Preparations made for War abroad, as of the ſecret Plots within the Walls. As for *Catiline*, he reſolved to ſignalize his Departure from thence with ſuch a Blow, as ſhould ſtrike Terrour in all Places, and fill the *Citizens* with Conſternation. To this end, he aſſembled his People, and thus declared to them his Intentions. *The greateſt Obſtructions I meet with in my Deſigns, come from this* New Man, *whom* Rome *has made her* Conſul, *and from a few timorous Senators, who tremble at the Voice of an Orator. Let us then rid our ſelves by Violence of thoſe troubleſome People, who thwart us in our Deſigns. The Senate is to aſſemble on the 26th of* October. *Let us then break open the Gate of the Temple where they aſſemble, enter it Sword in Hand, and cut the* Conſul *and his Adherents in pieces.*

This Reſolution was taken in the Night of the 18th of *October*; and the *Conſul* being informed of it the next Day, he immediately aſſembled the *Conſcript Fathers*, and addreſſed himſelf to them thus. *I know that* Manlius *has raiſed Troops at* Feſulæ, *and that his Army is to encamp in* Hetruria *about the 24th Inſtant. But there is very little Reaſon to be afraid of a Body of Soldiers tumultuouſly aſſembled. The ſight of our* Legions *will ſoon diſperſe them. What aſtoniſhes me is this; That* Rome *does ſtill ſuffer Vipers to lodge in her own Boſom to devour her; and That Men, who have fixed a Day for the Maſſacre of the* Conſcript Fathers, *ſhould ſtill dare to appear and take their Places in our Aſſemblies. The Buſineſs now before you,* Conſcript Fathers, *is not barely to oppoſe a Law drawn up by ſome* Tribune of the People, *or to deliberate about foreign Wars. A much more terrible Storm is ready to break upon your Heads. The Danger comes from within theſe very Walls. It is here the Lightning is to fall. The fatal Horſe which is to bring Deſtruction on* Troy, *is already in the City. An Enemy more perfidious, tho' leſs brave, than* Hannibal, *is not at the Gates only, but in the Heart of* Rome. *Let that ſeditious* Citizen *then know, for he is within hearing, that his Plots are diſcovered! A* Conſul, *who owes his Elevation, not ſo much to his Anceſtors, as to his Care of the Publick, is more obliged than others may be, to run all Hazards for the publick Good; and none of the Intrigues of the Conſpirators ſhall eſcape my Enquiries. I have known, and ſhall know, all that paſſes; and the Gods will aſſiſt me in extirpating the guilty.*

The Senators were greatly alarmed at this Diſcourſe, but did not go ſo far as to paſs any Cenſure on the Perſons ſuſpected. Some of them privately favoured *Catiline* and his Party; others could not believe, that ſo great a Crime could ever enter into the Heart of a *Roman*; and others contended, That it was impoſſible a Man of Senſe could form ſo mad a Scheme. Nevertheleſs, the wiſeſt Part thought it neceſſary to have ſome Regard to the Suſpicions of a *Conſul* of excellent Underſtanding, and of great Affection for the Publick; and the Aſſembly came at laſt to this Decree, *That full Powers ſhould be given to the two* Conſuls, *to uſe the moſt effectual Means, to avert the Danger that threatened the Republick.* By this Form, an unlimited Power was given to thoſe, in whoſe Favour it paſſed; and the *Conſuls* were made abſolute Maſters of the whole Republick. This gave them a Right to raiſe Armies, command them, and exerciſe the ſame Power in City and Country without Appeal, which the Generals of Armies had over their Soldiers in a Camp; and *Cicero* ſoon made uſe of this new Authority. He brought a good Number of Troops into *Rome*, poſted them in the Croſs-Ways, and particularly in the Court before the Temple, where

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where the Senate was to aſſemble on the 26th of *October*; and by this Means diverted the Blow, and ſaved the Senators from the Maſſacre, which they had had Reaſon to fear.

§. XI. Moreover, as the Audaciouſneſs of *Catiline* was not diminiſhed by failing of Succeſs, ſo neither was the Vigilance of *Cicero* leſſened, by his eſcaping this Danger. He followed the Conſpirators Step by Step; and that with ſuch Diligence, that they no ſooner could form any Deſign, but he knew it, and prevented it. They reſolved among themſelves, to ſurprize *Præneſte*, a pretty ſtrong City, and the neareſt to the Capital, by Night. But the *Conſul* reinforced the Garriſon, put them upon their Guard, and thereby rendered the Deſign abortive. Nevertheleſs the chief Conſpirator comforted himſelf with the Progreſs his Emiſſaries made in the *Provinces*. *Feſulæ* and *Aretium* had taken up Arms, in his Favour; and *Apulia* and *Picenum* were in motion, and ready to rebel. Informations were brought to *Rome* of theſe Diſturbances in the neighbouring Cities; and the late Civil Wars made the *Citizens* apprehenſive, that theſe Sparks would ſoon break out into a Flame. Many Prodigies were related; natural Events, if at all uncommon, paſſed for Miracles with a terrified People; and the Anſwers of the *Aruſpices*, impoſed yet more on the Credulity of the Multitude. A Statue of *Romulus* was beat down with Thunder; and they from thence foretold the Ravage and Ruin of the City which he had founded. Upon this, the People crowded to the Temples to appeaſe the Wrath of Heaven; the Ladies came, and proſtrated themſelves, with their Hair diſheveled, in the moſt venerable Sanctuaries in *Rome*: And at length, the Alarm reached the Senate.

They offered Rewards [21] to all who would make any Diſcoveries of the Plot; and ſent ſome brave Generals with Troops, with the Title of *Prætors*, to the ſuſpected *Provinces*, to keep them in ſubjection. *Q. Marcius Rex* was ſent to *Feſulæ* to watch *Manlius*; *Q. Metellus*, who was famous for the Conqueſt of *Crete*, marched towards *Apulia*; *Q. Pompeius* went to watch *Capua* and its Dependencies: And *Q. Metellus Celer* was appointed to *Picenum* and *Ciſalpine* [22] *Gaul*. And indeed it was not till very late, that the Senate awoke out of their Inſenſibility. Had they been at all active, and hearkened to *Cicero*'s Advice, it could not have come to a Civil War. Gentle Meaſures are very ſeldom effectual in appeaſing Seditions. If they cannot be prevented, they ought at leaſt to be ſtifled in the Birth. This the wiſe *Conſul* had foreſeen, and repreſented to the *Conſcript Fathers*; but their Indolence increaſed the Malady, and at length the Rebellion broke out.

As ſoon as *Marcius Rex* entered *Hetruria*, he ſent to ſummons *Manlius* to appear before him, and ſhew him his Commiſſion for raiſing Troops, and leading an Army into the Field, in the Heart of *Italy*. *Manlius* ſent Deputies to carry his Anſwer, which was in effect a Manifeſto, to juſtify, if poſſible, the Conduct of the Rebels. *We call all the Gods to witneſs*, ſaid theſe Meſſengers, *that we have not taken up Arms to hurt our Country; but to protect our ſelves, from the Proſecutions of our Creditors, and from the ſevere Judgments of a rigid* Prætor. *We have had our Perſons, and Effects ſeized by mercileſs Creditors; who have reduced us to beggary, and enlarged their Eſtates with the Patrimonies of our Anceſtors. What have they left us but a melancholy Life worſe than Death it ſelf? And why may we not be indulged with the Remedy which* Rome *has more than once granted, to ſuch unfortunate Debtors as we are? The Republick has often ordered Bounties to be given them, to relieve their Wants; and ſometimes has payed their Debts, out of the publick Treaſury. Being more oppreſſed than our Foreſathers were when they retired to* the Sacred Mountain, *we have taken up Arms, not to obtain* Tribunes *to protect us, but for Bread and Peace. And if both are denied us, what have we to do, but to die Sword in Hand, rather than periſh with Hunger in the Chains of our Creditors?*

21 Theſe Rewards were, according to *Salluſt*, 200000 *Seſterces*, that is, 25000 *Livres* and a Pardon, to any Perſon of free Condition, that ſhould make any Diſcoveries; and to a Slave, 100000 *Seſterces*, or 12500 *Livres*, and his Liberty.

22 To which *Salluſt* adds, That the Republick armed all the Companies of *Gladiators*, and ſent ſome to reinforce the Garriſon of *Capua*, and the reſt into different *Municipia*, to guard them againſt the Attacks of the Conſpirators.

Marcius

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Marcius anſwered with the Moderation of a Man of Temper, who ſought to appeaſe the Seditious, and was afraid to exaſperate them; *Your Demands ſeem reaſonable, but ought not to be made in a Camp, and by Troops unlawfully aſſembled. The Senate will hear your Remonſtrances, and do you Juſtice, when you ſhall lay down your Arms, and in a ſuppliant manner beg pardon for your Offences. Whereas you have nothing but Puniſhment to expect, if you obſtinately continue in Arms.* This Anſwer was brought to *Manlius*, who kept a Correſpondence with *Catiline*, and had nothing leſs in view, than to ſubmit to Authority, and acquieſce. He waited only for the arrival of the chief Conſpirator to begin Hoſtilities; but *Catiline*'s pernicious Schemes ſtill detained him in the Capital. Being reſtleſs and in continual [23] Anxiety of Mind, he, one Night, went to the Houſe of *Porcius Lecca*, and there aſſembled the chief of his Aſſociates. And fatal indeed would that Night have proved to the Republick, if their Meaſures had not been diſcovered.

Catiline there aſſigned every Conſpirator his Poſt; and took upon himſelf the Command of the Army which *Manlius* had raiſed in *Hetruria*. He gave *Ceparius* the Command of the Troops which were raiſing in *Apulia*, and appointed *Campania* to be the Province of *Marcellus*. At this Meeting, it was alſo reſolved, to ſet Fire to the City in ſeveral [24] Places, and during the Confuſion which the Fire would create, to murder [25] thoſe Senators in their Houſes, who had moſt openly declared againſt them. *Lentulus*, *Caſſius*, and *Statilius* were ordered, to have the Direction of thoſe that managed the Fire, and *Gabinius* to conduct the Aſſaſſines. The Night pitched on for this Maſſacre, was to be the Night after *Beſtea*, *The Tribune of the People* (for he was in this Plot) ſhould ſpeak a bitter Invective againſt *Cicero*; and *Catiline* did not think it enough to include the *Conſul* in the common Maſſacre, he was reſolved to ſee him dead, before he ſet out for the Army. To this end, he ordered *C. Cornelius*, and *Lucius* [26] *Vargunteius*, two *Roman Knights* of his Faction, to go and ſtab him in his Bed, under Pretence of attending his Levee. But *Cicero* had early notice [27] of the Snares laid for him; and it being a Time when every Thing was to be feared, and he had Reaſon to ſuſpect even his Friends, he ordered that even his Clients ſhould not

23 There was a Report in *Rome*, that *Pompey* the Conqueror of *Aſia*, was returning from the Eaſt loaded with Spoils, and would ſoon appear in *Italy* at the Head of his Army: And *Catiline*, foreſeeing that his Arrival would abſolutely fruſtrate all his Hopes, reſolved to haſten the Execution of his Enterprize. To this end, he conferred with the chief of the Conſpirators, whom he aſſembled at the Houſe of *Porcius Lecca*; and there he told them, That *Pompey*'s Return would diſconcert all their Schemes, if they had not the Courage to anticipate him. He repreſented, That they would never have a more favourable Opportunity than the preſent; That both *Rome* and *Italy* being deſtitute of Troops, would ſink upon the firſt Appearance of a Revolt. *Whereas*, ſaid he, *freſh Delays will haſten your Ruin as well as mine. The Succeſs of our Deſigns entirely depends on Expedition.* Then the chief Conſpirators unanimouſly agreed, That the Night before the Feſtival of the *Saturnalia*, ſhould be the Time, when they would begin to execute their deteſtable Plots.

24 It was alſo reſolved at the ſame Time, That their firſt Buſineſs ſhould be to cut through the Channels and Aqueducts that ſupplied *Rome* with Water, in order to deprive the Inhabitants of the Means of putting out the Fire.

25 They excepted *Pompey*'s Children out of this general Maſſacre; concluding it would be more adviſable to keep them for Hoſtages, to guard them againſt the Attacks of that formidable General. If ſome Hiſtorians are to be credited, they alſo now renewed their Oaths, which were attended with Drunkenneſs and the moſt monſtrous Debaucheries. They even ſay, That ſome of the young *Romans* proſtituted themſelves to the Chiefs of the Conſpiracy.

26 *Plutarch* differs from *Salluſt* with regard to the Names of the two Aſſaſſines; He calls them *Marcius*, and *Cethegus*.

27 According to *Plutarch*, *Curius* immediately told *Fulvia* the Reſult of the private Meeting at *Lecca*'s Houſe; and ſhe went directly to *Cicero* in the Night, to inform him of the Danger that threatened the Republick, and particularly of the Deſigns, that *Marcius* and *Cethegus* had upon his Life. *Plutarch* alſo adds, That in the ſame Night, *Marcus Craſſus*, *Marcus Marcellus*, and *Scipio Metellus*, went in all haſte to the *Conſul*'s Houſe, forced his Porter to awake him, and after they had ſent in their Names, were brought into his Chamber. Their Buſineſs was of the utmoſt Importance, and would admit of no delay. After *Craſſus* had ſupped, one of his Servants brought him a Packet of Letters, which he ſaid he had received from a Perſon unknown. They were directed to different Perſons; and *Craſſus* read that directed to himſelf, which was anonymous. The Writer opened to him the Scheme of the *Catilinian* Conſpirators, and earneſtly preſſed him to leave *Rome*, if he had any value for his Life. Upon which, he, with *Marcellus* and *Scipio* who ſupped with him, went directly to the *Conſul*, and acquainted him with what they knew of the Conſpiracy. Nay, he gave the original Packet it ſelf to *Cicero*, either perhaps out of Fear of being himſelf involved in the general Maſſacre mentioned in his Letter, or in order to clear himſelf of the Suſpicion, which his ſtrict Friendſhip with *Catiline* had raiſed of him.

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not be admitted into his Houſe. So that the Conſpirators were diſappointed of their aim,[28] and then they reſerved his Aſſaſſination for the fatal Night, when the Houſes of ſo many Magiſtrates were to be ſtained with their Blood. The only Means *Cicero* had left to preſerve *Rome*, and ſecure himſelf againſt this cruel Butchery, was to engage *Catiline* to leave the City, and repair immediately to *Manlius*'s Camp, where he was expected; and he took the firſt Opportunity that offered, to adviſe him, to infeſt *Rome* no longer with his Preſence.

Since Fear had ſeized all Hearts, and violent Suſpicions had made *Catiline* looked on, at leaſt as a dangerous Perſon; the Senate ſate every Day, and *Cicero* preſided in it. *Catiline* himſelf, and the Senators of his Party attended theſe Aſſemblies, both in order to impoſe on the Multitude, and to watch the Steps of the *Conſcript Fathers*. The next Day therefore, after the Conſpirators had taken their laſt Reſolution at the Houſe of *Porcius Lecca*, and the very Morning that *Cicero* was to have been murdered in his Bed, the Senators came to the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*, to deliberate on the preſent State of Affairs. The *Conſul* was ſtill warm with the Concern he had felt from the Danger he had ſo lately eſcaped; and took care to ſpread the News of the laſt Deſign the Conſpirators had formed that very Night, and which he had juſt received. Yet ſtill, what *Cicero* related was not ſupported by Evidence enough to carry Conviction with it: The only Effect was raiſing ſtrong Prejudices againſt *Catiline*. Indeed the *Conſul*, might upon his own perſonal Knowledge, have made uſe of the new Power the Senate had given him, and condemned this pernicious *Citizen* to Death without Appeal; but this was a dangerous Step. The Proof of the Crime, tho' not doubted by many, was not compleat; and the People were extremely jealous of their Right in capital Caſes. They pretended, that their Tribunal was the only one, that could judge of the Life or Death of *Roman Citizens*. Beſides, to have condemned *Catiline*, would only have been cutting off one Head of the *Hydra*, which would have inſtantly produced more. And to deſtroy both him and his Accomplices together, could only be done by the General of an Army, when they ſhould be united in one Camp. So that the only Step that could be taken was, to induce *Catiline* to leave *Rome*, and take Refuge in *Manlius*'s Camp, near *Feſulæ*. This therefore *Cicero* undertook, and by the Force and Energy of his Speech ſucceeded: Which may well be called the Triumph of Eloquence. His Oration on this Occaſion is ſtill in being, and has been the Admiration of all Men of Judgment for theſe 1700 Years. The Conſideration of the Circumſtances of Time and Place, help mightily to make us taſte the Beauties of this maſterly Piece of Oratory; and therefore the Reader in order to it, muſt repreſent to himſelf *Catiline* entering into the Senate, where he is abhorred by the reſt of the Senators as a publick Peſt. He muſt imagine, he ſees the *Conſcript Fathers*, near whom he comes to ſeat himſelf, quitting their Places, and leaving him to ſit by himſelf; and he muſt imagine, he ſees *Cicero* ſeated above the reſt in his *Curule Chair*, yet warmed with the Aſſaſſination intended for him but a few Hours before, his Face full of Indignation, his Eyes ſparkling with Rage, and addreſſing himſelf directly to *Catiline*, with ſuch a Tone of Voice, as might have made the moſt intrepid tremble. With theſe Diſpoſitions of Mind, I ſay, this inimitable Diſcourſe ought to be read: But we, who are reſtrained by the Law of Hiſtory, can only weaken, by abridging it.

How long, Catiline, ſaid the *Conſul* to him, *wilt thou abuſe our Patience? How long perſiſt in thy Fury with Impunity? Where will thy unbounded Audaciouſneſs end? Art thou not moved at the Preparations that thou ſeeſt made againſt thee, or at the Countenances of the Senators that are about thee? Doſt not thou perceive that thy Plots are diſcovered? Alas! We know, where thou haſt been, and what thou haſt done; and yet thou liveſt! The Senate, the* Conſul, *knows, thy laſt Night's Reſolutions; and yet thou mixeſt in our Councils, to mark us out for Slaughter! The Fault, indeed, is in the* Conſul. *He ſhould long ſince have condemned thee to die, and brought that Ruin on thy ſelf, which thou haſt long been preparing for this whole Aſſembly. I blame my ſelf for Sloth and Neglect.* T. Gracchus *was killed by a private Hand; others* *Cic. in Catil.* 1.

28 Very early in the Morning, the two Villains came to *Cicero*'s Door, under Pretence of having Buſineſs of the utmoſt Importance with him. But they were abſolutely refuſed admiſſion; and their Threatenings, and Rage, and Clamour, ſerved only to make them the more ſuſpected.

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Cic. in Catil. 1.

have inſtantly executed the Powers given them, on the Seditious; whereas I have refrained for 20 Days. But I am reſolved not to bring thee to Execution, till there ſhall not be a Man alive ſo wicked, as not to approve of the Sentence. Thou ſhalt live, as long as any one will dare to defend thee. Thou ſhalt live, as thou now doſt, beſet with my ſtrong Guards, and with the Eyes of many upon thee, to diſcloſe thy Secrets. For what elſe canſt thou expect, when neither the Darkneſs of the Night, nor the Secrecy of a private Houſe, can conceal thy Conſpiracies? I knew, that thou waſt the very laſt Night at the Houſe of Lecca, *and many of thy wicked Aſſociates with thee. Dareſt thou deny it? If thou doſt, I ſhall convict thee; for I ſee ſome preſent in this Aſſembly, that were with thee. I affirm then, That thou waſt there; That thou didſt divide* Italy *into Diſtricts, and appoint each Man to his Station; That thou didſt mark out the ſeveral Places where the City was to be ſet on Fire, name thoſe thou wouldſt leave here, and declare, That thou wouldſt be gone, but muſt tarry a little longer, becauſe I was alive; And I affirm, That there were two* Roman Knights *among you who undertook to eaſe thee of this Anxiety, by murdering me in my Bed before the Morning. This I knew, e're the Aſſembly was well broke up; and therefore ſet ſtronger Guards about my Houſe, and refuſed admittance to the Aſſaſſines, whom thou ſenteſt to me, under a Pretence of Reſpect. And ſince then this is the Caſe,* Perform *thy Promiſe,* Catiline, *and leave the City! The Gates are open; Be gone!* Manlius *has already waited too long, for thy coming to command in his Camp at* Feſulæ; *Carry thither therefore all thy Friends, with thee. I ſhall be delivered from many Fears, when there are good Walls between us. Why then doſt thou heſitate, Why delay one Moment? Wilt thou not do, at my Deſire, what thou haſt already voluntarily promiſed?* Not that, *as* Conſul, *I condemn thee to Baniſhment; but I adviſe thee to be gone. For what Pleaſure canſt thou hereafter take in this City; where every Man (thy abandoned Aſſociates only excepted) fears thee, and every Man hates thee? The Debaucheries of thy Youth have made thee infamous, and thy preſent Attempts fill the City with Dread. If thy Parents hated thee, and thou couldſt by no Means appeaſe them, thou wouldſt, I believe, take care to get out of their Sight; and now, thy Country, the common Parent of us all, both hates and fears thee. Leave the City, then,* Catiline, *and deliver the Republick from her Concern. Why doſt thou delay? For what doſt thou tarry? That the* Conſcript Fathers *may declare their Conſent? They do ſo, by their Silence. They acquieſce; They approve. Be gone, then; and if thou wouldſt bring an Odium upon me by thy Baniſhment; I am ready to bear it. But if thou wouldſt do me Honour, take thy Company of Conſpirators with thee, and repair immediately to* Manlius. *Stir up the bad Citizens; Separate thy ſelf from the Good; and make War on thy Country. This will give thee a glorious Opportunity of exerting thy boaſted Talents; thy Patience of Hunger, Thirſt, and Want. This will afford thee great Joy and Pleaſure. And leſt it ſhould be thought ſtrange in a* Conſul, *to let Crimes of ſo high a Nature eſcape unpuniſhed; and, as it were, to provide a Rebel-Army with a Leader; this,* Conſcript Fathers, *is my Defence, to which I beg your Attention. I judge it to be more for the Intereſt of my Country that he eſcape, than die. By his Death ſhe might be a little relieved, but not cured. If he goes, as he intends, to* Manlius's *Camp, no Man then can pretend to doubt there has not been a Conſpiracy; and if he carries the reſt of his Accomplices with him, not only this Peſt of his Country will be deſtroyed, but the Evil will be totally extirpated. Go then,* Catiline, *to the great Security of thy Country, and to the utter Deſtruction of thy ſelf, and all that join with thee in thy Parricides! Go to this impious, this execrable War! Great* Jupiter, *whom we juſtly call* Stator, *the Defence and Support of this City and State, will protect his own Altars, the Temples of the other Gods, the City and its Fortifications, and the Lives and Fortunes of the Citizens, from their Attempts; and he will inflict on theſe Enemies to their Country, and to all good Men, theſe Robbers of* Italy, *who are united in this nefarious Conſpiracy, both preſent and eternal Pains, here and hereafter.*

§. XIII. As ſoon as *Cicero* had done, there appeared a viſible Conſternation in the Face of *Catiline*. With all his Intrepidity he could not diſſemble his Fright; and tho' he did not want Eloquence, he durſt not [29] reply. He immediately left the

29 *Salluſt* ſays he did reply; and *Catiline*, ſays the Author of *Cicero's Life*, heard this pathetick Speech ſpoken,

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the Senate with an angry and threatening Aſpect; and as ſoon as he came home, reſolved to be gone. *Cicero* had raiſed ſuch a ferment in Men's Breaſts, that he was afraid the People would riſe, and ſuddenly break into his Houſe. He therefore ſent for *Cethegus*, *Lentulus*, and the other chief Conſpirators in all haſte, and gave them his laſt Inſtructions. He recommended it to them, to continue in *Rome*, and watch the firſt Opportunity to ſet it on Fire, and execute the Maſſacre before reſolved on; and he deſired them, to ſpread a Report in *Rome*, that he was gone to *Marſeilles*, there to end his Days in that Baniſhment, to which *Cicero* had condemned him. By this Rumour, he hoped to draw the Hatred of the Publick on his Enemy the *Conſul*. After this Conference, he left *Rome* in a precipitate manner; and ſome affirm, That 300 of his Party went with him, to guard him to *Feſulæ*. When *Cicero* heard of the ſudden Flight of the chief Conſpirator, it gave him very great Pleaſure; but nevertheleſs, he feared the Diſcourſes of the Multitude, and the Invectives of the *Tribunes of the People*, who would infallibly accuſe him of having encroached on the Rights of the *Roman* People. It was not to be doubted, but that it ordinarily belonged to the *Comitia*, to pronounce Sentence of Death or Baniſhment upon a *Roman Citizen*; and *Cicero* plainly foreſaw the Odium that ſome would endeavour to caſt upon him. He therefore thought it neceſſary to inform the People of what he had done the Day before; and mounting the *Roſtra*, he made a Speech to them, which is ſtill preſerved in his Works.

Your Lives, Romans, ſaid he, *Your Wives and Children, Your Houſes, and Your City, are at laſt ſecured. The ſeditious* Catiline *is fled. We have glorioufly conquered him, and forced him to leave* Rome. *If any blame me for letting him eſcape; that,* Romans, *is the Fault of the Times, not mine. How many are there, who would not believe my Accuſation to be juſt? But now, his evil Intentions are fully manifeſted by his Flight: And my great Concern at preſent is, that he has carried ſo few with him. As for his Army abroad, I deſpiſe it. The Sight of the Prætor's Edict, is ſufficient to deſtroy it. It is they, who deſert his Army, and ſtill continue in this City, and not the Army it ſelf, who are moſt to be feared. Let them then follow his Example, or change their Minds, or expect no Mercy. But it is ſaid, That I have baniſhed* Catiline. *The timorous modeſt Man, as ſoon as the* Conſul *bid him go into Baniſhment, obeyed. But was that the Caſe? No,* Romans; *he could not ſtand the Charge I brought againſt him, in the Face of the whole Senate, and fled. Nor will he go to* Marſeilles *as is pretended, but to the Camp at* Feſulæ. *He had rather periſh in the Act of Rapine, or of burning this City, than live in Baniſhment. And as for his Friends, our Enemies whom he has left behind him, my Deſire is, That none of them may ſuffer. If they will conſult their Safety, the Gates are open. If they will not, the Man that I ſhall diſcover making any Attempt againſt the Welfare of his Country, ſhall know, that there are vigilant* Conſuls, *a brave Senate, and ſtrong Priſons, in this City. Theſe domeſtick Enemies are indeed of ſeveral Kinds. Some are over-run with Debts, and have no Reſource, but in the Rapines of a Civil War. Some are ambitious, and for want of other Means, propoſe to get themſelves Dignities by Violence. Some are old Warriors, who have ſpent the Riches they had got by Rapine in Debauchery, and have no Means to recover themſelves, but by Depredations. Some are Murderers, Parricides, Aſſaſſines, who had rather die in Battle than in a Goal. And laſtly, Some* Orat. Catilin. 2.

ſpoken, and the Letters that *Craſſus* had put into *Cicero*'s Hands, read, with the moſt artful Diſſimulation; and began to juſtify himſelf, by deſiring the *Conſcript Fathers*, not to ſuffer themſelves to be prejudiced againſt him by the Calumnies of his moſt violent Enemy, a *new Man*, who in order to raiſe himſelf, was reſolved to extirpate the Nobility. Then he endeavoured to perſuade the Senators, that *Cicero* was making them believe a Phantom of his own making, in order to gain the Credit of being the Defender of his Country; and ſaid, That he himſelf laughed in his Sleeve at their Credulity, and the Alarms he had given them. But when he began to proceed to Invectives againſt the *Conſul*, he was interrupted by the Cries of the Aſſembly; and had the Mortification to hear himſelf called Incendiary and Parricide in all Parts of the Aſſembly. Highly provoked therefore at theſe Reproaches, he foamed with Rage, and with Fury in his Eyes, broke out into this Exclamation, *At leaſt, I will not periſh alone, but will have the Satisfaction of involving thoſe who have ſworn my Ruin, in the ſame Deſtruction with my ſelf.* And now, it was no longer doubted, that he was the chief Author of the Conſpiracy; tho' he had, ſome Days before, (according to *Salluſt*) ſolemnly ſworn upon the Altar in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and in the Preſence of *Lucius Paulus* the Senator, That the Accuſation was falſe. It was then cuſtomary, to carry all *Citizens* that were ſuſpected of Attempts againſt the Publick to the *Capitol*, where they were examined concerning the Crimes of which they were ſuſpected, and purged themſelves of them by a ſolemn Oath, calling on *Jupiter* to witneſs their Innocence.

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are young Beaux and Men of Pleasure, whom Catiline *has taught to handle the Dagger, as well as dance and sing. But you have* Legions *and* Consuls, *to oppose these feeble Soldiers: They have Poverty, You a full Treasury; They a debauched Multitude, You the Strength and Flower of all* Italy. *Be assured then,* Romans, *That no Care or Vigilance shall be wanting on our Parts, to secure you, if it may be, without even punishing the guilty; and if not, with as little Bloodshed as possible. But I pretend not to guard you in the midst of so much Danger, by my own, or any human Councils. My trust is in the Assistance of the Gods; and You ought to apply your selves to them, and implore their Protection, That as they have made this a most flourishing and powerful City, and overcome all her foreign Enemies, They would now protect her against the most villainous Attempts of the most wicked and abandoned of her own* Citizens.

§. XIV. Whilst *Cicero* was thus haranguing the People, in order to encourage them, and remove the false Prejudices with which the Commons were prepossessed against him; *Catiline* was proceeding, by *The* [30] *Aurelian Way*, towards *Fesulæ*. Whilst on the Road, he wrote several Letters to the People of his Party, and particularly to all the Senators at *Rome*, of great Credit. He told the latter, That he had voluntarily sacrificed himself to the publick Peace, and the rash Suspicions of a *Consul*, who was a secret Enemy to the Nobility, and wholly bent on oppressing them; and That he was going to *Marseilles*, there to enjoy that repose, which he could not find in his own Country. These Complaints artfully represented, produced the usual Effects that Pity has on compassionate Minds. They turned the Hatred of the People on *Cicero*, and many thought him an unjust Persecutor. Nor were they undeceived, till the News came, that *Catiline* was [31] arrived at the Camp of *Manlius*. The Rebel had already taken upon him the Command of the Troops, and given himself *Lictors* and *Fasces*; but did not immediately take the Field with his new Army. He waited to have it augmented by the great Numbers his Emissaries had assembled together, in several Provinces; and made it his present Business, to review and discipline his Men. Nevertheless, he still kept up a Correspondence at *Rome*. He wrote a Letter from the Camp at *Fesulæ*, to *Q. Catulus*, *The Prince of the Senate*, which is still extant. He there lays all the blame of the War he had undertaken, on the Affronts the People had offered him at the late Elections, by unworthily preferring *A new Man* before him; and concludes it with intreating *Catulus* to grant his Protection to *Aurelia Orestilla*, his Wife.

Catulus shewed this Letter to the Senate; and then it was no longer doubted, that *Manlius*'s Army had been raised by *Catiline*'s Order. And now, when they saw him at the Head of an Army, they who had declared most warmly against the Proceedings of the *Consul*, as too severe to an illustrious *Patrician*, began to blame him for sparing the Rebel's Life, and were most clamorous against him for his forbearance. So difficult is it, for a Man to conduct himself in such a manner in a publick Administration, as to please not the Multitude, but even Men of Sense, whose Sentiments often alter with Events! He that governs with Moderation, is often charged with Negligence or Cowardice; and at the same Time, the Man of Rigour is blamed for Severity and Inhumanity. However, the Senate touched with these evident Proofs of their Danger, opened their Eyes; and by a Decree, declared *Catiline* and *Manlius* Enemies to their Country. And for the rest of their Party, the *Fathers* appointed a Time, within which they might return to *Rome* with Impunity, such only excepted, as had been condemned to die on any other Account. By the same Decree, it was also pronounced, That whoever should join the Rebel Army, after that Time, should be deemed guilty of High Treason against the State. And in the last Place, the *Fathers* very prudently ordered the *Consul C. Antonius* to take the Field with a *Pro-Consular* Army, and *Cicero* to continue in *Rome*, to keep the People there in awe, and watch the Motions of the Conspirators. *Antonius* was no bad Soldier, and

30. *Sigonius* is of Opinion, That the *Aurelian Way*, which was on the Sea-Coast of *Tuscany*, was made by one *Caius Aurelius Cotta*, about the Year of *Rome*, 512.

31. *Sallust* says, That *Catiline* tarried some Days in the Territory of *Reate*, at the House of one *Caius Flaminius*, which stood in the Road from *Rome* to *Fesulæ*. There he assembled the Youth of the neighbouring Countries, which had before engaged to join him; furnished them with Arms, of which he had great Plenty; and ordered them, to repair to *Manlius*'s Camp.

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Cicero was peculiarly well qualified for managing the People, appeaſing ſudden Commotions, and aſſiſting the Senate with his Advice.

§. XV. But this Decree neither put a ſtop to the Troubles in the City, nor prevented the Concourſe of the Malecontents to the Camp at *Feſulæ*. Great Numbers of profligate Fellows repaired to it, both from *Rome* and the Provinces. *Catiline* had choice of them, and would receive no Slave among his Troops. Thoſe he moſt willingly received, were young Debauchees, for the moſt part well born, who, weary of the Reſtraint under which their Parents kept them, repaired to *Catiline* for more Liberty than they could obtain at home. Of this Number, was the Son of a grave Senator, named *A. Fulvius*. His Father had ſpared nothing to form his Mind to Virtue, and improve his Underſtanding by Letters. There was a Dignity in his Air, Stature, and Countenance; and his Qualifications of Mind were ſuch, as ſeemed already to foretell, that he would one Day become one of the moſt conſiderable Men in the Republick. But his Friendſhip with *Catiline* ſoon ſtifled the Hopes that had been entertained of him. Young *Fulvius* left *Rome*, in order to go to the Camp of the Rebels, and his Father ſent Meſſengers after him to purſue him. Theſe ſtopped him on the Road, and brought him back to his Father's Houſe; where he was treated with a Rigour which would have been highly extolled in the firſt Ages of the Republick, but was much blamed in the preſent corrupt and licentious Age. The too rigid Father, after he had ſeverely reprimanded him, condemned his Son to die by his paternal Authority; and he was executed accordingly.

But notwithſtanding this terrible Example, the Camp at *Feſulæ* was ſoon full of ſome of the fineſt of the *Roman* Youth; and it is ſaid, that among them went the famous *Clodius*, who was afterwards ſo violent an Enemy to *Cicero*. But be that as it will, *Catiline* reigned abſolutely over the voluptuous young Nobles, whoſe Debaucheries he encouraged, by furniſhing them with Materials for their Pleaſures. The Spirit of Rebellion daily ſpread more and more all over *Italy*, and particularly in the Provinces of *Picenum* and *Ciſalpine Gaul*, which the Conſpirators would have got into their Power, if *C.*[32] *Muræna*, and *Q.*[33] *Metellus* had not put a ſtop to the Contagion there. However, *Cicero* himſelf, tho' Reſident in *Rome*, gave good Orders for preſerving the *Colonies* and *Municipia* from the Incurſions and Invaſion of the Conſpirators. Being informed, That *Catiline* was endeavouring to ſeduce *Capua* into his Meaſures, the *Conſul* ſent thither the *Quæſtor*[34] *Seſtius* with an Army, and cauſed a ſeditious Magiſtrate to be driven out of the City; in gratitude for which, the Senate of the Country ordered a Statue to be erected to his Honour. But his chief Care was, to watch over the many ſeditious Perſons *Catiline* had left at *Rome*, there to wait for an Opportunity to raiſe Diſturbances. They daily increaſed in Number, both among the *Roman Citizens*, and the Strangers that came to the City on Buſineſs; and they ſtill perſiſted in the Deſign, of ſetting Fire to *Rome* in ſeveral Places, aſſaſſinating the moſt formidable of their Enemies in their Houſes, and opening the Gates to *Catiline*.

§. XVI. *Cicero* therefore was wholly intent on diſcovering the Plots of the factious, and preſerving the City from utter Ruin. Some of the Senators, who had the trueſt Regard for the publick Welfare, gave him their Advice and Aſſiſtance; and particularly *L. Torquatus*, *P. Lentulus Spinther*, *Q. Catulus*, *M. Lucullus*, *P. Servilius*, *M. Cato*, and *Q. Fabius Sanga*, all Men of Honour and unſpotted Characters, were as Emiſſaries to him. They almoſt daily made new Diſcoveries, either by themſelves or their Friends; and at length that of *Fabius Sanga* was deciſive. There had been for ſome Months at *Rome* ſome *Gauls*, who were come on an Embaſſy from the Province of the *Allobroges*, which reached from the *Iſer* to *The Lake Lemanus*, and included almoſt all the preſent *Savoy*. Theſe Ambaſſadors were come to deſire of the Senate ſome[35] Relief for their Country, which was grievouſly oppreſſed

32 This *Caius Licinius Muræna* was Brother to *Lucius Muræna*, the *Conſul-elect*, for the next Year.

33 *Cicero* ſpeaks of *Quintus Metellus Celer*, in ſeveral Parts of his Works, as one of the moſt venerable Citizens, both for his Probity, and Zeal for the Intereſts of the Republick.

34 This was the *Seſtius* in whoſe Defence *Cicero* ſpoke the fine Oration which is ſtill extant.

35 Theſe Ambaſſadors were come to *Rome*, to deſire that the Taxes they were obliged to pay annually to the Publick, might be leſſened; and above all,

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preſſed with Debts and Taxes. The *Conſcript Fathers* had not yet granted their Requeſt, and they began to be tired with tarrying ſo long in *Rome*. *Lentulus* therefore, who was the moſt artful, and the moſt zealous of the Conſpirators, *Catiline* only excepted, thought to take Advantage of the Uneaſineſs of the *Allobroges*; and by one *Publius* [36] *Umbrenus* ſollicited them to enter into the new Aſſociation. The gaining them was a Point of the greateſt Conſequence to his Party. *Catiline* wanted Horſe in his Army; which *Tranſalpine Gaul* could eaſily have ſent him through *Savoy*. Beſides, an Inſurrection beyond the *Alpes*, would infallibly have given a great Diverſion to the Arms of the Republick. *Umbrenus* being acquainted with the *Gauls*, propoſed the Thing [37] to them, and they heard him with ſome ſort of Approbation, tho' without entering into any Engagements. But the Negotiation would have ſucceeded, if the Blow had not been accidentally diverted.

Q. *Fabius Sanga*, was the Patron and Protector of the *Gauls* at *Rome*; the *Allobroges* entruſted him with the [38] Converſation they had had with *Umbrenus*; and *Sanga*, after repreſenting to them the horrible Nature of ſuch an Enterprize, diſcovered the whole Plot to *Cicero*. The *Conſul* could not but be pleaſed to have in his Power ſuch convincing Proofs, as would juſtify his paſt Conduct, and ſilence the incredulous, and the ſecret Friends of the Conſpirators; and he immediately ſent for the *Gauls*, and thus expoſtulated with them. *Can the* Allobroges *have repented the old Alliance they have made with* Rome? *Can they be ſo very imprudent, as to put the Welfare of their Country on the ſame bottom, with the Intereſts of a Faction, whoſe Affairs are already deſperate? Would they leave Certainties for Uncertainties, and give up the whole Body of the Republick, for a* Catiline, *or a* Lentulus? *Let me adviſe you not to ruin your ſelves, by aſſiſting unfortunate Men to deſtroy themſelves. In that caſe, my Collegue* Antonius *will ſoon be in the Country of the* Allobroges *at the Head of his Army.* To which the *Gauls* replied, That *Lentulus* had indeed ſollicited them to join the Conſpirators, but That they had not entered into any Engagements with him; That they were not ſo inconſiderate, as to throw away in one Day the Fruits of an Alliance which had been cultivated for ſo many Years; and That they had nothing more at Heart, than the Service of the Republick. Here *Cicero* interrupted them and ſaid, *I will promiſe you my Protection, and the Acknowledgment of the Senate, if you will ſerve her in this Inſtance. Pretend to cloſe with the Propoſals which the factious have made to you, till you have diſcovered all their Secrets; and I will undertake to convince* Rome, *that ſhe harbours real Enemies in her Boſom; and that in ſuch a manner, as ſhall leave you out of the Queſtion, and keep you clear from the Odium of the Diſcovery.*

§. XVII. Indeed, the factious were labouring to have their Plots paſs for mere Fictions. They repreſented *Catiline*'s Retreat, as ſuch a *Seceſſion*, as their Fathers had formerly made to *The ſacred Mountain*. They inſiſted, That no Act of Violence could be laid to their Charge; and ſaid, the whole Accuſation had no Foundation but in the Fears of a ſuſpicious *Conſul*, who wanted to deſtroy them on ima-

all, to get a remittance of the Arrears and Intereſt with which they were oppreſſed, through the inſatiable Covetouſneſs of the *Publicans*. Nevertheleſs, the Magiſtrates were unaffected with their Miſery, and theſe oppreſſed People were reduced to the ſad Neceſſity of ſelling their Wives and Children, to ſatisfy the mercileſs Avarice of theſe Oppreſſors.

36 *Publius Umbrenus*, one of the Conſpirators, had had ſome Acquaintance with theſe Ambaſſadors, during his Reſidence in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, where he had traded.

37 *Salluſt* ſays, That *Umbrenus* brought the Ambaſſadors to the Houſe of *Sempronia*, who endeavoured under-hand to aſſiſt the Conſpirators. He had already conferred with *Lentulus*, and the other Partizans of *Catiline*, and to give the more Weight to the Negotiation, it had been reſolved to join *Gabinius* with *Umbrenus*. Theſe two therefore, entered into Conferences with the Ambaſſadors at the Houſe of *Sempronia*. They had the better Opportunity for this, becauſe *D. Brutus*, that Lady's Husband, was abſent from *Rome*; and after *Gabinius* had required the moſt ſolemn Oaths of them, he opened to them all the Secrets of the Plot. He, with an Air of great Aſſurance, magnified the Number and Strength of the Conſpirators, and promiſed them an abſolute Forgiveneſs of all their Debts, provided they and their Nation would engage to join their Arms with thoſe of *Catiline*. After a Conference of ſome Hours they parted, after they had firſt agreed, That the Parties concerned ſhould all meet the next Night, to ſettle the Articles of the Treaty.

38 As ſoon as the Envoys were returned to their Lodgings, they began to reflect on the great Danger into which they were going to run themſelves, and the Uncertainty of the Succeſs that was promiſed them. Beſides, they flattered themſelves, That if they diſcovered this Secret to the Senate, their Gratitude would lead them to favour them, and grant them at leaſt, ſome Part of what they deſired.

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ginary Preſumptions. It was therefore of great Conſequence to the Republick, as well as to *Cicero*, to procure written Evidences of the pernicious Deſigns which he had laid to the Charge of *Citizens* of high Birth; and the *Allobroges* very fortunately came in to his Aſſiſtance. *Umbrenus*, who often viſited them, found in them a ready Compliance; and at length ſo far confided in them, as to bring them to an Aſſembly of the Conſpirators. This Council, in *Catiline*'s Abſence, conſiſted of theſe five Perſons, *Lentulus*, *Gabinius*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Caſſius*. The *Gallic* Ambaſſadors pretended a readineſs to come into their Meaſures; but demanded written Teſtimonials to their Countrymen, to procure them Credit at home. *If*, ſaid they, *we do not carry with us Agreements ſworn and entered into in Form, our Engagements with you will be vain. We cannot expect to be believed on our bare Words. We muſt have ſome publick Acts to produce, in proof of our Alliance.* The five Chiefs therefore drew up the Treaty in Writing, ſigned it, and ſealed it with their own Seals. The Subſtance of it was, That the *Allobroges* ſhould immediately ſend as many Squadrons as were agreed on into *Italy*; and That *Lentulus*, who gave them very fine Promiſes, ſhould make them amends as ſoon as he became Maſter of the Republick. He told them, *That the* Sybilline Books *foretold, That three* Lentuli *ſhould be Sovereigns in* Rome; *That this had already been fulfilled in* Cornelius Cinna, *and* Cornelius Sylla; *That they would ſoon ſee the whole verified in himſelf, who was to be the third; and That then they might expect the moſt ample Returns, that a grateful Heart could make them.*

But the *Allobroges* were not to be impoſed on by theſe Predictions. Nevertheleſs, they enquired into the Particulars of the Conſpiracy; and they were told, That it was reſolved to ſet Fire to the City, in the Night, in twelve different Places at once; That during the Confuſion this would create, the Gates were to be opened to the Army *Catiline* would bring thither; That all the zealous Republicans in general were to be maſſacred; That *Pompey*'s Houſe was to be beſet, and his Wife and Children carried away; That theſe would be ſuch Hoſtages, as would terrify *Pompey* from avenging the Cauſe of *Rome*, when he ſhould return from *Aſia*; That *Cethegus* was to kill *Cicero*, and ſome other Perſons of Conſequence; That the Temples and Houſes were all to be plundered; and That after much Blood had been ſhed in the City, the Army of the Conſpirators would murder all thoſe that ſhould be fled into the Country. Upon enquiring after the Time when they were to put this Deſign, which was ſo well laid, into Execution, *Lentulus* anſwered, *On the Night before The Saturnalia.* But *Cethegus* replied, *Why ſo late? In all, but eſpecially in Civil Wars, no Moment is to be loſt. All depends on Expedition, and every Delay is dangerous.* Nevertheleſs, he was not heard; the Majority agreed to fix the Execution to that Time; and this tranſported him with the utmoſt Rage and Fury. He walked very faſt about the Room, ſtruck himſelf on the Forehead, laid his Hand on the Hilt of his Sword, and cried out, *Who ſtops us? What hinders us from inſtantly putting in execution, a Deſign which we have ſo wiſely concerted? Why will you diſturb our Joy?* Anſwered *Caſſius*; *And why will you poſtpone mine?* Replied *Cethegus* with warmth; *Why am not I ſuffered to go alone, and ſhed the Blood of a contemptible* Conſul.

Theſe Bravadoes of *Cethegus* produced a ſhort ſilence, which *Lentulus* broke, by addreſſing himſelf thus to the *Allobroges*. *What think you*, ſaid he, *of our Conſpirators? Can* Cicero *at the Head of an Army, hold out againſt one* Cethegus? *You will find him a very different Perſon when he comes to Action.* The *Gauls*, to act their Part the better, replied, That *Cethegus* was an Hero, an incomparable Soldier; and the Conference ended with this Advice which *Lentulus* gave them. *Set out immediately for* Gaul; *and bring as formidable an Army over the* Alpes, *as was that of* Hannibal. *Pay a viſit to* Catiline *as you go, and ratify with him the Engagements you have entered into with us.* Accordingly the *Allobroges* prepared for their Departure, but firſt imparted all theſe Secrets to *Cicero*. The Conſpirators had appointed for their Guide one *T. Vultureius*, an Inhabitant of *Crotona*, in whom they confided; and gave him a Letter for *Catiline*, who ſtill kept up a Correſpondence in *Rome*. He had very lately written a Letter to the famous *M. Craſſus*, whoſe great Riches made him as conſiderable in the Republick, as his Victories; and depending upon him, put him in Mind of his Engagements. But *Craſſus* had a Preſentiment of the Ruin

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of a Faction which he had barely given his Conſent to; and he carried *Catiline*'s Letter to *Cicero*, who with Pleaſure received this Mark of Confidence from ſo great a Man, as a Teſtimony of his having repented of his Crime.

In the mean while, the *Allobroges* informed *Cicero*, That they ſhould ſet out from *Rome*, on *The third of the Nones of December*; and, as had been concerted, the *Conſul* ordered two *Prætors*, *L. Valerius* [39] *Flaccus*, and *C.* [40] *Pomptinius*, to wait on the Road with an armed Force for the *Gallic* Ambaſſadors; attack the Conſpirators that attended them; and if they made any Reſiſtance, to bring back the *Allobroges*, and *Vultureius* their Conductor, to the City. The *Prætors* faithfully executed their Commiſſion; beſet the Entrance into the Bridge *Milvius*, which was about two Miles from *Rome*, in the duſk of the Evening; placed their Troops in Ambuſh; and there waited for the Ambaſſadors. Before Midnight, the *Allobroges* drew near the Bridge, and were going to paſs it, when they ſaw the Road that led to it, beſet on both ſides with armed Men, who came and ſurrounded them. The Ambaſſadors without any Reſiſtance ſurrendered up themſelves and their Baggage, into the Hands of the *Prætors*; and tho' *Vultureius* endeavoured to defend himſelf, or eſcape, it was in vain. He ſtood a long Battle, but was at laſt exhauſted with Fatigues, and ſurrendered himſelf to *Pomptinius*, whom he entreated to give him his Life. Thus all the Papers that either the *Allobroges*, or *Vultureius* had with them, were ſeized, and *Cicero* by break of Day received the News. Then having proper Evidences in his Hands, he ſent to ſeize the chief Conſpirators in their Houſes; and *Lentulus*, *Gabinius*, *Cethegus*, and *Statilius* were brought to him. But *Caſſius* had gone from *Rome*, upon what Buſineſs, or Motive, is not known, ſome Hours before the Departure of the *Allobroges*.

§. XVIII. Great Regard was then ſhewn to the *Citizens* of *Rome*, even when they were ſuſpected of the greateſt Crimes; and therefore tho' the four Conſpirators were ſent to the publick Priſons, they were only put under a [41] Guard of ſome of the moſt illuſtrious Senators. Then the *Conſul*, upon the Depoſition of the *Allobroges*, ordered the Houſe of *Cethegus* to be ſearched, and there found a great Quantity of *Sulphur* and *Tow*, and Arms of all ſorts: And being now well ſatisfied that he ſhould be able to convince the moſt incredulous of the Truth of the Facts he intended to report, he aſſembled the Senate in the Temple of *Concord*, and ordered the Conſpirators, and his Witneſſes to be brought thither, together with a ſufficient Body of *Roman Knights*, to prevent Tumults. Then, according to Cuſtom, he choſe four Magiſtrates, whoſe Office was to write down the Queſtions put to the accuſed, and their Anſwers. The Senate had no ſuch Office as Secretary, but ſuch of the *Fathers* as the *Preſident* choſe, on account of the good Opinion he had of their Probity, aſſiſted at the Examination of Criminals. *Vultureius* was firſt called, and the *Conſul*, aſking him, *What he had to do with the* Gallic *Ambaſſadors? What Letters he carried? And to whom they were written?* He endeavoured to excuſe himſelf by many Evaſions, but none of them were admitted. And at length, *Cicero* prevailed on him, upon the Faith of the Senate, to diſcover the Secrets of the Plot, into which he had entered but a few Days before. The Hopes of Impunity induced him to confeſs, That the Letters he carried were written by *Lentulus*, and directed to *Catiline*; That *P. Antonius*, *Servius Sylla*, *C. Cornelius*, and *L. Varguntеius* were in the Plot; and That the Deſign of theſe Conſpirators, was to ſet Fire to *Rome* in twelve different Places, kill all the good *Citizens*, ſeize *Italy*, and utterly deſtroy the Republick.

39 This is the ſame *Valerius Flaccus*, who was *Quæſtor* in *Spain*, and Lieutenant General in *Macedon*, under the Command of *Marcus Piſo*. The Speech *Cicero* made in his Juſtification is ſtill extant.

40 *Caius Pomptinius*, or *Pontidius*, according to ſome Annaliſts, was Lieutenant General in *Cilicia*, when *Cicero* governed that Province in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*.

41 *Ceparius*, according to *Salluſt*, was preparing to go into *Apulia*, to cauſe an Inſurrection among the Slaves there; but being informed that the Plot was diſcovered, he fled away with Precipitation. Nevertheleſs, the *Conſul* cauſed him to be ſo cloſely purſued, that he was taken and brought to *Rome*; where *Cicero* apppointed *Curius Terentius* to guard him. *Lentulus* was committed to the Care of *Publius Lentulus Spinther* his Relation, who was then *Ædile*. *Q. Cornificius* charged himſelf with *Cethegus*. *Statilius* was lodged in the Houſe of *Caius Julius Cæſar*; and *Gabinius* was put into the Hands of *Marcus Craſſus*.

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To this the *Allobroges* added upon Oath, That the four Heads of the Rebellion who continued in *Rome*, had entered into a Correſpondence with their Nation; and That they were carrying with them their Letters and ſworn Engagements: And they confirmed what *Vultureius* had declared, concerning the burning of the City, and the Maſſacre of the *Romans*. They likewiſe depoſed, That the only difference between *Lentulus* and *Cethegus*, was about the Time of the Execution; *Lentulus* being for waiting till the Night of the *Saturnalia*, and *Cethegus* being againſt all Delays. Then *Cicero* ordered the Witneſſes to be confronted with the accuſed; and when *Cethegus*'s Letter was opened, he acknowledged it to be his. *Statilius* did the ſame. Nevertheleſs, as *Lentulus* was an able Orator, it was expected, that he would have put a ſpecious Interpretation upon his, which ran in general Terms, and was very capable of a favourable Conſtruction. He had directed it to the *Allobroges*, and it was this. *I will keep my Word with you, and perform all I have promiſed to the Ambaſſadors. Be you, on the other hand, as faithful, in doing what I expect from you.* But the *Conſul* read the Letter, and intimidated him. He aſked him, how he could ſeal a ſeditious Letter with the Head of his Grandfather, who was ſo zealous for the Welfare of his Country? And by this Reproach, he loſt all his Preſence of Mind. He continued ſilent for ſome Time; and his Silence was interpreted to be a Confeſſion of his Crime. Nor was this all. When he was examined, whether he had not had ſome Diſcourſe with the *Allobroges* about the Prediction of the *Sybils*, he confeſſed, That he had told them, a third *Cornelius* would be a Sovereign in *Rome*; and when he was moved to ſay what he could in his Defence, his Remorſe of Conſcience was ſo great, that he could not open his Mouth. Nay, his [42] Guilt even appeared in his Countenance. The Intrepidity and Courage he had affected in their private Cabals, deſerted [43] him when he came to appear before his Judges. *Gabinius* was the only one that ſpoke at all in his own Defence; but he ſaid ſo little, and with ſuch Confuſion, and ſo many Pauſes, that he betrayed himſelf; and he, as well as the reſt, made a full Confeſſion of his Treaſon.

When *Cicero* had thus got all the Proofs he expected, both from the Witneſſes and the Criminals themſelves, nothing remained but to take the Judgment of the Senate on what was to be done. The *Conſcript Fathers* immediately gave him the Thanks he had deſerved; and acknowledged, That he had by his Wiſdom, Vigilance, and Courage, diſcovered a deteſtable Conſpiracy, ſaved *Rome* from the Flames, delivered *Italy* from Invaſion, preſerved the Republick from utter Ruin, and all without Bloodſhed. They ſaid he had done more for the State, in his Magiſterial Capacity, by ſeizing theſe four ſeditious Men, without Noiſe or Tumults, than ſome of their Generals had done at the Head of Armies. *Catulus* and *Cato* went ſo far, as to call him *The Father of his Country* in full Senate; an Appellation which had never been given to any *Roman* before him; and which the Emperors afterwards had given to them in Flattery, and aſſumed with Oſtentation. And *L. Gellius* moved, That a *Civic Crown* ſhould be given the *Conſul*; which was likewiſe a Mark of great Honour, and had never yet been given, but in Camps. After theſe Applauſes the *Conſcript Fathers* entered into a ſerious Debate, concerning the Puniſhment to be inflicted on the four Criminals. The old *Conſuls* always voted firſt in the Senate; and *L. Julius Cæſar*, an old *Conſular*, who had great Weight in the Body, declared for putting *Lentulus* to Death, tho' he had married his Siſter. But the reſt of the *Fathers* were not for coming ſo haſtily to a Decree, and therefore took Time to conſider of it. All they at preſent determined concerning them was, That *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinius*, ſhould be impriſoned; as alſo *Caſſius*, *Furius*, and *Umbrenus*, who were abſent from *Rome*. The laſt had, as we have obſerved, ſollicited the *Allobroges* to join the Rebels. And laſtly, the Senate ordered *Supplications*, that is, publick Prayers to be offered up in all the Temples, in favour

42 According to *Plutarch* and *Salluſt*, when *Lentulus* was convicted by the Teſtimony of the Deputies and his own Hand writing, he was degraded in full Senate, and reduced to the State of a private Man; and when the Sentence of Degradation was pronounced, he was obliged to quit the purple Robe which he wore as *Prætor*, and put on a Dreſs more ſuitable to his Misfortunes, and the mortifying State of a Criminal.

43 *Plutarch* adds, That *Junius Silanus* appeared as a Witneſs againſt him, upon the Credit of a great many Perſons who had heard this furious *Catilinian* Zealot ſay, That there would ſoon be three *Conſular* Perſons, and four *Prætors*, murdered in *Rome*.

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of the *Conſul*. This was an Honour which had never yet been done to any, but Generals of Armies, upon the firſt News of ſome important Victory. But the Senate, at *Cotta*'s Motion, overlooked common Rules, and granted the Deliverer of his Country a Mark of Diſtinction, which they would have refuſed to great Conquerors, after putting an end to a Civil War [44].

§. XIX. The next Day, *Cicero* aſſembled the *Conſcript Fathers* again; and they ordered Rewards for the *Allobroges*, and even for *Vultureius*. His Impunity brought many of the Conſpirators to the Senate, who confeſſed their Guilt, and begged for Pardon; and among them one *L. Tarquinius*, whoſe Depoſition was taken, and was agreeable to thoſe of the *Allobroges* and *Vultureius*. But he added one Particular, which made him many Enemies. He accuſed *M. Craſſus*, the richeſt Man in the Republick, as an Accomplice in the Plot. He ſwore, That *Craſſus* had written to *Catiline* ſince the four Conſpirators were ſeized, to deſire him not to be terrified thereby from leading his Army to *Rome*; but rather to haſten it, to keep up the Courage of others, and that they might the more eaſily be ſet at Liberty. But the very Name of *Craſſus* raiſed a great Clamour in the Aſſembly. His Friends cried out, That *Tarquinius* was a Cheat, and ſuborned. *What probability is there*, ſaid they, *that ſo virtuous a Citizen ſhould enter into Engagements with Villains; or that a Man of his Wealth ſhould join in a Confederacy with Men reduced to extreme Want? After the great Honours done him upon the Defeat of* Spartacus, *could he promiſe himſelf more, from a Company of Rebels, than from the Gratitude of the* Roman *Senate and* People? *Is it at all probable, that he ſhould love Slaughter ſo well, as to be fond of dipping his Hands in the Blood of his Countrymen? Is this agreeable to his Character and Behaviour? Are his known Moderation and Humanity to be reconciled with ſo contradictory a Conduct? Could the Hero be turned at once into a wild Beaſt? The Manners of* Catiline, Cethegus, *and* Lentulus, *give Weight to the Charge that is brought againſt them. But the whole Life of* Craſſus *ſpeaks ſtrongly in his Favour, and is his Juſtification.*

Salluſt.

Then the greater Part of the Senators charged the Accuſer with Calumny; and the Men of the beſt Underſtanding, tho' they ſuſpected *Craſſus*, yet joined in acquitting him. It was dangerous to provoke a Man of his great Intereſt, and force him to act a Part, which might prove fatal to the Republick. So that *Tarquinius* himſelf was the only ſufferer by this Part of his Accuſation. He was condemned to Impriſonment, adviſed not to make any more ſuch Reports to the Senate, and enjoyned never to mention this Affair again, unleſs it were to diſcover the Perſon that ſuborned him. But *Craſſus* ſtill thought that *Cicero* had ſet his Accuſer [45] to work, and never forgave him; tho' it is very probable, that the *Conſul* was not at all concerned in the Accuſation. His Friends *Catulus* and *Piſo* could not prevail on him, to involve *Cæſar* in the Affair of the *Allobroges:* And what Motive then could he have, wrongfully to accuſe *Craſſus*? No; his Wiſdom and his Integrity were too great, to ſuffer him to ruin two of the moſt illuſtrious Men in the Republick after *Pompey*, upon bare Suſpicions. This Teſtimony is due to *Cicero*'s Character. He did not ſpare his own Friends when he had evident Proof of their Guilt; neither would he involve his Enemies in the Conſpiracy, upon bare Suſpicions, tho' ſtrong ones.

§. XX. Whilſt the Senate delayed pronouncing a final Sentence, on *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinius*, their Relations, Friends, Freedmen, and Slaves, diſperſed themſelves all [46] over *Rome*, and gathered together the factious Artificers, in

[44] The reading of the intercepted Letters, the proving of the Hand-Writing of them, and the confronting of the Witneſſes with the five Conſpirators, took up the greateſt Part of the Day; and it was late when *Cicero* diſmiſſed the Aſſembly. Then he came to the Gate of the Temple of *Concord*; gave an Account to the *Citizens* who waited for him, of the Meaſures that had been taken for the Safety of their Country; and was conducted, amidſt the Acclamations of the People, to a Friend's Houſe, whither he choſe to go; becauſe the *Veſtals* and *Roman* Ladies were that Day performing a ſolemn Sacrifice in his own, in Honour to *The Good Goddeſs:* whoſe Origin is as myſterious, as were the Ceremonies of her Worſhip. We ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of her hereafter.

[45] *Salluſt* tells us, That *Craſſus* himſelf communicated to him his Suſpicions; and That others thought that *P. Antonius*, one of the Conſpirators, ſtirred up *Tarquinius* to accuſe *Marcus Craſſus*; preſuming, That when he ſhould himſelf be accuſed, he would by his great Intereſt and Power protect the reſt of the Conſpirators.

[46] According to *Salluſt*, *Cethegus* found Means to

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in order to take the four Conſpirators out of Priſon by force. And tho' *Cicero* was ſenſible of what Importance it was to finiſh this Affair by a Decree for a capital Puniſhment, his Prudence reſtrained him. Why ſhould he forfeit the Reputation he had acquired for Clemency? Beſides, he might run great Hazards in being an Agent, and Promoter, in bringing four *Citizens* of high Birth to Execution. He might thereby incur the Odium of thoſe very Perſons whoſe Lives he had ſaved. Nay, it was to be feared, That the People might, at the Motion of their *Tribunes*, be prevailed on to accuſe him of uſurping their Rights. It was no very difficult Matter, to turn the preſent Good-will of the Multitude, into Rage. Theſe Conſiderations kept him in ſuſpence. But at laſt, his Love of the Publick[47] got the Aſcendant in his Breaſt over all Regards to his own Intereſt. Tho' his *Conſulſhip* was ready to expire, the laſt Month of it being already far advanced; and tho' by poſtponing this neceſſary Puniſhment, he might leave the Odium of it to fall on *Junius Silanus* and *Licinius Muræna*, who were already elected to be his Succeſſors; yet he choſe to bear that Odium himſelf, rather than expoſe the Republick to the Danger of Ruin. He therefore poſted Troops on the Ramparts, at the Gates, and in the Croſs-Ways; and aſſembled the Senate on *The Nones of December*; and after a bare enumeration of the Crimes, of which the Criminals had been convicted by their Writing, and their own Confeſſion, he called for the Votes.

The firſt that gave his Opinion was *D. Junius Silanus*, who being to enter on the *Conſulate* on *The Calends of January*, it was but decent that he ſhould ſpeak before the reſt of *The Conſcript Fathers*. *Junius* without heſitation declared himſelf of Opinion, That *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinius*, who were in Priſon, ſhould be condemned to die; and That their abſent Accomplices, *L. Caſſius*, *P. Furius*, *Manlius Chilo*, *Q. Æmilius*, and *P. Umbrenus*, who were fled, ſhould be condemned by the ſame Decree, to the ſame Fate: And all the old *Conſulars*, who ſpoke after him, particularly *Q. Catulus*, *The Preſident of the Senate*, were of the ſame Opinion. But the Senators were then divided into two Factions. One, that is, all they who had paſſed through all the State Offices, were wholly intent on ſupporting, and even increaſing if poſſible, the Authority of this firſt Body in the Republick. The other, that is, the younger Senators, who were yet only in the Road to great Honours, and muſt pay their Court to the People in order to acquire them, to ſend Meſſengers to his Friends, Freedmen, and Domeſticks; and earneſtly deſired them, to come to his Aſſiſtance with an armed Force in the Night, and deliver him out of Priſon.

47 According to *Plutarch*, *Cicero* was not yet reſolved what to do, when he was told of a ſort of Prodigy which had been obſerved, during the Ceremony of the Sacrifice which the *Roman* Ladies were offering to *The Good Goddeſs*. The Fire which had been kindled on the Altar to burn the Victim, ſeemed quite out; but to the great ſurprize of the Women who aſſiſted at the Ceremony, there aroſe all on a ſudden out of the Aſhes, a very bright and lively Flame. This pretended Miracle was deemed by the *Veſtals* to be an Admonition from Heaven. They ſaid, That the Gods declared for the *Conſul*; That this great Light which they had ſeen, was an Omen of the happy Succeſs of his Deſigns, for the Safety of *Rome*; and That it foretold the moſt ſhining Character and immortal Glory which he was procuring himſelf, by extirpating the Enemies of the Republick. *Terentia*, who preſided at the Ceremony, was immediately ſent by the other Prieſteſſes, to the *Conſul* her Husband, and gave him a faithful Account of the Prodigy, and the Interpretation of the *Veſtals*. This Woman, ſays *Plutarch*, whoſe Courage was much above her Sex, confirmed *Cicero* with whom ſhe ſhared the Cares of the Government in his Reſolution, and determined him by the moſt powerful Motives, to deſtroy the Criminals, in order to ſave his Country. *Quintus Cicero*, the *Conſul*'s Brother, confirmed the Reaſons *Terentia* had urged. And *Publius Nigidius* was likewiſe of Opinion, That *Lentulus* and his Accomplices ſhould be put to Death. He was entirely devoted to *Cicero*, and aſſiſted him with his Advice, in the moſt important Affairs of the Republick. *Cicero* himſelf confeſſes, That *Nigidius* was of great Service to him, in the Execution of the Methods he took, during his *Conſulate*, to preſerve *Rome* from the Fury of the Conſpirators. Their Friendſhip was founded in their Love for Philoſophy, and laſted all their Lives. We ſhall have occaſion to mention *Nigidius* hereafter, and will only obſerve of him here, That he applied himſelf cloſely to the Study of judicial Aſtrology, and had the good Fortune to have moſt of his Predictions prove true. So that he was ſuſpected to be a Magician. *Dio Caſſius* and *Suetonius* relate one Story of this kind, which they warrant. The Senate was aſſembled, to deliberate on the Fate of thoſe who had been concerned in the *Catilinian* Conſpiracy; and *Caius Octavius* excuſed himſelf for coming late, by ſaying, That *Atia*, his Wife, was juſt brought to Bed of a Son. *Nigidius*, ſays *Suetonius*, having conſidered what Star preſided at his Birth, caſt his Nativity, and ſaid, *That* Atia *had brought a Child into the World, who would be the Governour of it*; and the Prophecy was afterwards fulfilled in the Child in its utmoſt Extent. He was advanced to the Empire of *Rome*, and governed the World with abſolute Authority, under the Name of *Auguſtus Cæſar*. But this is not a proper Place to ſhew the Vanity of this kind of Predictions, moſt of which are invented *ex poſt facto*, to influence or pleaſe the Vulgar, who are eaſily deluded with any Thing they think *Marvellous*.

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ſupported the Intereſts of the Commons, even againſt the Senate it ſelf, and were called *Populares*. This Difference was very evident, from the manner in which the old and young Senators voted on this very occaſion. *Julius Cæſar* was yet only *Prætor* elect, and aſpired at the *Conſulſhip*. In order therefore to make his Court to the People whoſe Favour he wanted, and partly indeed from ſome remaining Attachment to the Faction of *Catiline* whom he had ſecretly favoured, he was the firſt that oppoſed the Motion of the oldeſt Senators. He declared his Opinion of the Puniſhment of the Conſpirators with ſuch Addreſs, as ſhewed his great Genius, as well as his Inclinations. His Speech is ſtill in being; and is admired for the artful Method he took to pleaſe the People, avoid incurring the Suſpicions of the Senate, and at the ſame Time, ſave the Lives of the Factious, whoſe Cabal he favoured.

Oratio Cæſaris apud Salluſt.

In Deliberations of Importance, Conſcript Fathers, ſaid he, *Men ought to be free from all Affections, whether of Hatred, Friendſhip, Anger, or Pity. The unprejudiced Mind only can give wholeſome Advice. I might give many Inſtances of thoſe, who have acted ill under ſuch Influences; but chooſe rather to mention the right Things our Forefathers did, when they acted contrary to their Paſſions. They let the* Rhodians *eſcape unpuniſhed, after all their Treachery and Malice. After the frequent, and very ill Treatment they received from the* Carthaginians, *they did not ſo much conſider what their Enemies had deſerved, as what was worthy of themſelves to do. And in the preſent Caſe, it behoves you to take care, That you conſult not your Reſentment more than your Reputation. Could any Puniſhment be inflicted equal to the Guilt of* Lentulus *and his Accomplices, I ſhould approve of this new Advice: But if that is not to be done, I declare for that Puniſhment which is provided by the Laws. Many of thoſe who have ſpoken before me, have pompouſly and elegantly lamented the ſad Eſtate of the Republick, That our Houſes and Temples are ready to be ſet on Fire, our Virgins violated, our Wives deflowred. But, to what Purpoſe, in the Name of the immortal Gods, could all this be? Was it to inflame your Reſentment; as if fine Speeches could move thoſe, whom ſuch ſhocking Things had not affected? No, Men never think too lightly of their own Sufferings; the Error is generally on the other ſide. I am ſincerely of Opinion,* Conſcript Fathers, *That no Sufferings can equal the Heinouſneſs of their Crimes: but nevertheleſs, it may be enquired, whether the Puniſhment may not be too ſevere. I know the brave* D. Silanus *has given his Opinion without regard to Favour or Revenge. But tho' his Opinion is not cruel, (for nothing can be ſo to ſuch Men) yet, I think, it not for the Intereſt of the Republick. Why ſhould he declare for a new Puniſhment unknown to the Laws? And why did he not adviſe, That they ſhould be ſcourged before they died? If becauſe the* Porcian Law *forbids it, there are other Laws as much in force, which order condemned* Citizens *to be baniſhed, and not brought to execution. Beſides, an ill uſe is very often made, even of good Precedents. When Power comes into the Hands of the ignorant or the bad, the Abuſe ſoon follows. In the Caſe of* Sylla, *which is within our own Memory, who did not approve of the Act, when he ordered* Damaſippus *and the other Enemies of the Republick to be cut in pieces? Yet this was the Introduction to a very cruel Slaughter. Indeed I fear no ſuch Conſequences in the preſent Times, and under the preſent* Conſul; *but other Times may come, and other Magiſtrates may ſucceed; who may miſtake Falſhood for Truth, when they have an Army to ſupport them. The innocent had frequently been enſnared, and other Abuſes committed, when the* Porcian Law *paſſed, which allows of Baniſhment for a condemned* Citizen; *and this is with me an Argument of the greateſt Weight, againſt our taking new Counſels. Am I then for diſmiſſing the Offenders, that they may go and increaſe* Catiline's *Army? No; but my Opinion is this: That the Eſtates of the Priſoners be confiſcated, and their Perſons confined in Chains in ſome of the richeſt* Municipia; *That none of them be ever ſuffered hereafter to appeal in any manner to the Tribunal of either Senate or People; and That if they do ſo, the Senate deem it to be a Crime of the moſt heinous Nature againſt the State.*

§. XXI. This Speech had a great Effect in the Aſſembly, and *Tiberius Nero* immediately came over to that Side. *Cicero*'s moſt intimate Friends plainly foreſaw the Danger he would run, if the Majority of the *Fathers* ſhould oblige him to pronounce Sentence of Death; and they therefore, in Numbers, declared for *Cæſar*'s Opinion. Even *Q. Cicero*, the *Conſul*'s Brother, was for the milder Sentence; and *Junius Silanus*

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Silanus repented of having declared himſelf for an Execution, and endeavoured to ſoften and explain away his own Opinion. In ſhort, *Cæſar* would probably have gained all the Votes, if the *Conſul* had not interrupted the *Fathers* in their voting, by a Speech, which is ſtill preſerved, and is to this Effect.

I perceive, Conſcript Fathers, ſaid he, *that your Eyes are now turned upon me; and that you are not only ſollicitous for your own Welfare, or for that of the Republick, but for mine alſo. A mark of Affection which cannot but give me the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure, in the midſt of all my Sufferings! But I adjure you by the immortal Gods, not to regard my Safety, but to take care of your ſelves, and of your Children. There are no Torments I would not willingly undergo, if your Safety and Honour, and that of the* Roman *People, may be promoted by what I ſuffer. Not that I can be unaffected with the Grief of the beſt of Brothers, or the Tears of thoſe that ſurround me; nor can I be unmindful of the Terrors my Wife and Children ſuffer in my own Houſe; but my Concern for them is this, That, whatever becomes of me, they may be preſerved with You; and That They, and We, and the Republick it ſelf, may not all periſh together. Fix your attention then,* Conſcript Fathers, *on preſerving the Republick, and conſider the Storms that threaten, and will break upon you, if you do not prevent it. The Deſign of thoſe who are in Judgment before you, was to burn the City, murder every Member of this Houſe, and not even to leave an honeſt* Roman *alive, to lament the Fall of this mighty Empire. That you judge them guilty, you have already ſhewn by many Votes; and you are now to judge what Puniſhment you will inflict. And this muſt be determined this very Night. The Contagion is ſpread further than is imagined, and is not to be cured by Delays. Whatever you reſolve to do, muſt be done quickly. The two Opinions before you, are, that of* D. Silanus, *who is for putting them to Death; and that of* C. Cæſar, *who is for any Puniſhment but a Capital one; and each thinks his Method the moſt ſevere. One is of Opinion, That the Men who would have deprived us and the* Roman *People of their Lives, ought not to enjoy Life a Moment. The other declares for inflicting on them all the Evils they can ſuffer, excepting Death, which, he judges, would be a Relief to them. And as to me, it is very probable, that if you prefer* Cæſar's, *which is the moſt popular Sentence, I have the leſs to fear; whereas, if you chooſe the other, I may incur the Cenſure of Cruelty, for the Execution. But what Puniſhment can be deemed cruel, for Crimes of ſo deep a dye? It is not Cruelty, but Humanity and Pity that excite me, to be thus warm and vehement in the Proſecution. I dread to ſee this glorious City in Flames, to hear the Lamentations of our Wives and Daughters, and to behold the Flight of our Children, and the Violation of our* Veſtals. *Theſe are Objects that call for the greateſt Pity; and this leads me, in mere Compaſſion to them, to ſeverity on thoſe who would have brought theſe Things upon us. The more rigid we are in ſuch a Caſe, the more merciful we ſhall be eſteemed; whereas our remiſſneſs will be deemed Cruelty to our Fellow-Citizens, and to our Country. But ſome ſeem to apprehend, That I have not Strength enough to put your Decree, whatever it be, in Execution. To which, I anſwer, That all Things neceſſary are ready, and provided for it. All Orders of Men are willing to aſſiſt you; the whole Republick to a Man, is unanimous to ſupport you; thoſe only excepted, who ſince they muſt ſuffer, would willingly have all others periſh with them. And ſince then,* Conſcript Fathers, *the* Roman *People will not be wanting in defending You; It is your Province to take care, That You be not thought wanting to that People. All Ranks of Men agree, in deſiring the Preſervation of the Republick; Your common Country, beſet with the Torches and Arms of impious Conſpirators, implores your Protection. She recommends the Lives of all her* Citizens, *the Temples of the Gods, the Preſervation of your City, the Welfare of your ſelves and Families, to your Care; and the Fate of all, muſt, in great meaſure, depend on this Day's Reſolution. As for me, my Concern is for your Welfare, not my own. I deſpiſe the Enemies that will be raiſed to my ſelf, tho' as numerous as the Conſpirators. You have already rewarded my Care for the Publick, with greater Honours than any* Roman *ever enjoyed; and whatever ſhall be the Conſequence, I ſhall never repent of my Conduct. I hope indeed, that your Authority will ever be great enough to overbear all the Enemies to the State. But if theſe Hopes ſhould fail me, and the abandoned ſhould be ſtrong enough to prevail againſt me, I recommend to your Care, my little Boy, the Son of him who alone has preſerved all that you can enjoy. Decree then,* Conſcript Fathers, *as you judge will be moſt for the Honour and Safety of your ſelves, your*

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Catonis Orat. apud Salluſt.

your Families, and the whole Republick, without delay, and with Courage. You have a Conſul *who will without heſitation obey your Decrees; and who will execute, and defend, to the end of Life, whatever you ſhall command.*

§. XXII. It was obvious to the whole Senate from this Speech, that the *Conſul* was of Opinion, That *Rome* could no otherwiſe be preſerved, than by the Death of the Criminals; and they were confirmed in it, when they ſaw him call for the Opinion of *Cato*, who was the moſt rigid and inexorable of all the Senators, before it came to his turn to vote. This ſevere Judge ſtood up, to anſwer the too mild and too popular Opinion of *Julius Cæſar*; and ſpoke thus. *When I conſider*, Conſcript Fathers, *the preſent State of Affairs, and the Dangers that ſurround us, Things appear to me in a very different light, from what they do, when I conſider only the Sentiments of others. They ſeem to be debating, what Puniſhment ſhall be inflicted on thoſe who have made War with their Country; whereas our preſent Situation requires, That we ſhould not ſo much conſider what is to be done with theſe Men, as how to guard againſt them. Without this, it is in vain to talk of Judgments. When the City is once taken, the conquered loſe their All with it. But, in the Name of the immortal Gods, I adjure You, who ſet ſo great a value on Your Houſes, and Your Eſtates, and Your Families, to rouze a little, and take care of the Republick. The Affair before us is of no ſmall Conſequence; our Lives and Liberties are at ſtake. I have often exclaimed, in this Place, againſt the Avarice and Luxury of the Age, and have made my ſelf many Enemies; becauſe, as I never could forgive my ſelf any Crime, I have been the leſs indulgent to the Crimes of others. But tho' you ſhewed little Regard to my Repreſentations, the Republick has ſtill ſubſiſted. Whereas now, the Queſtion is not whether we ſhall live morally or immorally, or how great and glorious the State ſhall be; but whether we, or our Enemies, whatever be its Condition, ſhall be Maſters of it. And does any Man in this Caſe, ſo much as mention to me Mildneſs and Mercy? Indeed to ſuch extreme Degeneracy are we now ſunk, that we have loſt, or perverted the true uſe of Words. The Man that gives away another's Money is called liberal; and he that is audacious in Iniquity, brave. But, if it be grown faſhionable, to be liberal with the Fortunes of our Allies, and the Guardians of the Treaſury think fit to be very merciful to thoſe that rob it; Let them not be liberal of our Blood too; and deſtroy all honeſt Men, by ſparing a few Rogues!* Cæſar *has been finely declaiming of Life and Death with great Compoſure; and believes not one Word of what is ſaid of the Sufferings of bad Men in another State. And therefore, he is for confiſcating their Effects, and confining them in the* Municipia; *leſt they ſhould be reſcued here by their Confederates, or an hired Multitude. As if there were not Rogues and Villains in all Parts of* Italy, *as well as in this City; or as if their Audaciouſneſs could not do more in thoſe Places, where there is leaſt Power to reſiſt them. If therefore he thinks them at all formidable, the Advice is vain; and if He only is in no fear, in the midſt of ſuch univerſal Terror, I have therefore the greater Reaſon, to be the more afraid, both for my ſelf and You. Remember then,* Conſcript Fathers, *That whatever Judgment you paſs on* Lentulus, *and the reſt, will equally affect* Catiline's *Army, and all the Conſpirators. If you act with Vigour, their Spirits will ſink. If you languiſh, their Audaciouſneſs will increaſe. Some of the moſt noble of the* Citizens *have conſpired to burn their Country; have called in the* Gauls, *the Nation the moſt hateful to the* Roman *People, to the War; and the Enemy's General is near at Hand with his Army. And do you ſtill delay, and doubt, what is to be done with the Enemies whom you have taken within your Walls? Why, you pity them, I ſuppoſe. They are young Men, and were hurried away with a little too much Ambition. Or elſe, tho' there be ſome Danger, you are too brave to fear it. No; You are all under the utmoſt Terror; and through Sloth and Effeminacy, ſtand ſtill looking upon one another, and expect that the Gods will deliver you. But they never deliver the idle and the ſlothful. Thoſe Vices provoke them to anger. Indeed, if* Lentulus *had ever had any Regard to Modeſty, or Character, or God, or Man, I would conſent to your having ſome Concern for his Honour and Dignity. If* Cethegus *had not made War with his Country a ſecond Time, you might have forgiven the Youth. In ſhort, ſince Words have no Weight with you, I would willingly have acquieſced, if there had been room for it, and would have left you to be cured of your Folly by the Event. But the Danger is imminent on all Sides.* Catiline *is near with an Army, and we have more Enemies in the very Heart*

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Heart of the City. Nothing we do can be kept a Secret; which makes Diſpatch the more neceſſary. And therefore, ſince by the wicked Counſels of abandoned Citizens, the Republick has been brought into the greateſt Danger; ſince they have been convicted, by Witneſſes and by their own Confeſſion, of preparing Fire, and Slaughter, and all kinds of Miſchiefs, for their Country; I declare for puniſhing them in ſuch a manner, as our Forefathers puniſhed thoſe, who were proved guilty of capital Crimes.

§. XXIII. When *Cato* had concluded, his Opinion [47] was generally approved; the Senators who were againſt it were charged with Cowardice; and the Sentence of Death was decreed without any Oppoſition, but from *Cæſar* only. He made a great [48] Noiſe, and obſtinately perſiſted in his Opinion. Inſomuch, that the Diſturbance he raiſed brought the *Roman Knights*, who guarded the Door, into the Senate; and concluding from the ſtir he made that he was one of the Conſpirators, they would have ſtabbed him, if *Cicero* and *Curio* had not prevented it. There happened likewiſe a ridiculous Adventure, during the Heat of this Conteſt between *Cato* and *Cæſar*. *Servilia*, *Cato*'s Siſter had ſent an impudent Slave to *Cæſar* with a Love-Letter. She was fallen deſperately in Love with him, and expreſſed her Affection in the moſt paſſionate Terms. The Slave's Orders were to deliver the Letter into *Cæſar*'s own Hands; and not finding him at home, he brought it to him in the Senate. As ſoon as *Cato* ſaw a Letter delivered to him, he cried out that it came from one of the Conſpirators, and inſiſted upon its being read to the Aſſembly. *Cæſar* ſmiling, gave him his Siſter's Letter; but *Cato* was prudent enough not to read it aloud. When he had peruſed it, he angrily threw it back to *Cæſar*, and with his uſual fourneſs ſaid, *Take it, Sot!* *Plut. in Catone.*

However, *Cæſar* filled the Senators with ſtrong Prejudices againſt himſelf. They all ſuſpected him to be engaged with the Conſpirators. *Vectius* afterwards formally accuſed him of being an Accomplice with them; and *Curius* undertook to prove by ſome Writing of *Catiline*'s, That he was entered into Engagements with him. But *Cæſar* defended himſelf with ſuch Force of Eloquence, as ſhewed him equal to the greateſt Orators. He called upon *Cicero* to witneſs the wholſome Advice he had given him, againſt the Conſpirators; and *Cicero*'s Teſtimony was his Juſtification. Not that the *Conſul* did not think him embarked in the Plot, as well as *Craſſus*; but they were both too great and popular, for him to dare to rank them among the Criminals, without very expreſs Proof. And *Cæſar* was ſoon fully revenged on *Curius*. The Senate were inclined to have given him a Reward, for being the firſt Perſon, who, together with *Fulvia*, diſcovered the Conſpiracy. But *Cæſar* repreſented him to the *Conſcript Fathers* in ſuch odious Colours, that it was with ſome Difficulty he eſcaped being condemned to Baniſhment.

§. XXIV. The Decree for putting *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinius* to Death, was paſſed on *The Nones of December*, when it was very late in the Day, the Senate having ſate long; and *Cicero* thought it not proper to delay the Execution of it, even till Night. He was apprehenſive, that as ſoon as it ſhould be dark, the ſeditious would aſſemble together in Arms, and break open the Priſons. He therefore went directly from [49] the Aſſembly, attended by ſome Senators, and *Roman Knights*, and a Company of Foot, to the ſeveral Places, where the four Conſpirators were detained. And then it was, that he raiſed the Glory of his *Conſulate* to the higheſt pitch, by thoſe Acts which produced all the Perſecutions he afterwards ſuffered, during the reſt of his Life. *Lentulus*, whom the Senate had depoſed

47 *Plutarch* tells us, That *Catulus* voted with *Cato*, againſt *Cæſar*; and conſequently that thoſe two, who were Men the moſt highly honoured in the Senate, both agreed in condemning the Criminals to die.

48 *Cicero* had declared for confiſcating the Effects of *Lentulus* and the other Conſpirators. But *Cæſar* oppoſed it with great vehemence; and ſaid, *That* Rome *was avenged enough already, by the Sentence of Death pronounced on the guilty.* And when *Cicero* would have prevailed on the ten *Tribunes of the People* to confirm his Opinion, they refuſed. So that he was forced, in this Inſtance, to give way to *Cæſar*'s Remonſtrances.

49 Sentence was no ſooner paſſed on the Criminals, than *Cicero*, at the Head of all the Senators, and preceded by his *Lictors*, went to the Houſe where *Lentulus* had been confined; and cauſed him to be led along *The Sacred Street* croſs *The Forum*. Many of the chief Citizens, and a crowd of People, attended the Criminal in a mournful Silence, to the Priſon; where he was ſtrangled by one of the Executioners appointed for theſe Purpoſes, by the *Triumviri Capitales*. The other Conſpirators likewiſe ſuffered by the Hands of a common Executioner,

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from his *Prætorſhip* before he was impriſoned, was the firſt whom he took out of Priſon, and delivered to the Executioner; and agreeably to the Decree, he was ſtrangled in the *Conſul*'s Preſence. Afterwards, [50] *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinius*, and ſome Hiſtorians ſay [51] *Ceparius*, underwent the ſame Fate; and after the Execution, the *Conſul* turning to the Populace who crowded about him, cried out, *They have lived.* This was an Expreſſion then in uſe among the *Romans*, to ſoften the [52] bluntneſs of ſaying, *They are dead.* The Deſign of the *Conſul* in proclaiming the Death of the Criminals, was to put an end to the Hopes ſome of the [53] ſeditious entertained of delivering the Rebels out of Priſon; and this brave Conduct procured him a kind of Triumph. All the People conducted him to his Houſe, with extraordinary Shouts and Acclamations; and it being now Night, Fires were made in the Streets through which he paſſed. Nay, the whole City was illuminated; and Men, Women, and Children, cried out with great Earneſtneſs, *Long live the Deliverer of* Rome, *the Father of his Country?* Thus ended that glorious Day which raiſed *Cicero* to a level with the greateſt Men in the Republick. And ſince the elegant *Latin* Hiſtorian, who has given us the Hiſtory of the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, has not done all the Juſtice that was due to the illuſtrious *Conſul*, whom he ought to have made the Hero of his Hiſtory; we therefore thought it neceſſary to ſupply his Defects, and reſtore to *Cicero* that juſt Honour, which the Malice of a Writer, who was his Enemy, had taken from him.

§. XXV. After the Puniſhment of the four Conſpirators, he had but a few Days to continue in the *Conſulate.* No *Roman* ſince the Birth of the Republick, had ever been higher in the Reſpect and Eſteem of all Ranks of Men. His Glory was equal to that of *Pompey*, and his Intereſt greater than that of *Cæſar.* He was the Idol of the People, and the Oracle of the Senate. Yet neither was his Influence formidable, nor his Power like that of *Marius*, or *Sylla.* He reigned only in the Hearts and Affections of Mankind. Nevertheleſs this growing Intereſt which was founded on the Wiſdom Probity and Eloquence of the *Conſul*, gave umbrage to *The Tribunes of the People*, and raiſed the Jealouſy of *Cæſar.* He had already formed the Scheme of making himſelf abſolute in the Republick; and he had no Enemy ſo formidable to his Deſigns, as the intrepid *Cicero*, ſupported by the Favour of the People. He therefore reſolved to throw down this riſing *Coloſſus*, by undermining it. The Commons had an entire Confidence in him, founded on a real Eſteem; and the *Tribunes of the People* plotted with *Cæſar*, to deſtroy it. Two factious Men, *Q. Metellus Nepos*, and *L. Beſtia*, who were lately become Members of that Body, repreſented to *Cæſar*, who was nominated *Prætor* for the next Year, That the Goodwill of the People which he was ſo nearly concerned to ſecure, all centered in *Cicero*; and That this *New Man* would get a Superiority over him, which he would not find it eaſy to ſurmount. *But*, ſaid they, *he is plainly in the ſenatorial Intereſt, which is always contrary to that of the People; and has laid himſelf open to the* Commons, *by executing the Sentence on the condemned, on the Authority of the* Conſcript Fathers

50 *Salluſt* ſays, the five Conſpirators were executed in a ſubterraneous Place called *Tullianum.* King *Servius Tullius* who had enlarged the publick Priſon, and brought it to the Foot of the Capitol, had dug this Dungeon, which was like a Quarry, 12 Foot under Ground; and therefore the *Romans* called it alſo *Latomiæ.* It was ſurrounded with very thick Walls, and covered with an Arch, which ſhut out all Light from it. The Hiſtorians ſpeak of it as a Place, which, on account of its horrible Darkneſs, and infectious Stenches, was more inſupportable than Death it ſelf. Some Remains of it are ſtill to be ſeen, under *The Arch of Severus*, in the Place where ſtands the Church called *St. Peter in Carcere*, becauſe *Nero* had here *impriſoned* the Prince of the Apoſtles. Upon a level with this ſubterraneous Priſon, there was an opening, through which, ſome Malefactors who had been guilty of the moſt enormous Crimes, were thrown into a deep hole, which the Ancients commonly call *Robur:* Probably, becauſe the Foundations of the Walls and Arches that ſupported all the Weight of the Building were laid near, or about it. If theſe were not killed by the Violence of the Fall which generally broke all their Limbs; Hunger, and the Stench of this horrible Sink, ſoon diſpatched them. This Puniſhment was pretty much like what the *French* call, *faire paſſer par les Oubliettes.*

51 *Salluſt* ſays expreſly, That *Ceparius* was executed with the other four.

52 We have already ſpoken, particularly Vol. 3, of the ſuperſtitious Care the *Romans* took not to pronounce any Word of an ill *Augury*, and which conveyed any melancholy Thought to the Mind.

53 *Plutarch* ſays, That as the *Conſul* was returning from this Execution, he ſaw ſeveral of the Accomplices gathered together, who in conjunction with the Relations of the five Conſpirators, had reſolved to break open the Priſon in the Night. But upon hearing from the *Conſul's* own Mouth, That the Priſoners were executed, they were thunderſtruck, loſt all their Hopes, and diſperſed.

only,

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only, without applying to the Tribunal of the Comitia. *This has given us an Advantage over him; Let us make the most of it, to discredit him.* Accordingly, *Bestia* drew up a Motion to the People, That all the Acts of the last *Consul* should be disannulled. *Cæsar* backed the *Tribune*; and they pitched on the last Day of *December*, to affront *Cicero* publickly. It was customary for the *Consuls*, to harangue the People, upon going out of their Office, and give them an account of their Administration; and as no *Consulate* had abounded with more memorable Events than that of *Cicero*, his Representation could not but have redounded to his Honour. *Quintus Metellus Nepos* therefore would not suffer him to ascend the *Rostra*. He repulsed him with this shocking Speech; *The Murderer of four Citizens, who were condemned to die without being heard by the People, does not deserve to be heard here.* In short, he would only suffer him to take the Oath usually taken by the old *Consuls*, which ran thus, *I swear That I have done nothing to the Prejudice of the Republick.* But *Cicero* changed the Words a little, and said, *I swear that I have saved* Rome, *and the Republick.* Which he had no sooner said, but the Assembly cried out, with a great Shout, *He swears nothing but what is true*; and this Applause was followed by several other Acclamations. After which, he was conducted to his House amidst the Shouts of the People. And indeed, it must be granted, that no *Consul* since the Birth of the Republick, had ever done her more important Services. Others had enlarged her Territories by their Victories, but he had by his Industry discovered, by his Eloquence weakened, and by his Firmness extinguished, a dreadful Conspiracy. And surely to save the Lives and Estates of the *Romans*, was something more than to add new Conquests to vast Dominions.

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§. XXVI. On the first of *January*, *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Licinius* [54] *Murena* entered upon the *Consulate*; before the City was delivered from her Apprehensions of *Catiline*'s Army abroad, or had extinguished the Remains of the Infection within the Walls. *Cæsar* [55] now *Prætor*, and *L. Bestia* the *Tribune of the People*, had not yet renounced that Spirit of Rebellion which they had imbibed from the Conspira-

54 Before *Licinius Murena* took possession of the *Consulate*, he was accused by *Servius Sulpitius* one of his Competitors, of having bought the Suffrages of the People. This Corruption, which the Ambition of the Great had introduced, rouzed *Cato*'s Zeal. He was now *Tribune of the People*, and had nothing more at heart than to put a stop to an Irregularity which was prejudicial to the publick Welfare. In a Speech he made to the assembled *Tribes*, he declared himself a sworn Enemy to those who should obtain Magistracies by illegal Means, in contempt of the ancient Laws. Nay, he bound himself by a solemn Oath, to accuse and prosecute Offenders of all Ranks and Conditions, without Regard to Blood or Friendship; excepting only the *Consul Junius Silanus*, who had married his Sister *Servilia*. He considered, That it would be a very indecent Thing for him to be the Accuser of his own Brother-in-Law. But he had not so much indulgence for *Lucius Murena*, *Silanus*'s Collegue. *Cato* joined with *Servius Sulpicius* in the Accusation: *Cicero* undertook the Defence of the accused: And his Speech made so lively an Impression on his Judges, that they acquitted him. The witty Reflections he cast on the Doctrines of the *Stoicks*, in his Oration, affected *Cato* in some measure, as he openly professed the Rigour of that Philosophy; and the Satyr and Poignancy of them rouzed the Attention of the Assembly, and made them merry at the Accuser's Cost. Nevertheless, *Cato* himself could not applaud, as others did, the ingenious Raillery that *Cicero* used, on that Occasion. As for *Murena*, tho' he was even prosecuted by *Cato*, he was the most ready of any to extol his Probity. According to an according to an ancient Custom in *Rome*, the accused had a Right to employ an Inspector, to expose the Conduct of the Accuser. But *Murena*, upon the Report of a faithful Person, who had undertaken that Office, acknowledged, That there was so much Frankness, Fidelity, and Uprightness of Heart in *Cato*'s Proceedings, that, he should think it an Honour to enter into a strict Friendship with him. And he was not deceived in his Choice. *Plutarch*, from whom we have this Story, tells us, That the generous *Tribune* continued strictly attached to him, to his Death; and assisted him with his Advice in the Government of the Republick.

55 *Cæsar* had long been suspected of aspiring at a tyrannical Power, and secretly forming Schemes for his own Advancement to the Prejudice of the Republick. *Cicero* had more than once declared, That he discovered by all his Conduct a boundless Ambition, which would prove fatal to his Country, if the Senate were not watchful to prevent the Wounds he was preparing to give it. The Speech he made to save the Lives of the Conspirators, raised strong Prejudices against him. According to *Plutarch*, when *Cæsar* came out from the Senate, after he had spoken with so much warmth, to save the Criminals from Punishment, the *Knights* who were then under Arms, turned the Points of their Swords towards him, and waited for the *Consul*'s Orders to stab him. But *Curio* saved his Life, by covering him with his Robe; and *Cicero* himself made a Sign to the Company round him, to let him escape. Nevertheless, adds the Historian, they had certain Proofs of his being concerned in the Conspiracy; and it was not doubted, but he would have put himself at the Head of the Conspirators, if their Success had been answerable to their Desires. Most of the Senators, and particularly *Catulus* and *Cato*, were of Opinion, That it was purely out of Policy, that he had left the Danger of the Execu-

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Plut. in Cicer.

Cic. pro Murena.

Conſpirators; they neither would forgive *Cicero*, the Diſcovery and Puniſhment of thoſe who were executed. *Metellus* likewiſe, another *Tribune*, joined *Cæſar* and *Beſtia* upon different Motives. Nevertheleſs, *Cicero* and the Republick, had more than one zealous Defender in that College. The virtuous *Cato* had appeared for, and obtained the *Tribuneſhip*, only to have an Opportunity to oppoſe the Violences of *Quintus Metellus Nepos*, whom he well knew to be of a bold and turbulent Spirit. So that the Affairs of the Publick were almoſt as much embroiled in the new *Conſulate*, as they had been in the laſt. The firſt Thing *Metellus* attempted, had the Appearance of being done in favour of *Pompey*; but his real View was to weaken and overturn *Cicero*'s Work. He drew up a Motion to the People, for recalling *Pompey* from *Aſia*; ſolely with a View of procuring him the Honour of defeating *Catiline*'s Army, and giving the finiſhing Stroke to the Rebellion. But the Deſigns of *Beſtia* and *Cæſar*, who joined with *Metellus* in the Motion, were likewiſe, *1ſt*, To gain Time for *Catiline* to fortify himſelf, before the Arrival of the General, who was to be recalled from ſo great a diſtance; *2dly*, To tranſfer to *Pompey* the Honour that was given to *Cicero*, of having deſtroyed the Conſpiracy; And *3dly*, To make a Precedent for the *Roman* General to keep the Command of his victorious Troops in the Heart of *Italy*. *Cæſar* was nearly concerned in this laſt Article. He had already formed the Deſign of invading *Rome*, at the Head of the Troops ſhe ſhould commit to his Conduct.

When this Motion was brought to the Senate, it was immediately oppoſed by *Cato*. The wiſe *Tribune* uſed all the gentle Means he could to divert his Collegue from ſo unreaſonable a Deſign. But *Metellus* was inexorable. He neither regarded the Remonſtrances of the Senators, nor the Oppoſitions of *Cato* and *Minutius Thermus* his Collegues. Emboldened by the Intereſt of his Faction, he threatened that he would either get the People to recall *Pompey*, or die in the Attempt. Accordingly, on the Day the *Comitia* were to be held, *Cæſar* and *Metellus* ſurrounded the Temple of *Caſtor* with armed Men, and poſted others in different Parts of the *Forum*. Beſides, the People in general were inclined to favour *Metellus* in his Deſign. The new fondneſs they had entertained for *Pompey*, ſince his Victories in *The Levant*, inclined them to fall into any Meaſures, that tended to increaſe his Glory. So that, it ſeemed paſt doubt, that whoſoever ſhould attempt to oppoſe the Motion, would fail of Succeſs. Nevertheleſs, *Cato* had declared, That he would always proteſt againſt it, even to the hazard or loſs of his Life. And this Reſolution was not the Effect, either of a Point of Honour miſunderſtood, or of his averſion to *Pompey*, or of any Antipathy to *Cæſar*, or of the particular Affection he had for *Cicero*. It proceeded

Execution to *Catiline*, in order to reap himſelf all the Fruits of the Rebellion. He in vain exerted all his Eloquence to juſtify himſelf to the *Conſcript Fathers*; they loaded him with very ſevere Reproaches, and received his Apology with an Indignation that diſconcerted him. This general Oppoſition from the moſt conſiderable Body of the Republick, would therefore have made him tremble, if he had not depended on the Favour of the Populace, which he had partly purchaſed with immenſe Sums, and partly procured by his engaging Behaviour. Whenever he walked through the Streets of *Rome*, he was always attendedby a great crowd; and this Mob, who idolized him, had now accompanied him to the Senate, and waited to conduct him back to his Houſe. They knew how much the Senators were prepoſſeſſed againſt him; and *The Fathers* ſitting later than uſual, the Multitude began to be afraid of ſome ill to their Benefactor; and they came to the Gates, and called for him, with great Clamours. *Cæſar* appeared, and the Sight of him made the Mutineers quiet. At the ſame time the Senate, by *Cato*'s Advice, ordered a free Diſtribution to be made among the common People, of as much Corn as came to 5500000 *Drachmæ*, that is, 2750000 *Livres*. This great Liberality made them almoſt forget thoſe of *Cæſar*. At leaſt, this Artifice leſſened his Intereſt among the People for ſome Time, and ſecured the Senate againſt the Fury of an indigent Populace.

According to the ſame Hiſtorian, the zealous *Republicans* blamed *Cicero*, for having ſpared *Cæſar*'s Life. But at the ſame time, it was ſaid, in this great Man's Vindication, That it would not have been wiſe, to have included in the Proſecution, a *Citizen* who was already formidable for his Intereſt, and who after he had eſcaped the Severity of the Laws, would not have failed of aſſociating the People in favour of the Conſpirators. For this Reaſon the *Conſul* refuſed to grant the Requeſt of *Catulus* and *Piſo*, who preſſed him to publiſh the Depoſitions of the Witneſſes againſt *Cæſar*. They were both his avowed Enemies, ſo that there was Reaſon to believe, their Concern was not to ſerve the Publick, ſo much as to gratify their own Revenge. *Piſo* could not forgive *Cæſar*, who had very lately accuſed him of Oppreſſions in the Government of his Province, and of having unjuſtly condemned a young Man of *Tranſalpine Gaul* to die. *Cicero* had undertaken the Defence of *Piſo*, and forced his Judges to acquit him. *Catulus* highly reſented the Affront the People had offered him, in preferring this ambitious Rival before him, to the Office of *Pontifex Maximus*, vacant by the Death of *Metellus*.

entirely

entirely from his Love of Equity, and his Zeal for the Good of his Country. It was this made him ſo earneſt, to prevent the Motion's paſſing into a Law.

His Friends in vain adviſed him not to expoſe himſelf to the Reſentment of *Cæſar*, and the Fury of *Metellus*. His Wife and Siſters in vain intreated him with Tears, not to go out of his Houſe. He went to the *Forum*, early in the Morning, with no Guard but *Q. Minucius Thermus*, one of his Collegues; and there they found *Cæſar* and *Metellus* in poſſeſſion of the *Roſtra*, from which they had driven the other *Tribunes* by violence. But as the People had great Reſpect for *Cato* and *Thermus* who accompanied him, they intrepidly made their way through the Crowd of armed Men, and went and placed themſelves between *Cæſar* and *Metellus*; and by this bold Action, acquired great Applauſe. Nevertheleſs, when the Aſſembly was formed, and the *Comitium* full of People, *Metellus* ordered the proper Officer to read the Motion. But *Cato* forbad him; and he durſt not proceed. Then *Metellus* took the Paper; but *Cato* ſnatched it out of his Hands. Upon this the ſeditious *Tribune*, made a great [56] outcry; at this ſignal the Stones and Sticks flew about; the armed People he had diſperſed in the *Comitium* got together, attacked the *Roſtra*, and drove *Cato* from thence. Upon this ſudden Tumult, many of the People fled, and diſperſed. But *Cato* continued in the *Comitium*; crying out, and proteſting both againſt the Law, and the Violence that was offered to his Perſon. Inſomuch, that he would probably have been knocked down with Stones, and killed upon the Spot, if the *Conſul Murena* [57] had not very ſeaſonably come to his Relief.

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§. XXVII. And now *Metellus* thought himſelf victorious. There were only a few of his own Party left about the *Roſtra*; and he was preparing to read his Motion to them, who would, no doubt, have paſſed it. But as ſoon as the Tumult was appeaſed, the People returned in Crowds to the *Comitium*; and then the Scene changed. *Cato*'s Party increaſed, and the Hiſſes and Imprecations of the People were turned on *Metellus*. Inſomuch, that for fear of ſomething worſe, he came down from the *Roſtra*, and hid himſelf. Then *Cato* returned the People Thanks for their Good-will; he adviſed them to reject a Motion which might countenance Sedition, and was conducted to his Houſe by the Multitude with great Acclamations. As ſoon as the Senate was informed of the Violences [58] of *Metellus* and *Cæſar*, they immediately ordered the two Incendiaries to be depoſed, one from his *Prætorſhip*, the other from his *Tribunate*; and would have paſſed a more infamous Cenſure on *Metellus*. But *Cato* oppoſed it; ſaved his greateſt Enemy from the Diſgrace which he had deſerved: And the Senate admired the Moderation of the ſage Philoſopher. He had learnt from the *Stoicks*, whoſe Maxims he rigorouſly put in practiſe, not to give way to any Paſſion, and to ſubject all his perſonal Reſentments to the Direction of Reaſon. So that he had no Enemies but thoſe of the State; and one of his moſt common Sayings was this, *I was not born for my ſelf, but for the Republick.*

Metellus, who obeyed the Decree pronounced againſt him with Reluctance, ſtill made ſome ſeditious Speeches to the People; but they were to no purpoſe. As ſoon as he came to be conſidered only as a private Perſon, what he ſaid made no Impreſſion. He immediately declared, That he would go to *Aſia*, and complain to *Pompey*, of the little Concern the *Roman* People ſhewed for his Glory; but when he was gone, he was ſoon forgotten at *Rome*; and *Pompey* paid little Regard to his Complaints. This appears from the Honours the Conqueror of *Aſia* did to *Cicero*,

56 *Plutarch* adds, That *Metellus* began to repeat the Words of the Decree, which he could ſay by Heart; but *Minutius Thermus* ſtopped his Mouth with his Hand, that he might not be heard.

57 As ſoon as *Murena* was informed of *Cato*'s Danger, he haſtened to the *Forum*, expoſed himſelf to the Fury of a mutinous Populace, and hazarded his own Life to ſave him. He covered him with his Robe, and ſaw him conducted to the Temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, to ſcreen him from the Showers of Stones that were thrown at him, from all Parts.

58 It was in the Heat of theſe Diſputes, that *Cicero* complained to the Senate of the Inſults that had been offered him by *Metellus Nepos*. He made a Speech againſt this furious *Tribune of the People*, which he mentions in his 13*th Letter to Atticus, B.* 1. *Aulus Gellius* and *Quintilian* mention it likewiſe, but all that now remains of it, is this Title. *Oratio adverſus Concionem Metelli.* It was an Anſwer to the Invectives *Nepos* had caſt upon him, before the aſſembled People. *Plutarch* ſays, That in the midſt of theſe mutual Accuſations, *Metellus* asked *Cicero*, Who, and of what Quality, his Father was? To which the Orator immediately replied; *If we may judge by thy Mother's Conduct, thou haſt more Reaſon than I have, not to know how to anſwer ſuch a Queſtion.*

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at his Return. When he ſaw him, he cried out, *This is the Deliverer of* Rome! *Had it not been for his Vigilance and Wiſdom, there would have been no triumphal Arch, no* Sacred Street, *nor perhaps any* Jupiter Capitolinus *here, to whom I might have returned Thanks for my Victories.* As to *Cæſar*, he ſtill perſiſted in doing the Office of his *Prætorſhip*, notwithſtanding the Decree; till he was again prohibited, and threatened to be deprived by Violence. Then he gave way to Authority, ſhut himſelf up in his Houſe, and had recourſe to his uſual Policy. Tho' he was adored by the People, and the Multitude offered to reſtore him to his Poſt, he refuſed to accept it, without the Conſent of the Senators. Nay, he even made an eloquent Speech to appeaſe the People, who were mutinous in his Favour. By this pacifick Conduct he charmed the *Conſcript Fathers*; who gave him leave to return to his Seat in the Senate, and after many Encomiums, reinſtated him in the Exerciſe of his *Prætorſhip*. Such was the maſterly Skill, with which *Julius Cæſar* recovered this falſe Step; and thereby ſhewed as much Addreſs in the Management of civil Affairs, as in War.

§. XXVIII. Thus the Departure of *Metellus*, and the Moderation of *Cæſar*, reſtored Tranquillity to the City. *Cicero* was in a manner Maſter of the Senate, and the main Spring of all their Deliberations. His late Collegue *Antonius*, now *Pro-Conſul*, was buſy in *Hetruria*, near *Feſulæ*, watching the Motions of the Rebel-Army. It is pretended, That *Catiline* had not got together more than 20000 Men, who conſiſted partly of the Veterans *Sylla* had diſciplined, and partly of new Levies, which were armed only with knotty Clubs, or long pointed Poles, or the Implements of Huſbandry. But be that as it will, the chief Rebel, before he heard of the Puniſhment of his Accomplices at *Rome*, was continually in Motion, and ſhifted his Poſt daily. *Catiline*, like the great *Fabius* when he avoided *Hannibal*, was continually flying from Mountain to Mountain, and would never encamp in a Plain. He often drew near to *Rome*, in order to ſurpriſe it, and to learn News; and then inſtantly diſappeared, and took the Road to *Ciſalpine Gaul*. So that he eſcaped the Purſuits of *Antonius*, who could never come up with him, and avoided hazarding a Battle. And indeed, he had Reaſon for his Delays. He every Moment expected, that by firing the City, and maſſacring his Fellow-Citizens, an Opportunity would be given him, to make himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, as a City taken by Aſſault.

But when he heard that his Conſpiracy was diſcovered, and his Accomplices put to Death by the common Executioner, he changed his Conduct. He, from that Time, had one ſingle Point in view, from which he never ſwerved. This was, to get to the Foot of the *Alpes* as ſoon as poſſible, paſs thoſe Mountains, and lead his Army into *Tranſalpine Gaul*. Tho' the Ambaſſadors of the *Allobroges* had betrayed him in *Rome*, the reſt of their Nation ſeemed to be attached to him. All *Gaul* ſeemed only to wait for his Arrival, to declare in his Favour. The *Gauls* were then thought an inconſtant People; and thoſe who inhabited the Countries near the *Alpes*, were for the moſt part exaſperated againſt the *Prætors*, that *Rome* had ſent to govern them. *Catiline* therefore was wholly intent, on joining the *Gauls* beyond the *Alpes*, raiſing a numerous Army among them, and leading theſe *ultramontanes* once more to the Foot of the *Capitol*. A Deſign which would have been very pernicious to the Republick, if he could have put it in Execution. But *Metellus Celer* oppoſed it on one ſide, and *Antonius* on the other. This *Q. Metellus Celer*, who was no leſs zealous for the Republick than his Brother *Metellus* the *Tribune* was ſeditious, left *Picenum* which he had guarded the laſt Year, and poſted himſelf with three *Legions* at the Foot of the *Alpes*, to guard the Paſſes againſt the Rebels; and it may be affirmed, that this Motion ſaved the Republick. On the other hand, *Antonius* kept following *Catiline* in the Rear. So that the Rebels were in a manner hemmed in by two Bodies of Troops; one which waited for them, in the narrow Paſſes of the *Alpes*, and the other which was marching in purſuit of them, and drove them before it.

§. XXIX. Nevertheleſs, it muſt be confeſſed, That the old *Conſul Antonius* acted but faintly againſt *Catiline*. He had formerly been of his Faction, from which *Cicero* alone had drawn him; and either the Remembrance of his former Engagements, or perhaps ſome Remains of Affection for the chief Conſpirator, made him not very ſollicitous to give the laſt Blow to his former Friend. The Opportunity ſeemed

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very favourable, for extirpating all the Conſpirators in one ſingle Action. *Catiline* had *Metellus* at ſome diſtance before him; on his Flank were Mountains which made it difficult for his Soldiers to ſave themſelves by Flight; and *Antonius* hindered him from returning back into *Italy*. And notwithſtanding all theſe Advantages, the *Pro-Conſul* ſtill delayed to give Battle. But *Catiline* was bolder than his Enemy. He conſidered, that if he delayed fighting any longer, *Metellus* might ſurround him on one ſide, and *Antonius* on the other; That it was better to fight one Army than two; and That in caſe of a Defeat, the City of [59] *Piſtoria*, which was near at hand, might ſerve for a Retreat for his Troops. And he therefore reſolved, immediately to march againſt *Antonius*. Beſides, Proviſions begining to fail in the Camp, the Rebels frequently deſerted; and he did not find the People ſo ready as they had been, to come and join him. For theſe Reaſons, he thought this the proper Time to hazard all; and when he had aſſembled his Officers and Soldiers, of whom he had formed two *Legions*, he addreſſed himſelf to them in this manner.

I am very ſenſible, that Words cannot inſpire Men with Valour; neither can a General's Speech make a timorous Army brave. Nevertheleſs, I have thought it proper to aſſemble you together, to explain to you my Reaſons for what I deſign. You know, Fellow-Soldiers, how much we have ſuffered, by the Sloth and Inactivity of Lentulus; *and how, by waiting for Succours from the City, I loſt the Opportunity of getting into* Gaul. *And now you cannot but obſerve, That we have one Army before, and another behind us; and That, if we would, the want of Corn and other Neceſſaries will not ſuffer us to continue long here. Which Way ſoever we propoſe to go, we muſt open our ſelves a Paſſage with our Swords. I therefore adviſe you to be brave and reſolute; and to remember, when you come to engage, That Riches, Glory, Honours, Liberty, and your Country, all depend on your preſent Conduct. If we conquer, all will be well; if not, the Man who cannot defend himſelf with his Arms, will find neither Place nor Friend to protect him. Beſides, the difference is very great between us and our Enemies. We fight for our Country, for Liberty, for Life. They, to ſupport the Authority of a few great Men. Remember therefore your former Valour, and act with the more Vigour. To hope for Safety by Flight, is Madneſs. They are always in moſt Danger in a Battle, who are moſt afraid. Valour is a Wall of Defence to the brave. Indeed, when I conſider, Fellow-Soldiers, either your Characters, or your former Exploits, I have great hopes of Victory. Your Age, Reſolution, and Valour promiſe it; not to mention Neceſſity, which makes even Cowards bold. But if Fortune ſhould not proſper your Virtue, take care to ſell your Lives dear. Suffer not your ſelves to be taken and butchered like Cattle; but rather die fighting like Men, and leave your Enemies, a bloody and a mournful Victory.* Salluſt. Ibid. Ibid. Ibid.

§. XXX. This ſaid, he marched his Troops out of his Camp, and drew them up in the Plain. The few Horſemen he had, he diſmounted; ranged them among his Infantry; and himſelf marched at the Head of his Army, on Foot. In the firſt Line, he poſted eight *Cohorts* which were the beſt armed; in the ſecond, the Veterans who had ſerved under *Sylla*; and in the third, by way of a *Corps de reſerve*, thoſe who were worſt armed, or on whoſe Valour he could leaſt depend, and who ſerved for ſhow at leaſt, if nothing elſe. He gave the Command of one of the Wings to *Manlius*, and of the other to a Native of *Feſulæ*; and he led his Troops himſelf to a great diſtance from his Camp, to ſhew he was fully reſolved to give Battle. *Antonius* ſaw the Enemy move, but did not ſtir. *P. Seſtius*, the *Quæſtor* of the Army, and of the chief Republican Officers, repreſented to the *Pro-Conſul*, That he had a very fine Opportunity offered him, and deſired him not to loſe it. *Your* Legionaries, ſaid they, *deſire to fight; Take Advantage therefore of their Good-will. Should* Catiline *eſcape us, and get into* Gaul, *what will be the Fate of* Italy? *Or who knows, how much Blood muſt be ſpilt, before the Time you will have loſt can be recovered?* *Antonius* wanted neither Courage nor Experience; To what then can his Delays be aſcribed? One of the Hiſtorians impute them to a ſecret Inclination for the Party he was ordered to deſtroy. But whatever were his Motives, he ſeemed to conſent very unwillingly to an Engagement; and even abſented himſelf from the Battle, under Pretence of ſome Indiſpoſition. He devolved the Command

59 *Piſtoria* was a City of *Tuſcany*, now called *Piſtoie*.

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during the Action, on *Petreius* an old Soldier of Fortune, and now the *Pro-Conſul*'s Lieutenant General; and the Soldiers made no doubt of Victory, under the Conduct of ſo prudent a General Officer. *Petreius* had ſerved thirty Years in the *Roman* Armies, either as *Prætor*, or Subaltern, or in Quality of Lieutenant General, or *Military Tribune*; and before this excellent Leader, who was univerſally beloved by the Troops, would lead them to the Enemy, he harangued them thus.

To fight with Catiline, *is to engage a Monſter. He that kills him will do the World as much Service as* Hercules *did, when he ſlew the* Nemean *Lion, the* Erymanthian *Boar, and the many-headed* Hydra. *Impudence, Cruelty, Luſt, in ſhort, all manner of Vices center in him. Hence the Indignation you conceived, as ſoon as you ſaw his Army. Our Buſineſs is not to conquer new Lands, but to preſerve thoſe which our Forefathers have left us. The Beaſt, that lays them waſte, is in our Toils. We have ſurrounded him on all ſides; and let us not, upon any Terms, ſuffer him to eſcape. On ſuch Occaſions as this, it is truly glorious for a Man to ſhed his Blood for the ſake of his Country. But what have we to fear, from an handful of Men gathered together out of all the debauched Places in* Italy? *Heaven has brought them all hither, to make you its Inſtruments in extirpating them. The Gods will not ſuffer Vice to triumph over Innocence, or Effeminacy over Valour. Go on then, and remember, That on this ſingle Action, depends the Tranquillity of* Rome, *the Safety of the Republick, and the Peace of the whole World.*

This ſaid, the Troops without waiting for the Signal marched out of the Camp; and the Lieutenant General drew them up in two Lines. In the firſt, he poſted his Veterans, and in the ſecond his new Levies. Upon the firſt ſound of the Trumpet, both Parties were ſo impatient to engage, that they would not give themſelves Time to throw their Darts. They inſtantly drew their Swords, and began where Battles generally end. So that the Onſet was very furious. The Rebels fought like Men deſperate, with the Fury uſual in Civil Wars; the Friends to the Republick, with the Indignation honeſt Men generally have for Villains, who deſerve Puniſhment. *Catiline* performed the Part both of an Officer, and a common Soldier. He was every where, and provided for every Thing. It muſt be owned, that he had the Courage of an Hero, and if his Paſſions had not corrupted his Heart, might have ſupported the Glory of the famous [60] *Sergius*, the moſt renowned of all his Anceſtors. And now, the Rebel-Army began to have the Advantage, and the firſt Line of the Republicans loſt a great deal of Ground. But *Petreius* ſent them a ſeaſonable Relief, and filled up the Vacancies with freſh Men. And then the Rebels could hold out no longer. Their firſt Fury abated, and their Ardour had exhauſted them. The *Feſulan* Officer and *Manlius* who commanded the Wings, were both killed; and *Catiline*, who ſurvived them, could no longer govern ſo great a Body himſelf. He was therefore ſeized with Deſpair, threw himſelf in a great Rage into the midſt of his Enemies, and there found the Death [61] he ſought. He would have deſerved to have had his Name recorded among the Great, if he had ſpilt that Blood, which he ſo madly threw away, in his Country's Defence. The Death of the General diſperſed his Troops; and *Petreius* would not ſuffer them to be purſued, or made Priſoners. He permitted the vanquiſhed to eſcape with Life, becauſe they were all *Citizens*, or Subjects of the Republick. The Rebels loſt about 3000 Men, and their Defeat coſt their Enemies dear.

Jul. Obſ. c. 61.

§. XXXI. Thus *Antonius* became victorious, only by delegating his Command to another. Nevertheleſs, the Soldiers in the heighth of their Joy, gave him the Title of *Imperator*. After this, he immediately ſet out for *Macedon*, the Province which *Cicero* had given up to him, where he was not at all ſucceſsful. After he had been [62] beaten and put to Flight by the *Dardani*, he continued in his Government, where

60 This was the *Sergius*, who was *Prætor* in the Year of *Rome* 556; and made his Name immortal by his Valour in the ſecond *Carthaginian* War. He was *Catiline*'s Great-Grandfather. See Vol. 4. p. 127. Note 80.

61 *Salluſt* ſays, That the *Romans* found the Body of *Catiline* among the ſlain, which covered the Field of Battle, before he was quite dead; and That they were ſhocked at thoſe Marks of Boldneſs and Ferocity which continued in his Countenance after he had expired.

62 *Julius Obſequens*, according to the Prejudices of

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where he committed [63] enormous Oppreſſions on the People; and would have been inſtantly recalled, if *Cicero*, his old Collegue, had not pleaded and interceded for him. However, before he left *Italy*, he ſent *Catiline*'s Head to *Rome*; and upon this Sight, the City was reſtored to its Tranquillity, or at leaſt was very quiet. The Senate ordered *Supplications*, tho' it was not cuſtomary to return Thanks to the Gods for Victories gained over rebellious *Citizens*; and nothing remained, but to puniſh *Catiline*'s Accomplices. *L. Vettius*, a *Roman Knight* was their Accuſer, and he preſented a Liſt of them to the Senate. Afterwards, he deſired to have the Liſt again, in order to make ſome Additions to it and Corrections in it, as he pretended; and this made him ſuſpected. The *Fathers* kept the Writing, and ordered him to name thoſe whom he knew to be criminal; and he had the Boldneſs to name [64] *Julius Cæſar*, who was then [65] *Prætor*. But *Cæſar* made him pay dear for an Accuſation, which perhaps was but too true. He cited him to appear before his Tribunal, uſed

of *Paganiſm*, aſcribes the ſhameful Defeat of *Caius Antonius*'s Army to his Vanity. *All kinds of Misfortunes followed him*, ſays he, *for carrying his* Faſces *to* Macedon *adorned with Laurel, in token of the Victory which he had gained over* Catiline. *Inſtead of depoſiting them in the* Capitol, *and of aſcribing the Honour of it to* Jupiter, *according to Cuſtom; he aſſumed all the Glory to himſelf, and made a Trophy to his own Pride, of what belonged to the Gods.*

63 *Cicero* mentions them in ſuch a manner, in his *9th Letter to* Atticus, *B.* 1, as ſhews him to have been no Stranger to the Misbehaviour of *Antonius*. *I never knew any thing*, ſays he, *more impudent or more faithleſs than his Conduct. I ſend a Freedman to you on that Account. I have given* Titus *Orders to pay you.* Pompey's *Harbingers ſay, That he will openly demand to have* Antonius *recalled; and That, at the ſame Time, a* Prætor *will move it to the People. This is a Cauſe of ſuch a Nature, that I cannot with Honour defend it.* Moreover, we learn by the ſame Epiſtle, That *Antonius* had given out, That *Cicero* ſhared with him the Money he raiſed from the People of his Province, and had ſent a Man in whom he could confide to *Macedonia*, on purpoſe to take care of his Intereſts. It has been already obſerved, That the Government of *Macedon* had fallen to *Cicero*'s Lot, who had given it up to *Antonius*; and it appears, That they made a private Agreement about it, and *Antonius* engaged himſelf to pay *Cicero* a certain Sum, by way of Recompence. And it was probably with a View to this Agreement, that *Cicero* complains of the Delays of *Antonius* in paying the Money he had agreed to pay him. And as diſpleaſed as the *Roman* Orator was with the *Pro-Conſul* of *Macedon*'s Proceedings, he declared for him in the Senate, and prevented his being recalled, before his Year was expired. This he himſelf tells us, in an Epiſtle to *Publius Sextius* the *Pro-Conſul*'s *Quæſtor*. After his Return, the young Orator *Marcus Cælius* accuſed him of being concerned in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, and he might have been convicted of it. But the enormous Oppreſſions he had committed in his Province, his ſhameful Flight at the Sight of an Army of Barbarians, the horrible Slaughter the *Dardani* made of the *Roman* Infantry, when deſerted by their Generals, furniſhed *Levius Caninius Gallus* with freſh Matters of Complaint; and theſe freſh Crimes which were charged upon him, made a ſtrong Impreſſion on the Multitude. But the *Tribune of the People* who declared moſt openly againſt him was *Caius Nigidius Figulus*. *Cicero* in his *ſecond Letter* of his *ſecond Book to Atticus*, ſays, *The firſt of January, you ſee is at Hand, and* Antonius *not arrived. His Proſecution will immediately be begun. I am informed, That* Nigidius *has declared he will ſue the Judges that ſhall abſent themſelves.* Nevertheleſs, tho' all Things ſeemed to conſpire againſt the Criminal, *Cicero* had the Generoſity to defend him. But the eloquent Oration he made in his Juſtification, did not ſecure him from an infamous Sentence which his Judges paſſed upon him. He was condemned to perpetual Baniſhment in *Cephalonia*, now *Cephalogna*, one of the Iſlands of the *Ionian* Sea, near *Italy*. *Strabo* ſays, That *Antonius* procured himſelf a large Eſtate in the Place of his Baniſhment, built a City there, and died there, when he was preparing to return home, whither he had been recalled by the Intereſt of his Friends.

Valerius Maximus obſerves, *B.* 4, That *Antonius* bore his Diſgrace with a Greatneſs of Mind, which his Enemies themſelves admired. He was ſo far from ſhewing any Reſentment, either to his Accuſer *Caninius Gallus*, or to *Marcus Colonius* who had condemned him, that he married his Daughter to the former, and made the latter Guardian of his Effects and private Affairs, during all the Time of his Baniſhment.

64 The Account *Suetonius* gives of *Cæſar*'s Accuſation is this. *Vettius* accuſed him of being a Confederate in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, at the Tribunal of *Furius Niger*, one of the Judges appointed to try criminal Cauſes. *Q. Curius*, on the other hand, accuſed him to the Senate, of being one of the chief Conſpirators. In proof of this, *Curius* quoted the Teſtimony of *Catiline* himſelf, by whom he ſaid he had been told the Names of all the chief Conſpirators, and particularly that of *Cæſar*: And *Vettius* offered to produce the accuſed's own Handwriting, which had been found among *Catiline*'s Papers. It was hard for this new *Prætor* to come from his own Tribunal, and appear as a Criminal at another. But *Cicero*, whom he ſummoned to be his Witneſs, fully juſtified him. He ſaid, That he had been one of the firſt who had diſcovered ſome Particulars of the Conſpiracy. And this Confeſſion, tho' extorted, determined the Judges in his Favour, and proved fatal to the two Accuſers. *Q. Curius* was ſuſpected of bearing falſe Witneſs, and deprived of the Reward which had been allotted him, for having made the firſt Diſcovery of the Plots that were formed againſt the Republick.

65 Immediately after *Cæſar* became *Prætor*, he brought *Q. Lutatius Catulus* before the Tribunal of the People, to oblige him to give an Account of the Money he had laid out in the Repairs of the *Capitol*. His Aim was to caſt a Blemiſh on this venerable Man, whoſe inflexible Virtue raiſed the greateſt Obſtacles to his ambitious Deſigns. He hoped to have got him condemned, as guilty of embezzelling the publick Money, and to have had his Commiſſion taken from him and given to *Pompey*. This

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uſed him ill, degraded him, ſeized his Effects, and made him languiſh in Priſon. Such was the Tyranny [66] that *Cæſar* began already to exerciſe in *Rome*.

§. XXXII. Afterwards, ſeveral Decrees were paſſed on the reſt of the Conſpirators. The malicious ſaid, That *Cicero* brought the Sentences ready drawn from his own Houſe, where he and his Wife *Terentia* had ſettled them. However, the Senate varied their Puniſhments according to the Share they appeared to have had in the Rebellion. *L. Vargunteius*, *P. Autronius*, *Servius Sylla*, *M. Lecca*, and *Fulvius Nobilior*, were treated with moſt Severity. The ancient Methods of Proceedings were altered in their Caſe. Their Slaves were allowed to be Witneſſes againſt them; which was a juſt Regulation of the *Conſcript Fathers*. For what Right have thoſe execrable Villains to the Protection of Laws, who have loſt all Senſe of Humanity? *Cornelius* [67] *Sylla* was alſo accuſed with the reſt: But *Cicero* undertook his Defence, and his Authority greatly contributed to his Acquittal. In the Provinces in *Italy*, a ſtop was eaſily put to the Rebellion. *M. Calpurnius Bibulus*, the *Prætor*, brought the *Peligni* and *Bruttii* to their Duty. They had taken up Arms, at the Sollicitation of the two *Marcelli*, Father and Son, who had openly declared for *Catiline*; and one of whom had been obliged to flee with precipitation out of *Capua*, by *P. Sextius*, *Quæſtor* to *Caius Antonius*. *Ciſalpine Gaul* was reduced to order by *Metellus Celer*, who, becauſe it was a *Conſular Province*, aſſumed the Title of *Pro-Conſul*. And in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, the *Allobroges*, who were Friends to *Catiline*, and had raiſed ſome Diſturbances, were oppoſed by *C. Pomptinius*, then *Prætor* in the *Narbonne Province*. He beſieged the City of *Ventia* [68], which brought *Catagnatus*, a petty King of the Country, to its Defence; and then a Battle enſued on the Banks of the *Iſère*, wherein the *Allobroges* had the better of the *Romans*. But when their Party had got a great Aſcendant, another *Roman* Army paſſed the *Rhone*, fell on the *Gallic* Troops, drove them [69] to *Solonium*, a City guarded with a good Fortreſs, and made themſelves Maſters of it. *Catagnatus* came to recover it; and *Pomptinius* turned all his Forces againſt him, ſurrounded him, made a terrible Slaughter of the *Allobroges*, and ſeized their Country. But this was only a tranſient Conqueſt. It was reſerved for *Julius Cæſar*, to conquer all *Gaul*, and reduce it to the State of a *Roman Province*; and we ſhall not fail of giving in due Time, a Relation of this Expedition, the Succeſs of which was the Ruin of the Republick.

Oroſ. L. 6. c. 6. Cic. pro Seſtio.

Dio, Caſſius L. 37.

§. XXXIII. *Cæſar* had lately got the *Supreme* [70] Pontificate added to his *Prætorſhip*. He was, by the Favour of the People, advanced to Honours ſo faſt, that he might

was attacking him in the moſt tender Part. Together with the Honour of the Title of *Repairer of the Temple of Jupiter*, he would have loſt the Right of dedicating it, and of inſcribing his Name on the Front of it. An Honour, which the *Romans* ſollicited with as much Ardour, as they did the firſt Dignities in the Republick; as may have been obſerved in ſeveral Parts of this Hiſtory. *Catulus* therefore was not wanting to himſelf in an Affair of this Conſequence. He went to the *Comitium* to give an Account of his Conduct, and juſtify himſelf before the People. But when he was ready to mount the *Roſtra*, *Cæſar* drove him back; and added Inſult to his Violence, by giving him leave, with an Air of Diſdain, to plead his Cauſe from the Place where he had forced him to ſtand. This Outrage offered to one of the moſt illuſtrious Perſonages in *Rome*, exaſperated the Great Men, and all the zealous *Citizens*. Moſt of them were going to pay the uſual Viſits of Reſpect to the new *Conſuls*, when they were informed of the unworthy Proceedings of the *Prætor*; and they put off their Viſit to another Day, repaired immediately to the *Comitium*, and all joined in favour of *Catulus*. *Cæſar* was ſhocked when he ſaw almoſt all the Nobility in *Rome* united together againſt him; and immediately, without any heſitation, dropped his Proſecution.

66 According to *Suetonius*, *Novius Niger*, the Judge himſelf, felt the Weight of *Cæſar*'s Revenge. The *Prætor* caſt him into Priſon, under Pretence that he had offended againſt the Law, which forbad him to cite before him a Magiſtrate, whoſe Authority was ſuperior to his own.

67 *Cornelius Sylla*'s Accuſer was *L. Manlius Torquatus*; whom he had condemned the Year before, for canvaſſing for Offices in an illegal manner.

68 *Ventia* is that City of *Dauphine* which is now called *Vence*. It was in *Narbonne Gaul*. *Manlius Lentinus*, one of *Pomptinius*'s Lieutenants, made himſelf Maſter of it, and thereby made himſelf amends for the many Men which he had loſt in Battle with *Catagnatus*.

69 *Solonium* was a City of the *Allobroges*, of which no Footſteps are now remaining.

70 *Cæſar* had *Servilius Iſauricus* and *Lutatius Catulus*, two of the greateſt Men in the Republick, his Competitors for this Office. The former, who thought him a formidable Adverſary, on account of the Intereſt he had acquired among the People, offered him a conſiderable Sum to deſiſt. But *Cæſar* was not to be wrought on by a ſordid Intereſt. He told *Servilius*, That he would be ſo far from deſiſting for the ſake of Money, that he would borrow of all his Friends, if it was neceſſary, in order to get the better of his Adverſa-

might even now have been well deemed the moſt fortunate of the *Romans*, if domeſtick Misfortunes had not allayed his Happineſs. His preſent Wife was [71] *Pompeia*, the Daughter of *Q. Pompeius Rufus*, and Grand-Daughter of *Sylla* the *Dictator*; who was as diſſolute as the other *Roman* Women of her Time. She had entertained a ſtrong Inclination for a *Patrician*, who was in the Flower of his Age, and ſtill retained the Bloom of Youth in his Countenance. Not that his Beauty, and fine Appearance were the only Motives to her Paſſion for *P. Clodius*: Her ill Conduct was partly founded in a Reſentment to *Cæſar*. She was greatly enraged at the Affront her faithleſs Huſband offered to her Family. He publickly carried on an Intrigue with *Mucia* [72], the Wife of the Great *Pompey*. Whilſt this General was making War in *Aſia*, his Wife taking advantage of his Abſence, led a licentious Life with *Cæſar*; and their Amours were the common talk of *Rome*. *Pompeia* therefore, partly to revenge herſelf, and partly to gratify her own Inclinations, entered into as intimate a Commerce with *Clodius*, as *Mucia* kept up with *Cæſar*. But the former ſaved Appearances better, and was leſs publick in her Infamy: *Aurelia* her Mother-in-Law, and *Julia* her Siſter-in-Law, ſo narrowly watched her, that they forced her to carry on her Intrigues with caution: *Clodius* and *Pompeia* therefore, in order to procure a Meeting, took advantage of a very ſolemn Occaſion, and contrived it in this artful manner.

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Plut. in Cæſare. Dio Caſſ. L. 37, & alii.

It had been always cuſtomary, ever ſince the Birth of the Republick, to have the following religious Service performed, at the end of every *Conſular* Year. The *Veſtals* went to the Houſe of the *Conſul* or *Prætor*, and there offered a Sacrifice to [73] *The Good Goddeſs*; a Divinity, whoſe very Name is ſaid to have been kept a Secret from the

Cic. de Haruſp. Reſp.

ries. But he did not want it. The People declared him *Pontifex Maximus* by a Majority of Voices. According to *Plutarch*, the Methods the Nobility had taken to promote the Intereſt of the other Candidates, made *Cæſar*'s Mother tremble. She was afraid that her Son would be driven to take deſperate Meaſures, by the Shame of being excluded On the Day of the Election, ſhe followed him quite into the Street with Tears in her Eyes. But *Cæſar*, ſays *Plutarch*, embracing her, ſaid with an intrepid Air, *Mother, You will to Day hear, either that I am promoted, or baniſhed.*

71 He had married her, after the Death of *Cornelia*, his ſecond Wife, the Daughter of *Cornelius Cinna.*

72 *Mucia* was the third Daughter of *Quintus Mucius Scævola*, according to *Pædianus*; and the Siſter of *Quintus Metellus Celer*, as appears by a Letter of *Cicero* to *Metellus*. From whence ſome conjecture with *Manucius*, That *Metellus Celer*, and *Metellus Nepos* were Brothers by the Mother's ſide. Probably, *Mucia*'s Mother married *Quintus Mucius Scævola*, after ſhe had had the two Brothers *Celer* and *Nepos*, by her firſt Husband *Quintus Metellus*. But be that as it will, the too frequent Interviews of *Mucia* and *Cæſar* were ſo publick; that *Pompey* did not think proper to wait till he returned to *Italy* to divorce her, tho' he had had three Children by her, as *Suetonius* obſerves. She muſt have been very infamous for her Lewdneſs, ſince *Cicero* ſays, in his *9th Epiſtle to Atticus, L.* 1. That her Divorce was greatly approved. Nevertheleſs, ſhe ſoon got another Husband. She married *Marcus Æmilius Scaurus*, and brought him Children. As for *Pompey*, he never forgot the Injury *Cæſar* had done him. In the Heat of the Civil Wars, he ſeveral Times complained, *That the Debaucher of* Mucia *was his* Ægyſthus, becauſe, not content with having diſhonoured him, he wanted his Life; as *Ægyſthus* was at the ſame time *Clytemneſtra*'s Lover, and the Murderer of her Husband *Agamemnon*. This ſame Woman acted different Parts in the Time of *Auguſtus*.

73 We are altogether as ignorant of the ſecret Worſhip that was paid to *The Good Goddeſs* on her Feſtival, as we are of the Myſteries of *Ceres Eleuſina*. It is impoſſible to come at any Certainty, either with reſpect to herſelf, or to the Homage that was paid her. The *Roman* Hiſtorians themſelves, acknowledge their Ignorance in theſe Matters. All that any of them have ſaid, amounts to no more than Conjectures. *Macrobius* gives *Cybele* or the *Earth*, the Title of *The Good Goddeſs*, becauſe ſhe is the Source of all our good Things, and ſupplies all our Wants. *Plutarch* ſeems to confound her with *Flora*, another ſort of Goddeſs, of whom we have given an Account in the firſt and ſecond Volumes. *Varro* pretends, That ſhe was the Wife of *Faunus*, and merited divine Honours by her modeſt Behaviour. She was ſo chaſte, ſays this Author, That ſhe never looked on any Man, but her own Husband. For this Reaſon, Women only were admitted to the ſolemn Sacrifice which was annually performed, in honour to her Memory. The People were ſo ſuperſtitious as to believe, That the Goddeſs would ſtrike any Man blind, who ſhould dare to look into her myſterious Ceremonies. But *Clodius*'s Adventure was more than ſufficient to undeceive them. The Place where this nocturnal Feaſt was kept, was adorned with Flowers, and Foliages of different ſorts. But Myrtle was always excepted; perhaps, according to the fabulous Tradition related by *Plutarch*, becauſe *Faunus* made uſe of Myrtle Branches to chaſtiſe his Wife, for drinking Wine, contrary to the Cuſtom of that Time; or becauſe *Myrtle* was conſecrated to *Venus* a lewd Goddeſs, whoſe Worſhip was very ill ſuited to that of a Goddeſs, whom the *Romans* looked on as the Pattern of conjugal Chaſtity.

It is not true, that the Performance of this myſterious Sacrifice was fixed to the Houſe of the *Pontifex Maximus*, as moſt of the Moderns have thought. We have a ſufficient Proof of the contrary, in *Cicero*'s *Diſcourſes, Of the Anſwers of the Aruſpices.* He ſays, the Solemnity could not be any where performed, but in the Houſes of the firſt Magiſtrates;

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the Men, and known only to the Women. Which, if true, is no ſmall Credit to the many *Roman* Ladies, who aſſiſted at this Ceremony, in the courſe of ſo many Years. This Sacrifice, which was inſtituted for the Safety and Proſperity of the *Roman* People, was made with great Magnificence, and a ſurprizing Circumſpection. The Houſe, where this Feaſt was kept, was very expenſively adorned, and illuminated with numberleſs Lights, on the Night of the Ceremony; and the great Care of the Aſſiſtants was, to exclude all the Men, (the Maſter of the Houſe and his Sons and male Slaves not excepted) and to admit only ſuch as were of the Sex of the Goddeſs, who was to be thus honoured. Nay, their Superſtition went ſo far, as not only to ſtop up the Windows, leſt thoſe who paſſed by ſhould ſee theſe great Myſteries; but even to cover the Pictures of Men, or Male-Animals, with Curtains.

On this ſolemn Day, and in the Houſe ſet apart for this religious Uſe, [74] *Clodius* and *Pompeia* appointed an Interview. They agreed that *Clodius*, in order to get admiſſion, ſhould dreſs himſelf like one of the Female-Muſicians, who came in great Numbers to honour the Feaſt; and a Female-Slave, who was in the Secret, had Orders to conduct the pretended Muſician-Woman, to her Miſtreſs's Apartment. By his Face and Appearance, *Clodius* was readily taken for a Girl; and as ſoon as he came in, he whiſpered the Slave who was appointed to receive him. *Abra*, which was the Name of the Confidante, ran immediately to inform *Pompeia*, but tarried a great while, before ſhe returned. *Clodius* grew [75] impatient, and not thinking it proper to continue long in one Place, took ſeveral Turns in the Halls, and avoided the Light as much as poſſible, for fear of being known; 'till at length, whilſt he was walking about ſlowly by himſelf, one of the Women who ſerved *Aurelia*, *Cæſar*'s Mother, accoſted *Clodius*, whom ſhe took for a Singing-Woman, and aſked him ſeveral Queſtions, to which he made no Anſwer. But at laſt he was forced to ſpeak; and then the Tone of his Voice betrayed him. He was brought before the Aſſembly of the Ladies, and known to be *Clodius*. This cauſed a great [76] Alarm and Outcry, the *Veſtals* left the Sacrifice, in great abhorrence of the Sacrilege; and no body was more affected with the Diſhonour done to her Houſe, than the virtuous *Aurelia*. She was venerable for her Age and Nobility, and her Virtue had ever been without blemiſh. The Adventure could not be kept a Secret, and *Pompeia* became the Subject of all Converſations. She endeavoured to throw all the Blame on the Paſſion of a Madman, for which ſhe was not reſponſible; but in vain. Her Huſband divorced her, without bringing her to a formal

Magiſtrates; whoſe Prerogative it was, to have what they called *Imperium*, that is, an abſolute Power, and the Right of *Auſpices*; which Privilege belonged only to *Conſuls* and *Prætors*. *Dio* confirms this, *L.* 37; and *Plutarch* tells us, That at the Time of *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, the *Roman* Ladies celebrated the Feſtival of *The Good Goddeſs*, at *Cicero*'s Houſe, who was then *Conſul*.

Before the Reformation of the *Calendar* by *Julius Cæſar*; this Feſtival was in the Month of *December*, as appears by the *2d Letter to Atticus*, *L.* 2. It is dated the firſt of *January*; and *Cicero* in it gives an Account of *Clodius*'s wicked Attempt, as a Thing new. The *Calendars* that follow the *Julian* Correction, place this Feſtival on the firſt of *May*. The *Greeks* had alſo their *Good Goddeſs*, who is as little known as that of the *Romans*.

74. *Clodius* was ſo very debauched, that he gave occaſion for ſcandalous Reports by his infamous Conduct with his Siſters, who were married, one to *Marcius Rex*, another to *Metellus Celer*, and the third to *Lucullus*. He had already made himſelf well known by the Crimes he had committed in his Youth. The Diſturbances he had raiſed in *Lucius Lucullus*'s Army, the *Wills* he had forged in *Murena*'s, and the unbridled Audaciouſneſs that appeared in his Words and Actions, made him looked on as a dangerous Citizen. He was thought to have been concerned in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy. But, whether the Fact could not be ſufficiently proved, or it was out of Regard to his Family, he was not reckoned among the Conſpirators, but diſmiſſed by *Cicero*, with only a ſevere reprimand.

75 Whether it were Impatience, or Curioſity to ſee what paſſed in this tumultuous Aſſembly, he left the Place where he was hid, and unfortunately rambled from it. The Servant he met, ſays *Plutarch*, asked him to *play*: He declining it, ſhe preſſed him the more earneſtly; but ſtill he perſiſted in his Refuſal. Then ſhe broke out into a kind of Fury, which Women uſed to indulge themſelves in at theſe kind of *Bacchanals*, and forced him to ſpeak. Upon which, the Tone of his Voice betrayed him, and diſcovered his Sex.

76 According to *Plutarch*, as ſoon as it was known in the Aſſembly, that a Man had got into the Houſe diſguiſed like a Woman, a ſtop was immediately put to the Ceremonies; the Myſteries were covered with precipitation, and *Aurelia* ſhut the Doors. Then this ſacrilegious Perſon was ſought for, and found. *Cæſar*'s Mother, who was aſtoniſhed at it, reproached him for his Inſolence and Impiety in the ſevereſt Terms, and immediately drove him out: And very early the next Morning, ſhe came to the Senate, to inform them of this Prophanation.

Trial;

Trial; and when he dismissed her, said, *It is not enough for* Cæsar's *Wife to be innocent*; *She ought to be free, even from Suspicion.*

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§. XXXIV. The *Comitia* for a new Election of *Consuls* suspended the Reflections on the Attempt of *Clodius*; and the common Topick now was the Assembly in *The Field of Mars*, to choose Successors to *Junius Silanus* and *Licinius Murena*. *Pompey* was then preparing to return from *Asia*. But as he could not be soon enough for the [77] great Elections, and was desirous of having *M. Pupius* [78] *Piso*, one of his Lieutenant Generals, chosen *Consul*, he sent him away before him. *Piso* had Letters of Recommendation from the General to the Senate, and to several Magistrates in *Rome*; and when he put on the white Robe, the Senate, to shew their Respect to *Pompey*, postponed the *Comitia* for some Days, that he might have Time to make his Interest: Which he did with such Success, that he was nominated the first *Consul*; and his Collegue was *M. Valerius Messala*, a prudent and regular Man, who had shewn his Zeal for his Country in the Affair of *Catiline*.

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As soon as the new *Consuls* were entered on their Office, Advice was brought, That *Pompey* would speedily return to *Italy*. Since the taking of *Jerusalem*, in the Year of *Rome* 690, the Conqueror of *Mithridates* and of *Syria*, had now continued near two Years, in the vast Regions he had subdued. His Business there was, to fix the Limits of every Country which was either totally subdued, or made tributary only; to settle their Revenues; to build Cities and Castles in different Places; to constitute Sovereigns in several Countries; and to establish such a Peace among

77 According to *Plutarch*, *Pompey*, who was upon the Point of setting out on his return, sent a Courier before him to the Senate, to desire them to defer the Election of new *Consuls*, till his Arrival. His Design was, to sollicit for *Piso* in Person. But the Senate would not grant his Request. He was informed, that *Cato* had most warmly opposed it: and believing that a Man of his Character, who was so much respected for his Probity, might be of Service in the Execution of his Designs, if he could gain him; he resolved if possible, to make him his Friend. To this end, he resolved to marry one of *Cato*'s Nieces himself, and desire the other for his Son. He took it for granted, that this double Marriage would secure *Cato* in his Interest. But the rigid Senator saw that the Conqueror had only his own Interest in view in the Proposal; and therefore, without any hesitation, refused him his two Nieces; to the great Mortification of his Wife and Sister, who passionately desired an Alliance, which was so honourable in itself, and would be so advantageous to his Family.

78 *Cicero* greatly commends *Pupius*, as a Man of Learning, in several Parts of his Works. He improved himself by the Study of the *Greek* Authors, and drew all his extensive Knowledge from those rich Fountains. Besides, his noble Descent gained him great Respect among the Citizens of *Rome*. But nevertheless, he gives a very different Character of him in his 13*th Epistle* of *The first Book to Atticus*. He there expresses himself thus. *To return to the* Consul Pupius, *he is a Man of a narrow Mind, and a bad Heart; one of those four Buffoons, who sometimes raise a laugh, but more by their wry Faces than their Wit. He is neither in the Party of the People, or that of the Senate. The Republick neither can expect any Good from him, because he does not desire to do her any; or has she any thing to fear from him, because he dares not attempt any Mischief. His Collegue* Valerius Messala, *shews me great Respect; and loves the honest Party. There is therefore no very good Understanding between them.* Nor does the Orator spare him more, in his 14th Letter. *Messala*, says he, *is a very good* Consul. *He has a great deal of Vigour, Firmness, and Application; and he glories in praising and imitating me. As for his Collegue, he would be more vicious, if he had one Vice less. It is a happiness for us, that he is so slothful, drowsy, and unactive. But his Will is so bad, that he hates* Pompey *himself, since he heard him speak favourably of the Senate. It is not Friendship that unites him to* Clodius, *so much as his natural Love of vicious Intrigues.* But *Cicero*'s Testimony must be a little suspected by those, who know the Quarrels he had had with *Piso*. He complains, in the 13th Letter, of the Affront the new *Consul* had offered him, in full Senate. *Know then*, says he to *Atticus*, *That my Vote was not first called for*; Pupius *preferred before me*, Caius Piso, *the pretended Pacificator of the* Allobroges. *The Senators murmured at this Preference; but I did not dislike it. I am hereby the more at Liberty, to watch the Conduct of this perverse Man.* In order to understand this, it must be known, That *Cicero* is here giving *Atticus* an Account of the first sitting of the Senate, which was held the Day he wrote that Letter. It was customary to call for the Votes of the Senators throughout the whole Year, in the same Order that was observed at this first sitting; except in the three or four last Months, when the *Consuls* elect voted before all others. *Cicero* had voted first, the preceding Year; and flattered himself that *Piso* would shew him the same Respect; and was disappointed. But what Reason had he to think it strange, that the *Consul* should confer this Honour on his Relation, *Caius Piso?* It is plain, that he had no just Cause to be much offended at it; since he himself confesses, That he voted second, even before *Catulus*, whose Merit was generally acknowledged. We must therefore impute this remarkable Hatred, to the strict Friendship *Piso* had contracted with *Clodius*; who, as *Cicero* himself assures us, in his 12*th* and 13*th Epistles*, of the *First Book to Atticus*, was his sworn Enemy.

Add to this, That *Pupius Piso* was descended from the *Calpurnian* Family, which was originally *Patrician*. But he was adopted by a *Plebeian*, named *Pupius*, whose Name he bore, according to the Laws of Adoption. His Surname of *Calpurnianus*, shewed his Family. He had been *Quæstor* in *Sicily*, and then *Prætor*; after which he went a Governour into *Spain*, where he gained such Advantages over some Rebels, as procured him the Honours of a *Triumph*.

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them, as ſhould leave *Rome* to enjoy her Dominion over them without Diſturbance. When he came from *Syria*, he left *M. Æmilius Scaurus*, his *Quæſtor*, there; and gave him the Title of Governour, and the Command of two *Legions*; which were enough to keep all the Country in awe, from *Egypt* to the *Euphrates*. At length, he came by the Way of *Cilicia*, to *Amiſum*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Pontus*; and carried thither with him, *Ariſtobulus* the ſeditious High-Prieſt, who diſturbed the Peace of *Judæa*, together with his two Sons and two Daughters. *Alexander*, the elder Brother, found Means to break off his Chains, and make his eſcape. At *Amiſum*, the *Roman* General refreſhed himſelf after his Fatigues; and reaped ſome Fruit from his favourite Conqueſt. There he found the Children of *Mithridates* which were kept in Captivity, and received the Preſents of *Pharnaces*, who pretended to be King of the *Boſphorus*, ſince the Death of *Mithridates*. The Parricide had ſent the [79] embalmed Body of his Father to *Pompey*, to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed; and the *Roman* had ſent it to *Sinope*, with Orders to erect a tolerable Monument for *Mithridates*, in the Place where his Anceſtors were buried.

§. XXXV. *Amiſum* was the Place, where *Pompey* ſhewed himſelf to the Eaſt, and diſplayed all his Glory. Thither he brought the Kings, the petty Sovereigns, and the Nobles of the Kingdoms and Provinces, which he had added to his Republick. The Troubles *Catiline* was then raiſing in the Capital of the World, made the People there forget the Independency which *Pompey* had uſurped in the *Levant*. The *Pro-Conſul*, of his own Authority, granted the Inveſtiture of the *Boſphorus* to *Pharnaces*, declared him King of the Country, and gave him the Title of an Ally and Friend to the Republick. He gave a Part of *Galatia* to *Pharnaces*, whom he ſurnamed *Caſtor*, and made him marry a [80] Daughter of *Deiotarus*, whom he deprived of a Part of his Dominions by this Marriage. He ſettled Peace between the Kings of *Parthia* and *Armenia*; gave *Armenia* to *Tigranes*, *Cappadocia* to *Ariobarzanes*, ſome Cities of *Meſopotamia* to *Antiochus* King of *Comagene*, *Paphlagonia* to *Attalus* and *Pilemenes*, and *Colchis* to *Ariſtarchus*. He alſo raiſed many Monuments to his Glory. Beſides *Nicopolis* in *Little Armenia* which he built, he reſtored, the City of *Eupatoria* in *Pontus*, which he called *Magnopolis*, that of *Soli* in *Cilicia*, which he called *Pompeiopolis*, and *Seleucia* in *Paleſtine*. He alſo got together the Riches of *Mithridates*; not for his own Uſe, but to grace his *Triumph*, and enrich the publick Treaſury. It is probable, he then recovered the Scabbard [81] of *Mithridates*'s Scymitar, which was valued at 400 *Talents*; and the rich *Tiara* he wore on Days of Ceremony: And ſo great was the Number of Gold-Vaſes, and precious Stones, which *Mithridates* had got together, that *Pompey*'s *Quæſtor* was thirty Days in counting them. There were 2000 of *Onyx*, and many more of the moſt valuable Metals, ſet with Pearls and other Ornaments, and of exquiſite Workmanſhip. When theſe Things were ſettled, *Pompey*, who reaped more Honour than Wealth from the Spoils of *Pontus* and *Syria*, paſſed on by eaſy Journeys, to paſs the Winter at *Epheſus*.

App. in Mithrid.

Plut. in Pomp.

§. XXXVI. As ſoon as it was known at *Rome*, that *Pompey* was preparing to return, his Enemies ſpread Reports which raiſed Jealouſies of him. It was remembered, That as ſoon as *Sylla* returned from *Aſia*, he made himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, uſurped a Sovereign Authority in the Republick, and ſpilt Rivers of Blood. *Craſſus*,

79 According to *Plutarch*, in his *Life of Pompey*, the Face of *Mithridates* was ſo disfigured, that it was not eaſy to know him. They who embalmed him, took no Care to preſerve his Head. *Pharnaces* had with the Monarch's Body, ſent thoſe of the Princes of the Blood, who had periſhed different Ways.

80 *Brogodiotarus*, one of the petty Kings of *Galatia*, had married a ſecond Daughter of *Deiotarus*. *Pompey*, in gratitude for the Services he had done the *Romans*, diſmembered the City of *Mithridatium* from the Kingdom of *Pontus*, and made him Sovereign of it. *Deiotarus* ſhared *Galatia* and *Little Armenia* with his Son-in-Law, and two other Princes, with the Title of *Tetrarch*.

81 The Body of *Mithridates* was found covered with his Arms, and dreſſed in his fineſt Habit, which *Pompey* admired for its Richneſs. But his fine Scymitar was without its Scabbard, which was valued at 400000 Crowns. One *Publius* had ſeized this ſtately Piece of Work, and ſold it to *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia*. Another, whom *Plutarch* calls *Caius*, took Advantage of the ready Acceſs he had always had to the Prince, from his earlieſt Youth, to run away with the richeſt of his Spoils. He carried off *Mithridates*'s Crown, the Workmanſhip of which was thought ineſtimable; and in order to make his Court to *Fauſtus Sylla*, the Son of the *Dictator*, made him a Preſent of it. But *Pharnaces* ſoon diſcovered theſe Thieves, and puniſhed them, according to the Rigour of the Laws.

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Pompey's eternal Enemy, increaſed theſe Suſpicions, but more by his Actions than his Words. He pretended to be under great Apprehenſions, and carried his Wife and Children and Money out of *Rome*. But *Cato* was more concerned for his Country than himſelf. He had vigorouſly oppoſed *Metellus*'s Motion, which was for recalling *Pompey* to finiſh the War with *Catiline*; and had thereby robbed the General of ſome Honour, whom he knew to be greedy of it. Nevertheleſs, he dreaded the Eſtabliſhment of Tyranny in the Republick, more than any Thing that could befall himſelf. And therefore he preſſed *Lucullus* to ſhake off his Indolence, and take Arms againſt *Pompey*, if he ſhould turn the Forces ſhe had entruſted him with, againſt his Country. But whilſt *Rome* was thus alarmed at *Pompey*'s Return, this great Man had nothing but Peace in view. He was paſſing through the Iſlands of the *Ægean* Sea, waiting for a favourable Seaſon for croſſing over to *Italy*. He came to *Leſbos*, and tarried in the City of *Mitylene* [82] ſome Time, which he ſpent in Rejoycings; and was pleaſed with nothing more, than the Battle of the Poets, who diſputed for the Prize of Poetry. They choſe for their Subject the Victories of *Pompey*, which they ſung on the Stage. The *Roman* General ſo much admired the ſtately Theatre at *Mitylene*, that he took a Model of it, in order to have one built at *Rome* upon the ſame Plan, but larger and finer. From thence he went to *Rhodes*, [83], and entertained himſelf with the Declamations of the Sophiſts, whom he honoured with [84] his Bounties. From thence he came to *Athens*, heard the Conferences of the Philoſophers, made them liberal Preſents, and gave the City 50 *Talents*, to repair it. And laſtly, as ſoon as by the Return of the Spring, the Seas were become paſſable, he gave his Soldiers 1500 *Drachmæ* [85] a Man, and ſet Sail for *Italy*.

Plut. in Lucullo.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
9687	10	0	*Sterl.*
48	08	9	*Sterl.*

And now, *Pompey*, who was at the higheſt pitch of Honour, deſired nothing more than to retire to his Family, and enjoy Tranquillity there. But he found that the greateſt Proſperity is often allayed with Bitterneſs. When he was at Sea, he received Information of the new Reports that were ſpread, of *Mucia*'s Intrigues with *Cæſar*; and immediately reſolving to divorce her, he took all the Meaſures he could, that ſhe ſhould be gone from his Houſe, before he returned to it. She was Siſter to the two *Metelli*, *Celer* and *Nepos*; and he could not but foreſee, that he ſhould incur the Diſpleaſure of thoſe two great Men: But, tho' he had three Children by her, he thought her Lewdneſs ſo publick, that it was not to be borne with Honour. His Voyage likewiſe gave him Time to reflect on the State in which he ſhould find *Rome*; and to conſider and reſolve what Conduct to purſue. He was ſenſible, that he ſhould be the firſt Man in the Republick, the Maſter of all its Councils, and have it in his Power to influence both Senate and People, as he pleaſed; but was likewiſe as ſenſible, how inconſtant the Affections of the Populace were, and how jealous the Senate of their Rights and Liberties. The leaſt appearance of aſſuming any Pre-eminence, was ſufficient to exaſperate them; and he was afraid, leſt the greatneſs of his Glory, ſhould be made a Pretence by the *Conſcript Fathers* to humble him. The Caſe of both the *Scipio's* terrified him. He was ſatisfied, that he ſhould find many Admirers at *Rome*; but ſaid, *Admiration ſerved only to create Envy to the Perſon admired.* Nevertheleſs, he thought it would be Cowardice to renounce the Superiority he had acquired by his great Actions, out of Fear. And therefore. he reſolved on this Method; not to pretend to uſurp by Violence as deſpotick a Power as *Sylla* had aſſumed over the Republick; but nevertheleſs, to preſerve

Plut. in Pomp.

82 *Plutarch* tells us, That *Pompey* freed *Mitylene* from all Tributes, and made it a free City, in Regard to *Theophanes*, a Native of it, who was one of his greateſt Favourites.

83 *Poſſidonius* of *Apamea*, the famous *Stoick*, then taught at *Athens* with great Reputation. *Pompey*, who had already given him ſome Marks of his Friendſhip, condeſcended to pay him a Viſit. At the Door of the Houſe where he kept his School, the *Roman* Hero ſtripped himſelf of all his Grandeur, and laid aſide the State of a *Pro-Conſul*. He ordered his *Lictors* to lower their *Axes* and *Faſces*, at the ſight of an Houſe, which he looked on as a Sanctuary of Learning. Thus the Conqueror of the Eaſt and Weſt, ſays *Pliny the Naturaliſt*, *L.* 7, thought it not beneath him, not only to honour a Sage and a Philoſopher of old *Greece* with his Protection, but even to do him Homage.

84 *Plutarch* ſays, he preſented every Sophiſt, with a *Talent*, which was worth 1000 *Crowns*.

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
193	15	0	*Sterl.*

85 We have long ſince obſerved, that each *Drachma* was worth 10 *French Sols*. So that the 1500 *Drachmæ* make 750 *Livres*. To which *Plutarch* adds, That every Officer ſhared the Bounties of his General in proportion to his Rank; and that *Pompey* gave away at this Time, 16000 *Talents*, that is 48 *Millions* of *Livres*.

3,100,000 *l. Sterl.*

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to himſelf an Aſcendant equal to that of the Tyrants, and ſecure the Eſteem of the People in ſuch a manner, as ſhould carry no Odium with it. This Scheme, tho' very chimerical, he purſued, and we ſhall ſoon ſee what Steps he took in the purſuit of it.

§. XXXVII. All *Italy* was in expectation of his Return, and the Rumours [86] ſpread of him were ſuch, that the wiſeſt Men were in ſuſpence about him. Some ſaid, he would keep up his Forces, march directly to *Rome*, and make himſelf Maſter of it. Others affirmed; That he would immediately diſband them, and reduce himſelf to a private Station. And theſe appeared in fact, to have formed the trueſt Judgment of him. As ſoon as he had landed his Army at *Brunduſium*, he made them a very ſeaſonable Speech; thanked them for their paſt Services, congratulated them on the Glory they had acquired, and ſent them all to their own Houſes, after they had promiſed him to appear at *Rome* on the Day of his *Triumph*. And this unexpected Conduct from a Diſciple of *Sylla*, did him more real Honour than his Conqueſts in the Eaſt. He proceeded on his Road to *Rome* with as few Attendants, as if he had been returning from a Journey of Pleaſure; and in return, the Inhabitants of the Cities through which he paſſed, followed him in Crowds, and accompanied him quite to the City. They were never weary at looking at an Hero, who had conquered as much Land beyond the Borders of *Aſia*, as *Rome* poſſeſſed on this ſide of the furtheſt Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*. With this Train *Pompey* arrived at the Gates of *Rome*; which he did not enter, becauſe he demanded a *Triumph*: and the People and great Men of *Rome* came out to meet this famous Conqueror in ſuch Order, that his Reception in the Suburbs, fell little ſhort of that Honour. The *Roman* Youth came firſt; after them the *Citizens*, according to the Rank they bore in the Republick; and laſt of all, the Senate in a Body. How could they do too much, to ſhow their Regard for a Conqueror, who had extended the Dominions of *Rome* as far as to the *Euphrates?*

Pompey had brought with him a great Soldier, *L. Afranius*, who had contributed much to his Victories, in Quality of Lieutenant General of the Army in *Aſia*; and he thought himſelf concerned in Honour to raiſe *Afranius* to the *Conſulate*, as *M. Piſo* [87] the moſt conſiderable of his Officers had been, ſix Months ago, purely upon his Recommendation. He therefore deſired the Senate, That they would poſtpone the Elections, as had formerly been done, till after his *Triumph*; that he might be at Liberty to come into the City, and perſonally ſollicit for *Afranius*. But *Cato* oppoſed the Requeſt, and prevailed. The Elections were made in the Month of *July*, as uſual. Nevertheleſs, *Pompey* would not give up his Point, but reſolved to do by others, what he could not do in Perſon. His Agents bought many Suffrages for *Afranius*, and the Money was paid in *Pompey*'s own Gardens. So that *Afranius* was elected *Conſul*, with *Q. Metellus Celer*. But tho' *Pompey* gained the Promotion he deſired for his Friend, he was convinced, that his Intereſt was not ſo powerful as he had expected. It was only by dint of Money that he had ſucceeded for *Afranius*; and *Cato* had gained a Point of [88] him in the Senate. This made him begin to fear a Senator, who was ſo much reſpected; and he reſolved to make him his Friend. He knew *Cato* had two Daughters, or as others ſay, Nieces; and, being free to marry again ſince the Divorce of *Mucia*, he reſolved to chooſe one of *Cato*'s Daughters, and accordingly made the Propoſal to the Father. *Munatius* was the common Friend who carried the Meſſage to *Cato*, and was ſurprized to hear him reject the Offer in this haughty manner. [89] *Does* Pompey, *think that I am to be enſnared with a Marriage? Let*

Plut. in Pomp. & Catone.

86 The ſudden Departure of *Craſſus* increaſed the Rumours that were ſpread, to the Diſadvantage of the Conqueror of *Aſia*. Whether he was really afraid that *Pompey*'s Power would prove fatal to the Republick, or intended only to make him odious to the Citizens, and ſtrengthen the Calumnies that were ſpread of him, *Craſſus* conveyed his Money, and moſt valuable Moveables to a Place of Safety.

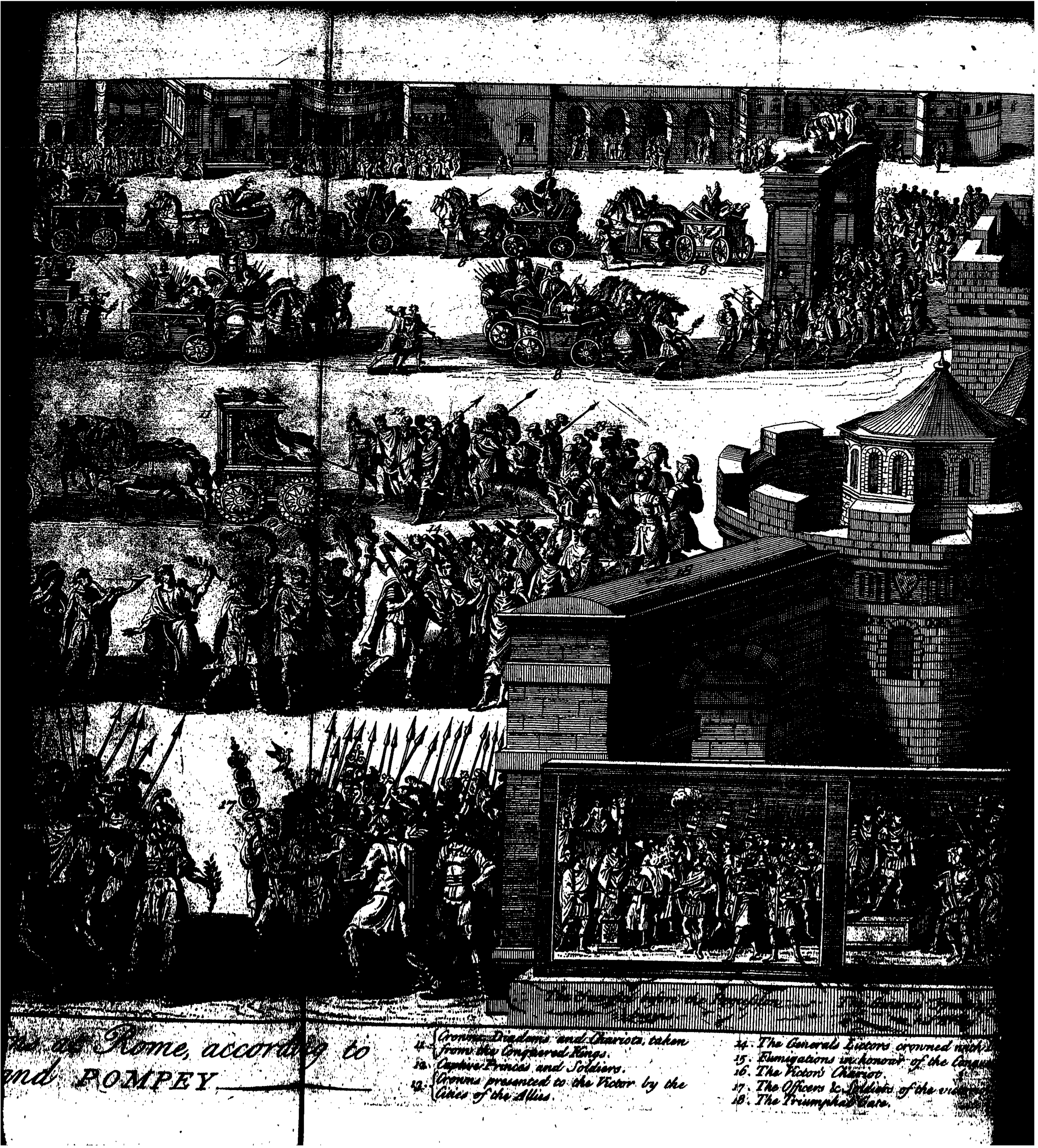
87 Notwithſtanding the Oppoſitions of *Cato* and the Senate, the People had regard to *Pompey*'s Recommendation, and choſe *Marcus Piſo Conſul*, with *Valerius Meſſala*.

88 At the Motion of *Domitius* and *Cato* the Senate by a Decree made for that Purpoſe, declared thoſe who bought the Suffrages of the People Enemies to the State; as we learn from *Cicero*, in his *ſixteenth Epiſtle to Atticus. L.* 1.

89 *Cato*'s Wife and Siſter were affected with the very Name of a Conqueror, who had immortalized himſelf by his Victories; and they paſſionately deſired a Match, which promiſed ſo much Honour,

1. The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
2. A Distribution of Money among the People.
3. Libations in honour of the Gods.
4. Consuls.
5. Lictors.
6. The Magistrates preceded by their Lictors.
7. The Representations of subdued Cities & Provinces.
8. Spoils taken from the Enemy.
9. The Victims and Ministers of the Sacrifices.
10. Elephants taken in War.

A View of the Triumphal processions at Rom
those of PAULUS ÆMILIUS and POM



...s at Rome, according to
...nd POMPEY.

11. Crowns, Diadems and Chariots, taken from the Conquered Kings.
12. Captive Princes and Soldiers.
13. Crowns presented to the Victor by the Cities of the Allies.
14. The Generals Victors crowned with
15. Fumigations in honour of the Conqu
16. The Victor's Chariot.
17. The Officers & Soldiers of the vic
18. The Triumphal Car.

Let him know, That no Alliance, how advantageous ſoever, ſhall leſſen my Attachments to the Republick. The Conqueror of the Eaſt having made two *Conſuls* one after another, this gave *Cato* umbrage; and his Deſign in this Anſwer, was to ſhew his diſlike, to the Authority which *Pompey* aſſumed in *Rome*. The rigid Republican was afraid of the very Shadow of Tyranny, and offended at a private Perſon's aſſuming any manner of Diſtinction. But, if we may judge by the Event, *Cato* did wrong in rejecting this Alliance with *Pompey*. Their Union might perhaps have prevented that Revolution, which, in a few Years, utterly deſtroyed the Republick.

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§. XXXVIII. Theſe Things were tranſacted, whilſt *Pompey* was waiting in the Suburbs of *Rome*, for the Day of his *Triumph*. Not that either Senate or People diſputed his having an Honour, which no General had ever more juſtly deſerved. But he himſelf choſe to defer it, either in order to make it the more pompous, or to celebrate it on his Birth-Day. He waited, from the firſt Month in the Spring till the laſt Day of *September*, for his Proceſſion; and as this gave ſufficient Time for it, the Preparations for its Magnificence were very great, tho' ſlow. As the *Romans* were never more ſtruck with any Show of the kind, even that of *Paulus Æmilius* not excepted, the Hiſtorians are very full in their Accounts of it; and we ſhall therefore follow their Example, in giving the Reader ſuch a Deſcription of it, as we have been able to collect from them.

Cic. ad Attic. L. 1. Ep. 13.

Appian in Mithrid.
Plin. L. 7. c. 26. & L. 37. c. 2.
Dio. L. 37.

Two Days were ſcarce ſufficient for the Paſſage of the long Train of Carriages, Hand-Barrows, Captives, and *Roman* Soldiers, of which it conſiſted. The Proceſſion began in the Morning of the Eve of *The Calends of October*, and did not end till the next Day at Night. Firſt came a Writing, in the Form of a Banner, wherein the Victories of the triumphant Conqueror were deſcribed in theſe Words. TO POMPEY, FOR HAVING DELIVERED THE SEA-COASTS FROM THE PYRATES THAT INFESTED THEM; FOR HAVING RESTORED TO THE ROMAN PEOPLE THE EMPIRE OF THE SEAS; FOR HAVING EXTENDED THE FRONTIERS OF THE REPUBLICK, IN PONTUS, IN ASIA, IN ARMENIA, CAPPADOCIA, PAPHLAGONIA, CILICIA, SYRIA, AMONG THE SCYTHIANS, JEWS, ALBANIANS, IBERIANS, BASTURNI, AND IN THE ISLAND OF CRETE; AND LASTLY, FOR HAVING CONQUERED THE KINGS MITHRIDATES AND TIGRANES. Next followed the Trophies pompouſly adorned, and among them one of an enormous Size, with this Inſcription over it, TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH. After them came great Numbers of Waggons, loaded with the Arms of the different Nations in the Eaſt where *Pompey* had made War; which was an entertaining Sight, for the Variety and ſingular Make of the Darts, Swords, and Bucklers. Theſe were followed by Repreſentations in Miniature of 700 Ships, which *Pompey* had taken in War, and left at the Port of *Oſtia*. And laſt of all appeared the Captives of Diſtinction, which *Pompey* had brought from the ſeveral Provinces which he had ſubdued by Force. Among theſe were Princes, the Sons of Kings, Generals of Armies, Queens and Princeſſes of the Blood Royal, all dreſſed after their own Country Faſhions, and with Chains on their Hands. The Chiefs of the Pyrates marched firſt; then the Son of

and ſo great Advantages to their Family. But *Cato* judged otherwiſe. He was aware of *Pompey*'s ill Deſigns, of making himſelf Maſter of the Suffrages of the People, and ruling in the *Comitia*; and he forced them both to confeſs, he acted wiſely in refuſing the Offer. *What would have been the Caſe*, ſaid he to them, *if we had accepted of this Alliance? We ſhould have partaken of the Diſhonour he does himſelf, by violating the moſt venerable Laws, in order to raiſe Men of no Merit to the firſt Dignities.* And indeed ſuch was *Afranius*. He had neither Birth nor perſonal Merit to recommend him. At leaſt *Cicero* gives us this Account of him, in his 16*th* and 18*th Letters to Atticus, B.* 1. *Pompey*, ſays he, *ſollicits the* Conſulſhip *for* Afranius. *He declares he will protect him againſt the whole World. But he neither makes uſe of his Intereſt, or Authority, to ſerve him. He puts in practiſe the Secret of* Philip of Macedon, *who ſaid, no Place was impregnable, into which he could find Means to drive an Aſs laden with Gold.* —— *The* Conſulſhip, adds he, *which* Curio *calls a ſort of* Apotheoſis, *will become a kind of theatrical Kingdom, if ſo contemptible a Man as* Afranius *can attain to it.* And in his 18th Letter, he goes on much in the ſame Strain; and ſays; *They have given us a* Conſul, *which no Man can look at without a Sigh; unleſs he be as great a Philoſopher as we. What a Wound is this to the Republick? He is ſo poor a Creature, that he does not know the Value of the Place which he has bought..... O ye great Gods! How unworthy of the* Conſulate! *How little Heart has he for a Soldier! How well does he deſerve to experience, as he daily does, the Truths with which* Palicanus, *the* Tribune, *reproached him to his Face! Dio Caſſius* has ſummed up all theſe Particulars in a very few Words, when he ſays, *That* Afranius *was a good Dancer, but a very bad Magiſtrate.*

King

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Plin. L. 27. App. in Mithridat. Dio Caſſ. L. 37.

King *Tigranes* with his Wife and Daughter, and *Zazima* the Queen of *Armenia* and Wife of old *Tigranes*. But how this Princeſs fell inro *Pompey*'s Hands, and by what Means ſhe deſerved to be made a Captive, none of the Hiſtorians have told us. After the *Armenians*, came the Siſter of *Mithridates* with her Sons and Daughters, and ſome of the Children of that Monarch. The Names of the Princes were, *Artiſanes*, *Cyrus*, *Oxatres*, *Darius*, and *Xerxes*; and thoſe of the two Daughters, *Orſabaris* and *Euxatora*. *Ariſtobulus*, who had contended for the Sovereignty of *Judæa* with his Brother *Hyrcanus*, followed next; and after him, a Queen of *Scythia*, with a Train of Ladies of her Court. Then proceeded, according to their Ranks, *Olthaces* King of *Colchis*, the petty Tyrants who had ſeized the Cities of *Cilicia*, the Hoſtages given by the *Iberians*, *Albanians*, and *Comagenians*, to the Number of 314, and the Chiefs of theſe three Nations, whom *Pompey* had taken in War: among whom was *Menander of Laodicea*, who had been General of the Horſe to *Mithridates*. Relievo's of thoſe Captives who were dead, or had eſcaped out of Priſon, next followed; and this Day's Proceſſion, which laſted till Night, was cloſed with Plans of the conquered Cities made of very rich Materials, and Pictures of the Battles drawn after the Life.

§. XXXIX. Nevertheleſs, the next Day's March was ſtill more ſtately and affecting. Then appeared the immenſe Riches *Pompey* had got together in the Eaſt, placed on Hand-Barrows, and raiſed upon Steps one above another. But the greateſt Rarity was a Dice-Table which conſiſted of only two Pieces of Mother-of-Pearl, tho' it was three Feet broad, and four long. Upon this Draught-board, if we may ſo ſpeak, glittered a Moon of ſolid Gold, which weighed thirty Pounds. Then followed three of thoſe Beds, which were then uſed in Dining-Rooms for eating, all of the ſame Metal; with as much Gold Plate, adorned with precious Stones, as would have filled nine large Buffets: And a kind of little Coffer, full of the Rings of *Mithridates* in which were ſet the ſcarceſt precious Stones, was carried by it ſelf. All theſe Jewels were conſecrated to the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, together with a Golden [89] Arbour with which *Ariſtobulus* had preſented the Victor. Beſides which, three Statues of maſſy Gold, repreſenting *Apollo*, *Minerva*, and *Mars*; a Gold Buſt of *Pompey*, with many Pearls about it; the Repreſentation of a Mountain, covered with all ſorts of Fruit-Trees, and with Stags and Lions upon it, all in maſſy Gold; three and thirty Crowns, all of Pearl; a Temple of Pearl dedicated to the Muſes, with a Sun-Dial upon it; a Table of Gold which had formerly belonged to *Darius* the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*; and a Statue of Gold, of *Ptolomy Eupator* ſitting, eight Cubits high; all added to the Magnificence of the *Triumph*. On this Occaſion likewiſe, the Balm-Trees of *Judæa*, and Ebony-Trees [90], were firſt ſeen in *Rome*; and on other Hand-Barrows were carried as many Vaſes of pure Silver without any Allay, as were worth 17050 *Talents* [91]. In ſhort, there would be no end of recounting all the Riches *Pompey* brought to *Rome*. They were ſo many, that not half of them were ſhewn to the People. It is ſaid, there were enough left for ſeveral other *Triumphs*.

l. s.
3,303.437 10 *Sterl.*

§. XL. But after all, the Perſon of the Victor attracted the Eyes of the People more than the magnificent Things that went before him. The Hero was then in the full Vigour of his Age, which did not exceed five [92] and forty. He was handſome, well made, tall; and ſhewed his Quality in his Countenance. There was ſomething fierce and martial in his Look, but mixed with great Sweetneſs and Humanity.

89 *Joſephus* ſays, *Hiſt. B.* 14, That this Golden Vine was valued at 500 *Talents*, which makes 500000 *French Crowns*: And adds, That he ſaw this rich Monument at *Rome*, in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, with this Inſcription on it, Alexander, King of the Jews.

96,875 *l. Ster.* §3,875,000 *l. Sterl.*

90 Ebony was then ſo valuable, according to *Pliny*, that the Sceptres of Kings, and the Statues of the Gods, were adorned with it.

* *Arbuthnot. p.* 194.

91 Seventeen Thouſand and fifty *Talents*, at the Rate of 1000 Crowns *per Talent*, make 51150000 *Livres*.

† *Ibid.*

‖ *Ibid.*

Appian reduces the Value of the Gold and Silver that was carried in Proceſſion in *Pompey's Triumph*, to 65 Millions of *Drachmæ*, which make 35 Millions of *Livres*. *Plutarch* makes the Gold and Silver in Money and Barrs, amount to §20000 *Talents*, which makes 60 Millions of *Livres*; excluſive of the 16000 *Talents*, or 16 Millions of Crowns, which the General had diſtributed among his Soldiers. To which he adds, That before *Pompey's* Time, the annual Revenue of the Republick [from * *Aſia*] was but 25 Millions; [or † 1,614,583 *l.* 6 *s.* 8*d*] and That he, by his Conqueſts, added 40750000 *Livres* to it, [‖ which brought it to 2,744,791 *l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.*]

92 He was born in the Year of *Rome* 647, under the *Conſulſhip* of *C. Attilius Serranus*, and *Quintus Servilius Cæpio*.

manity. The Circumſtance of the Day, and the Prepoſſeſſion of the People, were no ſmall Advantages to his Appearance; and his Chariot, drawn by four Horſes glittering with Gold and precious Stones, added new Graces to his Perſon. It is ſaid, That the military Mantle which he wore, was the ſame that *Alexander the Great* wore in Battle, and had been found among the Curioſities of *Mithridates*. The great Army that followed the Chariot, put *Rome* in mind, that *Pompey* had diſbanded it at a Time, when ſhe was afraid they would have been the Ruin of their Country; and the Songs and Acclamations of the Soldiers, were increaſed by the People, who made the ſeven Hills of *Rome* ring with Joy. In this manner, the Conqueror of the Eaſt marched to the *Capitol*, where he offered ſtately Preſents to *Jupiter*; and then gave freſh Bounties to his Troops. To each Lieutenant General and *Quæſtor*, he ordered 200000 *Great Seſterces**, and not leſs than 1500 †*Drachmæ* to every Soldier. And indeed, what *Roman* General had ever enriched *Rome* as *Pompey* did? Beſides the rich Moveables which he brought to the Treaſury from the *Levant*, he increaſed the annual Revenues of the Republick more than half. But what carries his Glory to the higheſt pitch is, That he may truly be ſaid to have triumphed over all the three Parts of the known World: Over *Africa*, after the Defeat of *Domitius* and *Hiarbas*; over *Europe*, after the Death of *Sertorius* in *Spain*; and over *Aſia*, after the Death of *Mithridates*, and the Conqueſt of an Hundred *Aſiatick* Nations. So that, this Conqueror [93] of the World, if I may ſo ſpeak, was now arrived at the ſummit of human Grandeur; and might juſtly have been deemed the greateſt Man the Republick had ever bred, if the laſt Day of his third *Triumph* had likewiſe been the laſt of his Life [94].

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* *l. s. d.* 1615 11 8
† 48 08 0

When he had reduced himſelf to a private State of Life, nothing could be more modeſt than *Pompey* appeared to be. The People had, by way of Diſtinction, given him leave to wear the Crown of Lawrel, and General's [95] Mantle, on ſolemn Feſtivals; and to appear at the *Shows* of the *Circus*, dreſſed in his triumphal Robes. But he, in Policy, never but once made uſe of this Privilege, which might have drawn upon him the Hatred of the People. Nor did he aſſume the Surnames of *Ponticus*, or *Syriacus*, which he had deſerved. He thought that of *The Great*, which *Sylla* had given him, and which he always preſerved, was equivalent to all other Titles. His ſole Aim was, to have a ſovereign Authority in his Republick, without appearing to deſire it. *Pupius Piſo*, whom he had raiſed to the *Conſulate*, aſſiſted him in the beginning of his Reign, and was entirely his Creature. He had likewiſe Reaſon to expect that *Afranius*, the *Conſul* elect, would be under his Direction, ſince it was by his Means, that this unworthy Magiſtrate was advanced to

93 *Pompey*, after his *Triumph*, employed ſome of his rich Spoils in building a Temple, which he dedicated himſelf, and conſecrated to the Goddeſs *Minerva*. *Pliny* has preſerved the following Inſcription, which was cut in the Frontiſpiece of it, in Honour to the Conqueror.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS IMP. BELLO XXX. ANNORUM CONFECTO, FUSIS, FUGATIS, OCCISIS, IN DEDITIONEM ACCEPTIS HOMINUM CENTIES VICIES SEMEL LXXXIII. M: DEPRESSIS, AUT CAPTIS NAVIBUS, DCCCXLVI: OPPIDIS, CASTELLIS, MDXXXVIII. IN FIDEM RECEPTIS: TERRIS A MÆOTIS LACU AD RUBRUM MARE SUBACTIS: VOTUM MERITO MINERVÆ.

Where we have this ſhort Account of *Pompey's* Conqueſts; That he had finiſhed a War which laſted 30 Years; That he defeated or ſubdued to his Republick 12183000 Men; That he took or ſunk 846 Galleys; That he brought 1538 Cities or Caſtles into Subjection to *Rome*; and That he extended his Conqueſts from the *Palus Mæotis* to the *Red Sea*. And in Gratitude for all theſe great Succeſſes, he dedicated a Temple to *Minerva*.

94 The Hiſtorians mention it as one of the moſt glorious Acts of his Clemency, That the Victor pardoned the Captives who attended his *Triumph*, not excepting thoſe who had deſerved Death by Rebellion. So far was he from putting them to Death in Priſon, according to the Rigour of the Law, that he gave them leave to return into their own Countries. But he did not ſhew the ſame Grace to the ſeditious *Ariſtobulus*, or the Son of *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*; *Appian* affirms, That, according to the Cuſtom of former *Triumphs*, *Ariſtobulus* was ſtrangled, whilſt *Pompey* was concluding the Ceremony of his *Triumph* with a ſolemn Sacrifice to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. But *Joſephus* differs from him in this Fact. He expreſly ſays, That *Ariſtobulus* eſcaped out of the Priſon at *Rome*, with his ſecond Son *Antigonus*; That he appeared again in *Paleſtine* at the Head of an Army; That after he had been defeated, he was beſieged by *Gabinius* in the Fortreſs of *Alexandria*, to which he had retired; and laſtly, That he was taken again, and carried to *Rome*. To which he adds, That his Children who were Priſoners with him were ſet at Liberty, at the Requeſt of *Gabinius*, in Regard to their Mother, who had delivered up ſeveral conſiderable Places in *Judæa* to the *Romans*.

95 This Diſtinction had never been granted to any, ſince the Birth of the Republick, except *Paulus Æmilius*.

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that Dignity. By the help of theſe and other Supporters, he flattered himſelf with ſecuring himſelf as abſolute an Authority in the Republick, as he had enjoyed at the Head of his Armies in the Eaſt; and he already began to form great Schemes, in which he made no doubt of ſucceeding, by an artful Management of both People and Senate. But he ſoon found, That it was eaſier to give Law to Subalterns in a Camp, than to govern the Minds of a Body of Equals, who ſtart at the very appearance of a Superiority. He had his Enemies among the great Men. His Glory had raiſed the Jealouſies of ſome; and after all, he had no more Authority in himſelf, than any other private Man of great Intereſt. But, ſince his Return, he had drawn the Eyes of all the *Romans* upon him.

§. XLI. As ſoon as he had triumphed, the Proſecution of *Clodius* was reſumed. He was *Prætor* elect for one of the Provinces in *Sicily*, at the ſame Time, that he had, by his odious Sacrilege, violated the Myſteries of *The Good Goddeſs*; and the Suit had retarded his Departure. The Affair was brought before the Senate, and they decreed, That it ſhould be tried, in the firſt Inſtance, by the *Pontifices*. Theſe declared, That the Sacrifice had been unlawfully interrupted, and ought to be begun again. This was ſufficiently ſaying, That *Clodius* had been guilty of Irreligion; but it did not belong to the Miniſters of the Altars, to determine the Puniſhment to be inflicted on the accuſed. It belonged to the *Prætor* to fix it in the firſt Inſtance, and to the People to paſs the Decree. But the Friends of *Clodius* ſtarted a Queſtion, Whether it belonged to the *Prætor* or *Comitia*, to nominate the *Prætor*'s Aſſeſſors; and in a full Aſſembly, the Honour of appointing theſe Judges, was given to *Pompey*, by a *Tribune of the People*, who was very zealous in making his Court to him. Nevertheleſs, the crafty Politican was afraid of offending the Senate, and therefore transferred the Nomination to them; and they, at the Perſuaſion of *Quintus* [96] *Fufius*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*, and with the Conſent [97] of *Hortenſius*, one of the Accuſers, left the Choice to the *Prætor*. *Hortenſius* ſaid it was of little Conſequence who tried *Clodius*, ſince the Crime was too notorious to be evaded. When the Day of Trial came, the firſt Step the Aſſeſſors took, ſeemed to forebode a certain Condemnation to *Clodius*. As they knew the People favoured him, they pretended to be afraid of ſome ſudden Tumult; and deſired *Q. Catulus*, the *Prince of the Senate*, to allow them a Guard. So that hitherto, their Proceedings ſeemed to be againſt *Clodius*: But all Things were venal at *Rome*, and it was grown common for Judges to be corrupted.

Dio Caſſ. L. 37. Plut. in Cicerone & Cæſar; & Cicero pluribus locis.

96 *Cicero* ſpeaks of the *Tribune Fufius*, in his 14*th Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 1, in no very favourable manner. *A moſt worthleſs* Tribune, ſays he, *preſented* Pompey *to the People, in the* Flaminian Circus; according to the Cuſtom, which would not ſuffer private Perſons to harangue the People, unleſs they were preſented by ſome *Curule* Magiſtrate, or *Tribune of the People*. The Conſul, Pupius, adds he, a little lower, *is the moſt unworthy Magiſtrate of them all. There is none but* Fufius *like him*. The Truth is, the latter ſignalized himſelf by his Hatred to *Cicero*, and his Friendſhip firſt with *Clodius*, and afterwards with *Mark-Anthony*.

97 The Judges were generally choſen by Lot. But the Senate thought fit to leave the Choice of them in this Inſtance, to the Diſcretion of the *Prætor*. There was Reaſon to believe that this Magiſtrate, whoſe Name is not tranſmitted to us, would chooſe Men of Integrity to be Judges in an Affair of ſo nice a Nature, which concerned a young *Patrician*, who was proud of his Intereſt and Birth. Beſides, it might have been dangerous to have choſen them by Lot, at a Time when all the Judges, a very few only excepted, ſold their Votes in Judgment. But *Fufius* would not comply with the Decree of the Senate in this Inſtance. At the Motion of this *Tribune*, who was in the Intereſt of *Clodius*, the People decreed, That the Judges ſhould be choſen by Lot. *Hortenſius*, ſays *Cicero*, cloſed too eaſily with *Fufius*, in this Matter. He was hurried away with his Hatred, and was too precipitate in the Proceſs, being fully perſuaded, as he ſaid himſelf, *That a Sword of Lead was ſufficient to kill the ſacrilegious* Clodius *whom he accuſed. Epiſt. to Atticus, L.* 1. *Ep.* 16. But let us hear what *Cicero* himſelf ſays of it, in his 14*th Letter of the firſt Book to Atticus. In order*, ſays he, *to hinder the Decree of the Senate from being confirmed by the People, the Remains of the* Catilinarian *Faction, with the* Conſul Pupius, *and* Curio, *at the Head of them, came to the* Forum, *to ſollicit the People in favour of* Clodius. *The Agents of the Faction poſted themſelves at the Entrance of the Bridges, and would not ſuffer the* Tablets *to be given to any, but thoſe who were for the Negative. Upon this,* Cato *flew to the* Roſtra, *and made a bitter Invective againſt the* Conſul, *if a Speech may be ſo called, which was full of Force and Gravity; and in which nothing was propoſed, but what was for the Good of his Country. He was ſeconded by* Hortenſius, *and* Favonius *ſignalized himſelf on that ſide of the Queſtion. By this Concourſe of great Men, the* Comitia *were diſſolved. Immediately the Senate were aſſembled; and it was decreed by a majority of Votes, That the* Conſul *ſhould exhort the People to receive the Propoſal. The* Conſcript Fathers *ſtood firm; and would not ſuffer themſelves to be hiſſed, either by the Supplications of* Clodius, *who threw himſelf at their Feet, or the Remonſtrances of* Curio *and the* Tribune Fufius.

M. Graſſus

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M. Craſſus, and *P. Piſo* the *Conſul*, declared themſelves Protectors of the accuſed; and the immenſe Riches of the one, joined with the great Intereſt of the other, gave *Clodius* great Hopes. *Craſſus* knew how to attack every Judge in his Foible; and he was very liberal of his Money [98] to ſome, and procured Miſtreſſes for others. So that nothing was now wanting, but to put a plauſible Colour upon their Sentence; and in a Crime ſo notorious, and ſo univerſally known, they had no Plea, but to prove the *alibi*. His Defenders therefore ſaid, That another Perſon was miſtaken for *Clodius*, who was not in *Rome* the Night of the Ceremony, but lay at [99] *Interamna* in the Country of the *Volſci*; tho' there was not any appearance of Truth in this Defence. Many People had ſeen him in the City, the very Day, he was ſaid to be ſeveral Leagues from it. *Cicero* particularly could not be miſtaken in it, for *Clodius* had paid him a Viſit that Day. But he had no Inclination to appear againſt a Man, whoſe [100] Siſter he paſſionately loved; and who had aſſiſted him with his Advice in the Affair of *Catiline*. *Terentia* therefore was forced to make uſe of all the Aſcendant ſhe had over him, to prevail on him to be a Witneſs in the Cauſe. She was jealous of *Clodia* whom her Huſband loved; and was afraid, ſhe ſhould, by a [101] Divorce, be ſacrificed to his new Inclinations. And indeed, the grave Philoſopher was now ſo publick in his Viſits to *Clodia*, that he was become the Jeſt of *Rome*. This made *Terentia*'s Suſpicions juſt, and her Fears reaſonable. And in order therefore to ſecure the Affections of her Huſband to her ſelf, and to break off his Correſpondence with the *Clodian* Family, ſhe forced him to ſwear, That the Criminal was not abſent. *Cicero* with too great Complaiſance to his Wife, gave his Teſtimony; and thereby incurred the Hatred of *Clodius*, had the Mortification not to be believed on his Oath, and drew upon himſelf all the ſubſequent Misfortunes of his Life.

§. XLII. The Judges, who were choſen out of the Senatorial Body, the *Roman Knights*, and the Keepers [102] of the publick Treaſury [103], aſſembled to the Number of 56; and the Cauſe was proſecuted with great Earneſtneſs, but without Tumult. *Cato*, who was always conſiſtent, declaimed againſt the Violation of Religion, and the Corruption of the Judges. *Cæſar* was cited, as moſt nearly concerned in a Cauſe that related to his Wife; and was afraid of either offending *Pompey*, or diſpleaſing the People. He laid nothing to *Pompey*'s Charge; but declared, That he had not divorced *Pompeia*, becauſe he thought her guilty. So that all the Odium of the Proſecution fell only upon *Clodius*. His Accuſers called to Mind his Lewdneſſes with his three Siſters: The moſt infamous of whom, was the eldeſt [104], who had married *Q. Metellus*

98 *Cicero* atteſts this, in his 16*th Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 1. *Craſſus*, ſays he, *managed the whole Affair in two Days Time, by one of his Slaves, who is likewiſe a Gladiator. He got the Judges to his Houſe; gave ſome Promiſes, others Security, others Money. And which was moſt horrible, O ye Gods! He even purchaſed ſome, by procuring them ſome Nights Lodgings with certain Women, and Children of Quality!* It may ſeem ſtrange, that a Man of ſuch Diſtinction as *Craſſus*, both for Birth and Rank, ſhould make uſe of ſuch ſhameful Methods to ſcreen *Clodius*. But the Character *Salluſt* gives us of him, juſtifies *Cicero*'s Reproaches. He ſays, he was not aſhamed to declare himſelf the Protector of all bad *Citizens*.

99 The ancient Geographers give *Interamna* the Surname of *Lirinas*, becauſe the River *Liris*, now the *Carigliano*, watered its Territory. *Cluver* conjectures, That the Ruins which are ſeen over againſt *Ponte Corvo*, are the Remains of this City. But *Holſtinius* rather thinks that it ſtood where *Torre di Teranuine* now ſtands. See Vol. 2. p. 266. Note 49.

100 *Plutarch* himſelf ſays, That *Cicero* was then an intimate Friend of *Clodius*.

101 At leaſt, ſays *Plutarch*, *Terentia* was not ignorant of the Pains *Clodia* took to marry *Cicero*, whom ſhe paſſionately loved. The whole Affair was carried on by *Tullus*, a common Friend; and the Steps he took, and the frequent Viſits he paid to both, were in a manner, in *Terentia*'s Sight, whoſe Houſe was near *Clodia*'s.

102 Theſe Keepers of the publick Treaſury are called *Tribuni Ærarii* by the Hiſtorians. They had the Care of the Finances jointly with the *Quæſtors*, and under the Direction of the *Cenſors* and Senate; as we have obſerved in the former Volumes.

103 Beſides the ordinary Treaſury, which received the annual Revenues of the Republick, there were two others. In one was kept the *Twentieths*, which were raiſed on the Goods of Freedmen, Legacies, *&c.* and which was therefore called *Aurum Viceſimarum*. In the other was kept the Gold the *Romans* had gathered together ever ſince the Irruption of the *Gauls*. Theſe two Treaſuries which were called *Sanctius Ærarium*, were the dernier reſort in Caſes of Extremity. Some have thought, not improbably, That the *Aurum Viceſimarum* was the *Twentieth* Part of the Revenues of the Republick which was laid up againſt a Time of need.

104 The exceſſive Impudence and Debaucheries of *Clodia* may beſt be ſeen in *Cicero*'s *Oration for Cælius*. The latter was accuſed, among other Crimes, of having attempted to poiſon this Woman, with whom he kept an unlawful Commerce, and of

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Q. *Metellus Celer*, and diſgraced him by numberleſs Acts of Infamy. In ſhort, it is ſufficient to ſhew her Character, to obſerve, That the Ancients were of Opinion, That ſhe was the famous *Leſbia*, whoſe Amours are celebrated by [105] *Catullus* the Poet, under a fictitious Name. How then could the Head of ſo debauched, and ſo infamous a Family, meet with ſo many Protectors in *Rome*? Avarice, and all kinds of Licentiouſneſs, had now made it a very different Place from what it had been. The *Romans* of this Age could proſtitute their Honour, and ſell Juſtice, without a Bluſh. Notwithſtanding the Oaths of *Cicero*, *Cato*, *Aurelia Cæſar*'s Mother, and the Ladies who were at the Aſſembly of *The Good Goddeſs*, *Clodius* was [106] acquitted, by a Majority of one and thirty Judges againſt five and twenty. Almoſt whom he had borrowed conſiderable Sums, the Fruits of his Incontinence. In the Heat of her Reſentment againſt the faithleſs *Cælius*, who had deſerted her to follow new Amours, ſhe brought a Proſecution againſt him, for being guilty of the blackeſt Crimes. The Surname of *Quadrantaria*, which the *Romans* gave her, alluded to the Affront that was offered her by a young Man, to whom ſhe proſtituted her ſelf for Money. Inſtead of a Purſe of Gold which ſhe expected, he gave her only a Purſe of the current Copper Coin, called *Quadrans*, which was the fourth Part of an *As*. *Cicero* ſays, in this Oration, That ſhe bought a Garden on the Banks of the *Tyber*, for the ſake of the baſe Pleaſure of looking at thoſe who bathed in it, in the Summer-Time. She could not bear a virtuous Husband, who was jealous of his Honour, as *Metellus Celer* was, and therefore found Means to ſhorten his Days, and get rid of him by Poiſon. *Catullus* repreſents her in his Poems, as a common Proſtitute, who expoſed herſelf to all Comers; and ſtood in the Corners of the Streets, *in Angiportis & Quadriviis*, to catch thoſe that paſſed by. Nevertheleſs, he had been paſſionately in Love with her. It is her Amours he ſings under the Name of *Lesbia*. He calls her ſo, in Honour to *Sappho* the famous Poet, who was born in the Iſland of *Lesbos*. The Reports ſpread in *Rome*, of *Clodia*'s Inceſt with her Brother *Clodius*, led *Cicero* to ſay merrily, That ſhe was another *Juno*, ſince, like her, ſhe was Wife as well as Siſter to her Brother. See the *9th Epiſtle to Atticus*, *B.* 2.

105 St. *Jerome* places the Birth of this Poet *Catullus* in the *2d* Year of the *173d Olympiad*, which anſwers to the Year of *Rome* 666, according to the Calculations of *Calviſius*. His Wit and Delicacy gained him great Reſpect among the great Men in *Rome*. But too thick a Veil cannot be caſt over the ſcandalous Obſcenities with which he has filled ſome of his Poems. The Deſcriptions he gives of the moſt abominable Debaucheries, can pleaſe none but thoſe who have loſt all Senſe of Shame. We ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak in another Place of the ill Reports he raiſed of *Julius Cæſar*, and his ſatyrical Reflections upon him. The Praiſes he gives *Cicero* in one of his Pieces, has led ſome Moderns to ſay, without any Proof, That the *Roman* Orator pleaded for him. St. *Jerom* places his Death in the laſt Year of the *180th Olympiad*, which anſwers to the Year of *Rome* 696. So that at this rate, he lived but 30 Years. Nevertheleſs, he mentions *Cæſar's* Expedition into *Britain* in one of his Pieces; and the Annaliſts place that Expedition in the Year 698. Whence it follows, that he muſt have lived above 30 Years. But on the other hand, we cannot agree with *Scaliger*, who ſays he lived to the Age of 71. The Reaſons this Chronologiſt gives for this Opinion, prove nothing, neither can they impoſe on the Criticks.

106 *Cicero* in his *16th Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 1. gives him an exact Account of what paſſed before the Sentence by which *Clodius* was acquitted. After having told him with reſpect to himſelf, That he had engaged in the Quarrel, had terrible Battles to maintain, and had handled *Curio*, *Piſo*, a Parcel of mad old Fellows, and licentious young ones who had declared openly for the accuſed, very roughly; he proceeds thus. *The Judges were drawn by Lot. The Accuſer, like a good* Cenſor, *rejected thoſe whoſe Integrity he ſuſpected. The accuſed, like a Maſter of* Gladiators *who has a Mind to ſpare his beſt Slaves, rejected all good Men. As ſoon as the Judges were ſettled by mutual Agreement, and had taken their Seats, all good Republicans began to doubt of the Succeſs. For never was a viler Company got together at any gaming Match: Senators of bad Characters, beggarly* Knights, *and indigent* Tribunes of the Treaſury. *Nevertheleſs, there were a few Men of known Probity, whom he could not exclude. But theſe were grieved to be mixed with ſuch Company, and with Reaſon feared, That the Reproach of the whole Body, would fall on every Member of it. At firſt ſetting out, almoſt all the Judges affected an incredible Severity; which diſconcerted the Criminal. They were all unanimous. The Criminal could obtain nothing. The Accuſer had more than he asked. So that no one doubted but* Clodius *was guilty, and would infalliby be condemned. But when I came to depoſe againſt him, the Scene changed all on a ſudden. The Clamours of thoſe of his Faction againſt me were loud enough to be heard by you. Then the Judges left their Seats and ſurrounded me, and preſented their Throats to* Clodius, *to ſhew him they would defend me to the Hazard of their Lives. Thus ended the firſt ſitting. The next Day, I had the Pleaſure to ſee as great a Crowd at my Houſe, as conducted me home, when I went out of the* Conſulſhip. *Our new* Areopagites *refuſed to meet again, unleſs the Senate would appoint them a Guard. The* Conſcript Fathers *approved of this wiſe Caution, and ordered the Magiſtrates to provide one. Every one concluded that* Clodius *would not dare to appear. But they were miſtaken. Corruption, Intereſt, and Violence, prevailed againſt Juſtice, and the moſt ſacred Rights of Religion. On the laſt Day of the Sitting, the* Forum *was filled with Slaves, whom the Friends of* Clodius *had hired. So that you way imagine, all good Men were afraid to appear among them. Nevertheleſs, there were* 25 *of the Judges who had the Courage to vote for the Puniſhment of the Criminal, againſt* 31, *who feared Want more than Infamy. You cannot but foreſee the fatal Conſequences of ſuch a Judgment; if that Name may be applied to a Sentence given by the worſt Men in the Republick, by A* Thalna, *A* Plautus, *A* Spongia, *and ſuch like Wretches, who were not aſhamed to declare a Fact falſe, which all the World knew to be true.*

Add to this, that we learn from *Plutarch*, That a great Number of *Citizens* who were eſteemed for their

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Almoſt all the Senators were full of Indignation at ſo unjuſt a Judgment; and *Clodius* from that Time conceived an implacable Hatred againſt *Cicero*, and againſt the Senate. He went to his *Quæſtorſhip* in *Sicily* full of Reſentment; and we ſhall ſoon ſee him return to revenge himſelf, and give a full looſe to his Rage. Q. *Catulus* is ſaid to have met one of theſe corrupted Judges, and to have confounded him with accoſting him thus [107]; *Why did you deſire a Guard of us? Were you afraid your Money ſhould be taken from you?* And ſoon after the Affair of *Clodius*, that [108] great Man, that illuſtrious *Prince of the Senate*, died, full of Years and Honours. By his Death the Republick loſt a perfect Example of the Virtues of old *Rome*; and after him, *Cato* was almoſt the only *Roman*, who was blameleſs in his Conduct, and had a truly diſintereſted Zeal for his Country. No wonder therefore that ſuch a general Inundation of Vice, ſhould ſoon be followed by the Deſtruction of a State, which owed its Grandeur to a moſt ſtrict and zealous Regard for Virtue.

their Probity, depoſed againſt *Clodius*, in confirmation of the different Parts of the Accuſation. Some charged him with the moſt horrible Perjuries, and the moſt notorious Knavery. Others ſwore, That he had ſeveral Times corrupted the People with Money. And all agreed, That it was Matter of Diverſion to him, to attempt the Chaſtity of Women. Two Women-Servants were produced, who ſwore, That the accuſed held a criminal Commerce with his Siſter, the Wife of *Lucullus*. And ſeveral reproached him with the like Inceſt with his two other Siſters, one of which was married to *Quintus Marcius Rex*, the other to *Metellus Celer*.

107 According to *Plutarch*, *Cicero* caſt much the ſame Reproach on the Judges who had been corrupted by *Clodius* and his Cabal. *You did wiſely*, ſaid he to them when he was leaving the Aſſembly, *to deſire a Guard. You had Reaſon to fear the Money you had received, might be taken from you.* And according to the ſame Hiſtorian, the little Regard the Judges paid to *Cicero's* Teſtimony, was Matter of Triumph to *Clodius*. He took occaſion from thence audaciouſly to inſult him. To which *Cicero* replied; *Thou art miſtaken, if thou thinkeſt to gain any Advantage againſt me, by the unjuſt Judgment that has been given in thy Favour. Five and twenty Judges have voted for thy Condemnation, and conſequently gave Credit to my Depoſition; and if the other thirty refuſed to believe me, it was becauſe they had ſold their Votes.* On the other hand, *Clodius* made Repriſals, and reproached *Cicero* with going to the Waters at *Baiæ*. This was the moſt delightful Place in all *Italy*; where moſt of the great People met for Pleaſure, and was often made a Scene of Debauchery. *Indeed*, continued *Clodius*, *it well becomes a little Burgher of* Arpinum, *to frequent the Place where only the Nobility take their Pleaſures.* To which *Cicero*, who was very ready at Repartee, made no other Anſwer than this; *Your Siſter* Clodia *has not ſuch contemptible Thoughts of that little Burgher.* We have already obſerved, That ſhe was fallen violently in Love with him. But the Reflection that *Cicero* adds is very poignant; and alludes to the ſhameful Treatment *Clodius* received from the Pyrates, when they took him Priſoner, in his Return from *Cilicia*. We find an Account of their Uſage of him, in the Diſcourſe *De Aruſpicum Reſponſis*. *Atque ibi Piratorum contumelias perpeſſus, etiam* Cilicum *Libidines, Barbarorumque ſatierit.*

108 *Quintus Lutatius Catulus*, was the Son of that great Man of the ſame Name, whom old *Marius* had condemned to die, and who prevented the Execution of that Tyrant's Fury, by a voluntary Death. He had been created *Conſul* in the Year of *Rome* 675, *Cenſor*, and *Prince of the Senate*.

THE

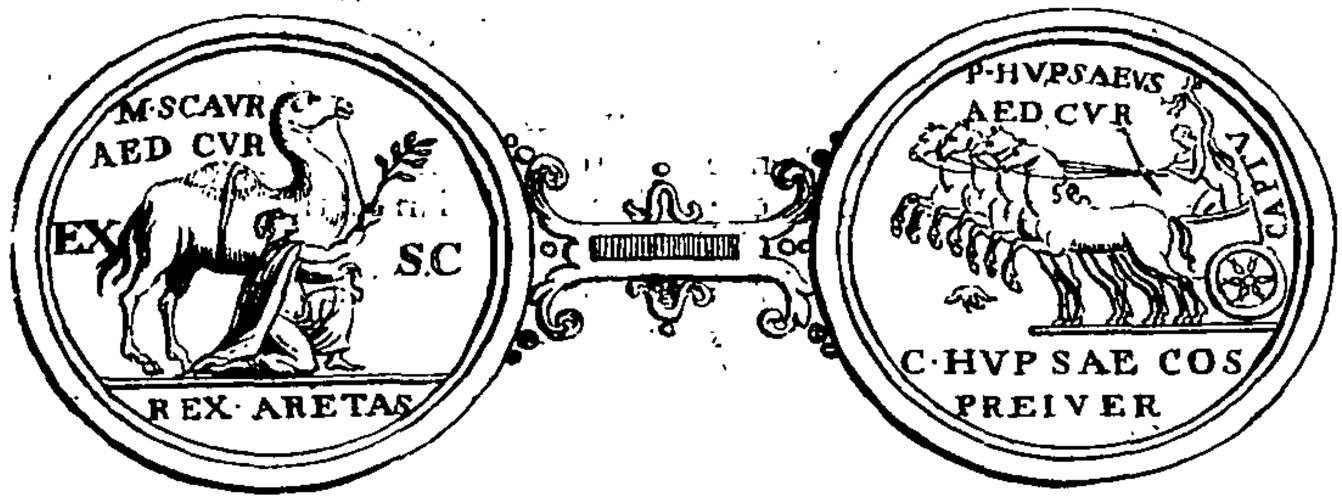
Roman Hiſtory.

BOOK LXII.

Year of *ROME* DCXCII. P. Pupius Piso, & L. Valerius Messala, Conſuls.

§. I. THE State of the Republick in general, and that of the City in particular, were now very different. Throughout the whole Extent of the Provinces ſubject to the Senate and People, there appeared not any Footſteps of a Revolt. *M. Æmilius Scaurus* governed *Syria* in Quality of [1] Preſident, and in much Tranquillity. If he had any War yet to maintain, it was only in [2] *Arabia*

Joſeph. Antiq. L. 14.



with King *Aretas*; and the Progreſs he made at ſo great a diſtance was ſcarce known at *Rome*. There was indeed ſome Reaſon to fear, that *Alexander* the Son of *Ariſtobulus*, who had made his eſcape from *Pompey*, who was leading him in Chains to adorn his *Triumph*, would raiſe ſome Diſturbances in *Judæa*. *Pontus* enjoyed the Sweets of its Subjection to the Republick; and *Armenia* was no longer troubled with the Ambition of young *Tigranes*, who was cloſely confined at *Rome*. As to the Coaſts

1 The Dignity of *Preſident* was then temporary, and diſpoſed of by the General, till ſuch Time as the Republick ſhould provide for the Government of the Province. Under the Emperors, great Privileges were annexed to it, as we ſhall have Occaſion to obſerve in the Hiſtory of the *Roman* Empire.

2 *Joſephus* tells us, That *Æmilius Scaurus* advanced towards *Petra* the Capital of *Arabia*, of which *Aretas* was King. The Difficulties of the Roads had often retarded the March of the *Roman* Army, in a Country full of Mountains and Rocks which were almoſt inacceſſible. Proviſions began to fail, and the Soldiers, oppreſſed with Hunger, diſperſed themſelves about the Country, to plunder all the Villages they could find. *Hircanus*, the King of the *Jews*, under the Protection of the Republick, ſupplied *Scaurus's* Troops with what they wanted. He ſent under the Command of *Antipater*, one of his chief Officers, ſeveral Convoys, which filled the Army with Plenty. This Miniſter of the King of *Judæa* was very well known to *Aretas*, with whom he contracted a ſtrict Friendſhip. *Scaurus*, before he had recourſe to Arms, was willing to try whether he could not prevail on the *Arabian* Monarch by Treaty to ſubmit; and *Antipater*, who was charged with the Commiſſion, ſucceeded. He ſo artfully managed *Aretas*, that he perſuaded him to ſubmit to the Laws of the *Roman* Republick, and redeem his Dominions at the Price of 300 *Talents*, or 900000 *Livres*. So that this War was ended as ſoon as begun. This Fact is recorded on a Medal of the *Æmilian* Family; on which we ſee King *Aretas*

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Coaſts of *Aſia*, if *Q. Cicero* [3], the Brother of the famous Orator, diſturbed a little the Tranquillity of the People there; he at leaſt kept good Order among them, by the wiſe Inſtructions of his Brother, and did not very much load the *Aſiaticks*. In *Tranſalpine Gaul* alone, tho' ſubdued two Years ago by *C. Pomptinius*, there ſeemed to appear ſome feint Sparks of a dubious War. In ſhort, the World in general ſeemed to ſit down quietly under the Adminiſtration of a Republick; which, tho' peaceable abroad, was very reſtleſs at home.

Pompey, ſince his *Triumph*, was wholly intent, on making himſelf ſole Maſter of the Univerſe. He imagined, that when he was once got at the Helm, he ſhould be able to govern the Republick as he pleaſed; and was not aware, that to acquire an abſolute Authority in *Rome*, otherwiſe than by Force of Arms, was beyond the Power of Man. He found many ready to oppoſe the Sovereignty at which he aſpired. *Lucullus* had paved the Way [4] for his Conqueſts of *Pontus*, *Armenia*, and *Syria*; and did not think himſelf at all inferior to this celebrated Conqueror, whoſe Superiority in the *Levant* he aſcribed wholly to Artifice. *Craſſus* had always [5] been *Pompey*'s Rival; and tho' in Glory the latter out-ſhined him, the Riches of the former put him at leaſt upon a level with him. *Craſſus* had [6] Wealth enough to raiſe and maintain a powerful Army, at his own Expence. *Cato* was too ſincerely zealous for the publick Good, to ſuffer *Pompey* to give any Wound to the Liberty of his Country. He looked on the leaſt Uſurpations on the Authority of the People and Senate, as ſo many advances towards Tyranny. *Cicero* was not ſo diſintereſted in his Views as *Cato*; but he was at bottom a good Republican, and his Eloquence made him formidable. *Cæſar* was now, if I may ſo ſpeak, only beginning to ſhew himſelf; but nevertheleſs was already the moſt formidable Enemy that *Pompey* had. His

Aretas in the Poſture of a Supplicant, and holding in his Hand an Olive-branch, in token of the Peace which the *Roman* Republick granted him. The Camel, an Animal very common in *Arabia*, ſeems to be placed here as a Symbol of the Country. The Names inſcribed on this Medal ſhew that it was ſtruck in the *Ædileſhip* of *Scaurus* and *Publius Hypſæus*. We there ſee alſo the Name of *Caius Hypſæus Privernas*, who was *Conſul* in the Year of *Rome* 406, and a ſecond Time in the Year 412. After he had ſubdued the *Privernates*, he obtained the Honours of a *Triumph*, as appears by the *triumphal* Chariot on the Medal.

3 *Quintus Cicero* had nominated *Pomponius Atticus* to be his Lieutenant General; but the latter preferred the Sweets of a private Life to the Fatigues of a Voyage and an Employment which did not ſuit his Taſte; and the *Roman* Orator reproaches him with it. He foreſaw that his Brother, who was naturally proud, would ſuffer himſelf to be carried away with that Paſſion, and make himſelf odious in his Government, unleſs reſtrained by the Advice of a Man of *Atticus's* Wiſdom, whoſe Siſter *Quintus* had married. *I am really ſorry*, ſays *Cicero* to his Friend, *for your refuſing to go into* Aſia. *I am much afraid the Conſequences of it to us will be bad.* The Quarrels which then broke out between the two Brothers-in-Law, probably confirmed *Atticus* in his Reſolution not to undertake this Voyage. Nevertheleſs, *Cicero* made himſelf a Mediator between them; and purſues the Affair in ſuch a manner, as ſhews the true Character of *Quintus*. *You know*, ſays he, *that my Brother is one of the beſt natured Men in the World; he is eaſily prejudiced, but then he as eaſily gets the better of his Prejudices. The Misfortune is, that you have not an Opportunity of opening your Minds freely to one another. This Miſunderſtanding ought to be aſcribed to nothing elſe, but the Artifices of ſome bad Men, who have prevailed on him to overlook what he owes to you, both as a Relation and an old Friend. But conſider, that this Levity, or rather Flexibility of Mind, is uſually the Sign of a good Heart.* And indeed *Cicero* gueſſed right. His Brother made himſelf ſo many Enemies in *Aſia*, that his Province threatened him with a Proſecution. The Letters *Cicero* himſelf wrote to him when in *Aſia*, ſhew us, that he had no Regard to any body, but by his exceſſive Severities drove the People under his Government into a Revolt. Our Authorities for theſe Facts are his Letters to *Atticus* and *Quintus*.

4 *Pompey* had indeed gathered the Fruits of *Lucullus*'s Victories in *Aſia*; and therefore the latter, when much out of Humour, reproached him with being like theſe Birds of Prey, which never appear till after the Fight, when the Field of Battle is covered with dead Bodies.

5 According to *Plutarch*, it was ſaid of *Pompey*, That he loſt by his ill Conduct, the Advantage he had gained over *Craſſus* by his military Exploits. The former, intoxicated with his Victories, affected an Air of Grandeur and Gravity, which gave Offence to the *Roman* Nobility: The latter omitted nothing, that could gain him the Affections of all Mankind. Nor was it Emulation alone that created the Miſunderſtanding between them. *Craſſus* highly reſented the Affront which he pretended *Pompey* had offered him, when he robbed him of the Honours of a *Triumph*, by aſſuming to himſelf the Glory of having put an end to the War with the Slaves, by the Defeat of *Spartacus*. Indeed they had been in appearance reconciled; and *Craſſus* had made the firſt Advances towards it in the Preſence of the People; and had ſaid, No one ought to be aſhamed of ſeeking the Friendſhip of a Man, whom the *Romans* had honoured with the Appellation of *The Great*. But ſtill he looked with very jealous Eyes on *Pompey's* Glory; and could not hear that Appellation given him without Concern. He uſed on thoſe Occaſions to ask with a Sneer, which ſufficiently ſhewed his Uneaſineſs, *How many Feet* Pompey *was taller than he?*

6 The Hiſtorians ſay, *Craſſus* was worth 7000 *Talents*, which make 21 Millions of *Livres*, [or 1356250 *l. Sterling*.] But who can compute the immenſe Profits he gained, by the Labour of the 40000 Slaves which he employed in his Eſtates?

fine Underſtanding, his Penetration, his ſingular Addreſs, his Nobility which he carried up to the fabulous Times, but eſpecially his Ambition, which would not ſuffer him to reſt as long as he had any Superior, threatened *Pompey* with a terrible Oppoſition. *Cæſar* wanted only to acquire a little more Glory by Arms, to give him Pretenſions to an Equality. So that tho' the preſent Serenity was in appearance great, many Things preſaged impending Storms.

Year of *ROME* DCXCIII.

L. Afranius Nepos, & Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, Conſuls.

§. II. Such were the Diſpoſitions and Characters of thoſe, who made the greateſt Figure in the Republick, when the *Conſuls*, *L. Afranius Nepos*, and *Q. Metellus Celer* [7] entered upon their Office. *Pompey* had founded his Hopes of Power on theſe two Magiſtrates. They had both ſerved under him, as his Lieutenant Generals; and were both indebted to him for the Dignity they enjoyed. He had therefore a Right to expect great Things from their Gratitude for the Friendſhip with which he had honoured them. But he found, that theſe Supporters whom he had ſo carefully raiſed, were either too weak to ſupport him, or too obſtinate to be governed by him. *Afranius* was a trifler, on whom he could have no dependance. He danced finely, which was all his Merit. He was incapable of Buſineſs, and gave himſelf wholly up to Amuſements. What Service then could he do for his Protector? *Cicero* ſaid of him, *That no Man, who had not the Phlegm of a Philoſopher, could look at him without a Sigh.* His Collegue indeed was a Man of a very different Character; but he had profeſſed great Attachments to *Pompey*, only in order to make his own Way. Since his Promotion to the *Conſulate*, the great Zeal he had ſhewn for his Benefactor was conſiderably abated. He could not forgive *Pompey*, his divorcing his Siſter *Mucia*, and the Affront he thereby offered to the *Cæcilian* Family. Beſides, he was thought to be a little jealous of *Pompey*'s Exploits. Tho' a Subaltern only in *Pompey*'s Army, he aſſumed a Part of the General's Glory to himſelf. So that one of the *Conſuls* on whom *Pompey* greatly depended was a very weak Man; and the other his ſecret Enemy.

Cic. ad Attic. L. 1. c. 15.

However, he did not yet know, that he ſhould be deceived in the *Conſuls* he had given *Rome*; and therefore made two Attempts which turned only to his own Confuſion. He moved, That Lands ſhould be given to the Veterans of his Army; and That all he had done in the *Levant*, ſhould be approved by one Act. He made the Motions himſelf to the Senate; and then was undeceived, with regard to the Confidence he had in his own Credit. The Moment he began to ſound the Senators, he met with a ſtrong Oppoſition. They oppoſed both his Demands; and no body with more Vigour, than the *Conſul, Metellus*. As for *Afranius*, he came feintly into his Meaſures; but he was an indolent ſtupid Creature, and only fit to ſpoil any Buſineſs in which he engaged. *Pompey*, enraged at the Refuſal of the Senate, had recourſe to the People. He ſought for a *Tribune*, who would preſent his Requeſt to the *Comitia by Curiæ*, and get it granted; and *L. Flavius* [8] *Nepos*, one of the College, was very ready to oblige a great Man, who was highly beloved and eſteemed by the People. *Flavius* joined both the Articles into one Petition, and moved, That Lands ſhould be diſtributed in Property to *Pompey*'s Soldiers; and That all the Employments he had granted ſhould be ratified, all his Donations confirmed, and in a Word, all his Acts in the Eaſt approved. When ſuch Things were deliberated in thoſe *Comitia*, any *Citizen* had a Right to ſpeak for or againſt them; and the *Conſul Metellus* was the moſt active to diſappoint *Pompey*. He was aſſiſted by *Lucullus*, *Cato*, and almoſt all the Senate, in his Oppoſition; and they inſiſted, That to grant the Motion would be manifeſtly unjuſt, and expreſly contrary to ſeveral Decrees of the Senate. The Petition was therefore very ſtrictly examined into, and found to import theſe Particulars. 1. That the People would conſent to reaſſume Lands which had formerly belonged to the Publick, and had been bought by private Perſons. 2. That they would divide the Fields of *Volaterræ* [9] and *Aretium*, which *Sylla*

7 If we may judge of *Metellus Celer* by the Commendation *Cicero* gives him in ſeveral Parts of his Works, he fell little ſhort of the firſt *Romans*, in Zeal for the publick Good.

8 We muſt take care not to confound this *Lucius Flavius*, with another who was *Prætor* in the Year of *Rome* 698. It was before the Tribunal of the latter, that *Cneius Plancius* was brought, for whom *Cicero* ſpoke the Oration which is ſtill extant. The *Flavian* Family from which they were both deſcended, had afterwards the Honour to give *Rome* an Emperor, in the Perſon of *Veſpaſian*.

9 When *Sylla* had uſurped a ſovereign Authority, he confiſcated the Eſtates of the Inhabitants of *Aretium*

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Sylla had given as a free Gift to his Troops, between *Pompey*'s Soldiers. 3. That the Revenues of the new Conqueſts, for five Years, ſhould be appropriated to the purchaſing of Lands, to be diſtributed among the moſt indigent of the People: And, 4. That the determination of this Affair, ſhould be left to a general Aſſembly of the *Citizens* of *Rome*.

§ III. All theſe Articles were violently [10] oppoſed, and the Injuſtice of them ſhewn. Nor was this all. *Lucullus* inveighed particularly againſt the ſecond Part of the Motion, and ſaid: *How can it be conſiſtent with Prudence or Order, to approve in general of all that has been done, without examining into the Particulars, and knowing what thoſe Statutes, or Regulations, or arbitrary Diſpoſitions are, which* Pompey *has made in the Eaſt? I commanded there before him, and perhaps with as much Succeſs, and more Equity. After he had ſupplanted me, he only followed my Steps, and found every Thing done to his Hands. Nevertheleſs, he, of his own Authority, diſannulled what I had done, and recalled my Conceſſions. And is this new Sovereign now grown imperious and preſumptuous enough, to hope to exerciſe the ſame Tyranny here, which he practiſed at that diſtance? He would have us implicitly approve of his Conduct, without any Examination. And what is this, but ſaying,* Romans, *acknowledge me for your Maſter! I am ſo; and have nothing more to deſire of you, than that you would blindly approve! No abſolute Monarch ever extended his deſpotick Power to greater lengths.* This Speech was backed by *Cato*, and the Acclamations of the *Conſcript Fathers*. But no one took more pains to get the Motion rejected than *Metellus Celer*. He was ſo very warm and active againſt *Pompey*, that he had like to have been ſtoned by the Partiſans of the *Tribune*, tho' he was *Conſul*. The Diſpute degenerated into Clamours and Threatnings, and there was a great uproar in the *Comitium* and *Forum*.

In order to appeaſe the Tumult, *Flavius* thought of an Expedient which only increaſed it. He ordered his Officers to carry *Metellus* to Priſon. This was offering great Violence to the Perſon of a *Conſul*, tho' not without Precedent. The *Tribunes of the People*, ſince they were become moſt powerful, had aſſumed I know not what Right of inſulting the ſuperior Magiſtrates, the *Conſuls* themſelves not excepted. *Metellus* gave way to Force; and, attended by a Company of exaſperated Senators, was put under Arreſt; and then reſolved on a ſtrange Attempt, which was, to aſſemble the Senate in the Place of his Confinement. Upon hearing this, the *Tribune* inveſted the Priſon, placed his Seat at the Door of it, inſolently told the *Conſcript Fathers* that they ſhould not ſee their *Conſul* all Day, unleſs they could do ſo through the Wall; and ſeemed reſolved to ſpend the Night there with his Guard. Then *Pompey*, who was the Author of all theſe Troubles, began to reflect ſeriouſly on the Hatred he was drawing on himſelf from the People, and from the *Fathers*, whom he had greatly enraged; and in order to ſave his Honour, he pretended that *Metellus* had deſired him to procure his Liberty. This was abſolutely falſe; but he wanted a Pretence to cover his Weakneſs; and at his Requeſt, the *Conſul* was ſet at Liberty, and the Tumult ceaſed. And now *Pompey* began to repent, of having diſbanded his Troops. He was become ſenſible, That to pretend to reign in a Republick otherwiſe than by force of Arms, was the fond Chimæra of his Ambition. But how could he reſiſt that thirſt of Power, which had got an entire poſſeſſion of his Heart?

tium and *Volaterræ*, who had taken up Arms againſt him in the Civil War. Thoſe of the latter defended themſelves ſo obſtinately, that they ſtood a three Years Siege.

10 *Cicero* propoſed a middle Way, which was agreeable to all the People, as he tells us in his 19*th Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 1. He thought that the Lands which had been alienated by the Republick ſince the Year 620, the *Conſulate* of *Publicius Mucius*, and *Lucius Calpurnius*, ought to be excepted out of the Law; and agreed, That thoſe whom *Sylla* had put into poſſeſſion of any Lands, ſhould be maintained in their Poſſeſſion; and That the People of *Aretium* and *Volaterræ* ſhould ſtill continue to enjoy their own, becauſe they had never been divided, tho' confiſcated by the *Dictator*. *Cicero* ſupported his Opinion with the Authority of the Senate, who had confirmed all *Sylla*'s Acts, when he abdicated the *Dictatorſhip*. At the ſame Time, *Cicero* approved of that Clauſe of the Law, which was for applying all the Subſidies of the *Roman Provinces* for five Years, to purchaſe the Lands deſigned to be diſtributed. But the Senate rejected the whole Law, for fear *Pompey* ſhould get himſelf the Commiſſion of dividing theſe Lands, and abuſe his Power when once made Arbiter of the Fortunes of the *Citizens*. It was a dangerous Thing to entruſt a Citizen with new Powers, whoſe Influence was too formidable already.

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Plut. in Pomp. Dio Caſſ. L. 37. *Cic. ad Attic. L.* 1. *Ep.* 15.

§. IV. He therefore made it his whole Buſineſs to form himſelf another Party, and get firmer Supports than the *Conſuls*, who had hitherto aſſiſted him. Being abandoned by the Senate, he renounced them, and joined himſelf to a Company of factious young Men, at the Head of whom was *Clodius*, who was returned from his *Quæſtorſhip* in *Sicily*. This illuſtrious [11] Conqueror demeaned himſelf ſo far, as to ſeek the Friendſhip of Men who had loſt all Reputation. If he had only gained the *Tribunes of the People*, he might have governed the Commons through their Means, and raiſed himſelf to a kind of Sovereignty without Diſhonour. But he choſe rather to enter into the Intrigues of *Clodius*, and give himſelf wholly up to the purſuit of them. Indeed *Pompey* and *Clodius* were both equally exaſperated with the Senate, and this common Hatred united them. But ſhould *Pompey* have made all the Enmities of his new Friend his own? *Cicero* had always been in his Intereſt, and even in the laſt Affair, with regard to *Metellus*, had made a Speech in his Favour. But nevertheleſs, *Pompey* ſacrificed the Orator himſelf to *Clodius*; and undertook to be Mediator between them, tho' he knew that *Clodius* aimed at nothing leſs than *Cicero*'s Deſtruction. His chief Deſign, in aſpiring at the *Tribunate*, was to enable himſelf effectually to deſtroy this Enemy, who had like to have ruined him by his Depoſition againſt him. The greateſt Obſtruction in the Way of the Magiſtracy which *Clodius* ſo ardently deſired, was his being by Birth a *Patrician*; it being now grown cuſtomary, for none but *Plebeians* to enjoy the *Tribuneſhip*.

But the deſire of Revenge made *Clodius* paſs over all Rules. He employed one of the *Tribunes*, to ſound the People, to know whether they would conſent that a *Patrician* ſhould ſtand for that Office; but the People were inexorable. And this obliged him to take other Meaſures, in order to ſucceed. He came to a Reſolution very worthy of himſelf, however unworthy of his Anceſtors; which was, to renounce his Nobility, and get himſelf adopted by a mean *Plebeian*, into a very low Family. In order to obtain a Ratification of this ſhameful Change, he had re-

[11] All the World had fixed their Eyes on *Pompey*, till after his laſt *Triumph*. His Life had been one continued Series of Victories and Conqueſts, and all Orders of Men in the Republick were continually extolling his Exploits. In this heighth of Glory, he affected Airs of Pride and Reſerve, which made him odious to moſt of the great Men in *Rome*. He would ſcarce vouchſafe to converſe even with thoſe, whoſe Birth or Merit, had raiſed them to the higheſt Dignities. He appeared ſeldom in publick, and then with ſuch a Crowd of Clients as looked more like the Court of a powerful Monarch, than the Attendants of a private Perſon. Tho' he did not make an ill Uſe of the Intereſt his great Actions had acquired him among the People, yet the Diſtinctions he aſſumed, filled ſome with Jealouſy, and others with Indignation. His Manners were blameleſs. He was never ſo much as reproached with either Avarice or Intemperance. Nor was his Ambition ſo great as to aſpire at ſovereign Power. All he ſought in high Stations, was the Glitter and Honour that attend them. He was ſo intoxicated with the Title of *The Great*, with which the People had honoured him, that he could not bear any one's diſputing the Precedency with him.

It was ſaid of him, That he would have no Equal; as it was ſaid of *Cæſar*, his moſt formidable Rival, That he would have no Superior. This Paſſion for Honours, excluſive of all others, was the Source of the Faults with which *Pompey* is reproached in Story, and of the Misfortunes which brought him to Deſtruction. In order to maintain himſelf in this elevated State, to which he was arrived, he debaſed himſelf without perceiving it; and ſubjected himſelf to a ſhameful Slavery, by meanly making his Court to the People, the ſovereign Arbiters of the great Dignities. This Man, who diſdained to be familiar with the Great, was not aſhamed to be ſervilely obedient to the Good-will and Pleaſure of a Mob. His true Character is ſeen in the Account *Cicero* gives of him to *Atticus*, to whom he in Confidence diſcloſed his moſt ſecret Thoughts. *Pompey*, ſays he, (*Ep.* 13. *B.* 1.) *takes pains to ſhew me great Marks of his Friendſhip. He greatly extols me in Publick, whilſt he ſecretly burns with Envy at me. But he in vain endeavours to diſguiſe his Sentiments; no body is impoſed on by his Diſcourſes. Every one ſees through this fine outſide, and obſerves the Poiſon that he harbours in his Heart againſt me.* Agreeable to this is the Picture given of him, in a Letter of *Cælius* to *Cicero* (*Epiſt. Famil. L.* 8.); where we are told, That he ſpoke what he did not think, but had not Skill enough to impoſe on Men of Penetration. By his Diſſimulation, which was too much laboured, his myſterious Air, and his perplexed Look, he betrayed, without deſigning it, his real Sentiments. By profeſſing ſo great an indifference for Honours, he betrayed a boundleſs Vanity. The Artifice, of employing his Friends to get him what he moſt ardently deſired, ſcarce ever ſucceeded. The World were convinced, That he concealed a boundleſs Ambition under the Appearances of a feigned Modeſty. Hence the bitter Complaints which *Cicero* makes of him in the ſame Letter. Pompey's *Conduct*, continues he, *neither diſcovers any Greatneſs of Soul, nor Freedom, with reſpect to his Friends, nor Zeal for the Good of the Publick*. This ſtrange Account does indeed ill ſuit the Hero of his *Oration for the Manilian Law*. But the high Ideas the Orator, and moſt others had formed of *Pompey*, had been greatly ſunk, ſince his Return home, where he had diſcovered his true Character by Actions unworthy of a great Man; or perhaps, *Cicero*, like other Panegyriſts, had there drawn a flattering Picture of this Conqueror.

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courſe to [12] *Herennius*, one of the *Tribunes*, who undertook to get his *Plebeianiſm* confirmed by the People aſſembled by *Tribes*. Nevertheleſs, as this Proceeding of *Clodius* was thought ſtrange, it did not paſs without Oppoſition. The *Conſul Metellus* could not ſee his Couſin-German degrading himſelf, and diſhonouring his Family, without Indignation; and as he foreſaw his Aim, he dreaded it. *Is it poſſible*, ſaid he, *that a Man of Senſe, ſhould carry his Rage to ſuch Exceſs, purely to have an Opportunity to vent his Hatred on an illuſtrious* Citizen? *What Troubles then muſt be the Conſequences of* Clodius's Tribuneſhip, *if he ſhould obtain it? I ought therefore to prevent the Ruin of* Cicero, *and the Diſhonour of my Relation.* To this end, he oppoſed *Clodius*'s Degradation to the *Plebeian* State; and ſhewed, That his Proceedings were not agreeable to ancient Uſage.... He obſerved, That Adoptions were always made in *Comitia by Curiæ*, whereas that of *Clodius* was ratified in an Aſſembly *by Tribes*; and That this Defect in point of Form, annulled it. And tho' *Clodius*'s Pretenſion was ſupported by *Pompey*, yet as the reſt of the Senate were with *Metellus*, the *Conſul* prevailed, and *Clodius* was forced to continue a *Patrician* in ſpight of himſelf. But this did not abate his Rage againſt *Cicero*. He ſtill ſought for a favourable Opportunity, to gain his Point; and it was not long e're he found one.

§. V. *Julius Cæſar* was abſent from *Rome*, when *Pompey* was making theſe vain Efforts to become abſolute there, purely by dint of Credit. After his *Prætorſhip*, *Cæſar* had immediately ſet out for *Spain*, with the Title of *Pro-Prætor*; and there he firſt appeared as a General, at the Head of an Army. This made him extremely ardent to go and take poſſeſſion of his Province. He already promiſed himſelf a *Triumph*, and the *Conſulſhip*, at his Return from it. But his Departure was retarded by [13] his Creditors, and perhaps underhand, by *Pompey*, to whom his Merit began now to give Umbrage. Whilſt *Craſſus*, on the other hand, was very deſirous of *Cæſar*'s Advancement, in order to multiply *Pompey*'s Rivals; and this rich *Roman* was his Security for 830 *Talents*. After this, *Cæſar* had Liberty to go to his Government; and both on the Road, and when he came thither, he diſcovered evident Marks of that boundleſs Ambition, which had taken poſſeſſion of his Heart. As he was paſſing the *Alpes*, he came to a miſerable Cottage; and the Converſation between him and the People about him happening to turn at that Time upon the ambitious Intrigues of ſome at *Rome*, one of the Company pleaſantly ſaid, *This poor Hut at leaſt is free from Ambition.* To which *Cæſar* replied, *I don't know what ſuch as you think of it; but for my part, I had rather be the firſt Man in a Cottage, than the ſecond Man in* Rome. A ſtrong Preſage of what followed! For his Conduct afterwards was but too much of a-piece, with ſuch Sentiments. When he had been *Quæſtor* in *Spain*, where he was now going to command, he ſhed Tears [14] at the Sight of a Statue of *Alexander the Great* in the Temple of *Hercules* at *Gades*; and cried out, *How unfortunate am I! I am ſcarce entered on the Road to Glory, at an Age, when the* Macedonian *had conquered the World!*

Suet. & Plut. in Cæſare. Dio Caſſ. L. 37. App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

It is eaſy to judge, that *Cæſar* with theſe Diſpoſitions could not continue idle in his Province. *Further Spain* was fallen to his Lot; but the only War he had to make there, was with Companies of *Banditti*, who ravaged the Country. The

l. s.
160812 10 *Arbuth.*

12 *Caius Herennius*, according to *Cicero* (*Ep.* 18. *To Atticus*, *B.* 1.) was a Man of neither Birth nor Manners. *This Tribune*, ſays he to his Friend, *is not perhaps unknown to you; ſince he is of your Tribe, and his Father uſed to diſtribute the Money of thoſe who were Candidates for Offices. He would fain rank* Clodius *among the* Plebeians; *and propoſes, That all the People ſhall be aſſembled in the* Field of Mars, *and there give their Votes concerning this adoption. But I have treated him in full Senate as he deſerves; and as you know I uſed to do ſuch as he. For he is a Wretch, without the leaſt Merit of any kind.* In his 19*th Letter* he ſays, *Herennius* was overwhelmed with Debts, and made uſe of the Protection of *Clodius*, to ſcreen himſelf from the Importunities and Proſecutions of his Creditors. In the *firſt Letter of the ſecond Book*, we are informed, That *Cicero* ſpoke warmly in the Senate againſt the Pretenſions of *Clodius*. He reproached him with his Levity, in having left *Sicily* where he was *Quæſtor*, in order to come to *Rome* to ſtand for the *Tribuneſhip*, tho' he had declared ſome Days before his Departure, That he was reſolved to appear for the *Ædileſhip*. And in the ſame Letter, we ſee the ſatyrical Reflections he made on *Clodius* on all Occaſions, both in his ſet Speeches and in private Converſation.

13 *Cæſar* had not only conſumed his Patrimony, but, according to his own Account, was about 25 Millions of *Livres* worſe than nothing.

1600000 *l. Sterl.*

14 *Plutarch* ſays, *Cæſar*'s Ambition revived in *Spain*, upon reading the Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*.

Spaniards

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Spaniards had a bad Cuſtom, of forming little Bodies of Troops, and placing a Leader at the Head of them, who carried them far from home, to live upon the Plunder of the Country; and it was no more than matter of Diverſion to *Cæſar* to ſuppreſs theſe Robbers, and keep them within their Villages. He commanded two *Legions*; and reſolved to attempt new Conqueſts. Tho' the *Romans* had long been ſettled in *Spain*, there were yet ſeveral Provinces to ſubdue, eſpecially on the Coaſts of the Ocean. The *Roman* Arms had not yet penetrated ſo far: And theſe Provinces were very peaceable, and gave him no Pretence for deſtroying their Tranquillity. But Men greedy of Glory are not very ſcrupulous of breaking the Laws of Equity. *Cæſar* wanted to gain himſelf a great Reputation by Arms, and to merit the Honours of his Republick. He therefore ſought a Quarrel, flattering himſelf, that when he ſhould once have entered into the Country neareſt him, he ſhould ſoon extend his Conqueſts into thoſe Countries, whoſe diſtance had hitherto preſerved them from Subjection. With theſe Views, he raiſed a third *Legion* in his Province, where many native *Romans* had ſettled; and with this Reinforcement, he thought himſelf ſtrong enough to go on any Attempt, and procure himſelf the Honour of extending the Dominions of his Republick to the Shoars of an Ocean, which was in a manner unknown to the *Romans*. To this end, he marched into *Luſitania*, and encamped at the Foot of Mount [15] *Herminius*. All indeed was peaceable, ſo that no body ſtirred. But *Cæſar* was reſolved on War; and was himſelf the Occaſion of it. There was a ſort of Citadel, on the top of the Mountain, which was a Retreat for the Robbers of the Country. Round about the Mountain were ſeveral Villages and Hamlets well peopled. And *Cæſar* thought fit to begin the War with theſe peaceful Peaſants. He ſummoned the Governour of the Citadel to come down, and bring theſe numerous Inhabitants of the Hills into the Plain. He knew the Genius of the *Spaniards*, who were very obſtinate in defending their Liberties, and their native Country; and the *Herminians*, as he expected, took up Arms, but were made an eaſy Conqueſt, and ſubmitted to the Conqueror. From thence *Cæſar* marched to the neighbouring Nations; who were ſo terrified at the Approach of the *Romans*, that they reſolved to leave their Country, and ſettle beyond *The Durius*. But the *Romans* purſued them in their Retreat, and utterly deſtroyed them, before they arrived there.

§. VI. After this Maſſacre, *Cæſar* kept within no Bounds. He returned back to the Country of the *Herminii*, who had again taken up Arms; and upon the Approach of the *Roman* Army, theſe poor People reſolved to retire to the Shoars of the Ocean, and paſs over into an Iſland where they thought they ſhould be ſafe. But what Retreat could be impenetrable to a Man of *Cæſar*'s Boldneſs? For want of Barks, he made Rafts, and on them expoſed himſelf and his Troops to the Accidents of a Sea, of which he knew ſo little, as to be almoſt a Stranger to its Tides. However, the Troops drove themſelves forwards with Poles, in ſeveral Lines; and the foremoſt landed on a Rock, from whence they could march into the Heart of the Iſland. The other Rafts followed, and among them that on which *Cæſar* was; and then the Sea riſing, the Tide carried him and moſt of his Rafts back towards the Coaſts. As faſt as they drew nigh to the Continent, the *Herminians* advanced in order of Battle towards thoſe *Romans*, who had already made a deſcent on the Iſland; and, Numbers prevailing over Valour, they were all cut in pieces, except one *P. Scæva*, whoſe bravery *Cæſar* admired. He made his Way through a Crowd of Enemies that ſurrounded him, Sword in hand; and tho' wounded in many Places, threw away his Buckler and Javelin, and caſt himſelf into the Sea. After great ſtruggles, he at laſt ſwam to the Shoar; and as ſoon as he was landed, threw himſelf at his General's Feet, and begged pardon, for having left his Arms in the Enemy's Power. It was indeed a Crime in a *Roman* Soldier to return to his Camp without his Buckler and Javelin; but *Cæſar* embraced the brave *Scæva*. He had from his Raft, ſeen him fight like an Hero; and was highly pleaſed with the Regard which the brave Soldier ſhewed for the military Laws. He therefore immediately, made him a *Centurion*, and reſerved for him ſtill greater Rewards.

15 Now *Monte Armino*, in *Portugal*.

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However, *Cæſar* was not a Man, that would leave any Works which he had begun, unfiniſhed; and he reſolved to extirpate the *Herminii* in their Iſland. When he had informed himſelf better of the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, he ordered a Fleet from *Gades*, to tranſport his Troops to the Enemy; and then the *Herminii*, preſſed with Hunger, and ſurrounded on all ſides, ſurrendered at diſcretion, and ever after lived peaceably, under the Laws of their Conquerors. Upon the Concluſion of an Expedition ſo wiſely conducted, *Cæſar*'s Troops gave him the Title of *Imperator*; and then he went to make War with the *Gallicians*. As ſoon as his Fleet appeared before *Brigantium* [16], then a City of *Gallicia*, the Inhabitants, who had never ſeen ſo formidable an Army or Fleet, were ſtruck with dread; and upon *Cæſar*'s Approach, ſurrendered to him; and the whole Province was ſubdued. And now, *Rome* had nothing more to ſubdue in *Spain*; this ſingle Campaign compleated the Conqueſt of it. *Cæſar* hereby gave the finiſhing Stroke to the Work the *Scipio's* had begun; and his Heart was ſet on a *Triumph* and the *Conſulſhip*. Nevertheleſs, he did not return to *Rome*, till he had ſettled the Affairs of his Province. He adminiſtred Juſtice, and eſtabliſhed good Laws there, and ſettled a good Correſpondence between the Cities and the Countries. But the wiſeſt Regulation he made, was that whereby he put a ſtop to the Fury of the Creditors againſt their Debtors. He ordered, That two thirds of the Incomes of the Debtors ſhould belong to their Creditors, till ſuch Time as all their Debts were paid. All *Further Spain* returned their Governor their grateful Praiſes, and lamented his Departure.

§. VII. The Time appointed for the great Elections drew nigh, when *Cæſar* appeared in *Italy*. His Heart was ſet on a *Triumph* and the *Conſulate*, but chiefly on the latter, as a ſurer Means to bring him to his Aim, than the Pomp of a tranſient Proceſſion. However, he hoped to obtain firſt one, and then the other; and according to the Cuſtom of Generals, who demanded a *Triumph*, he halted in the Suburbs of *Rome*. There he conſidered, That if he did not go into the City, his Sollicitations for the *Conſulate* would be the leſs effectual; and remembering, That any abſent *Citizen* was forbidden by an expreſs Law to be ranked among the Candidates, this embarraſſed him. He ſeemed reduced to this Dilemma; That he muſt either lay aſide the Thoughts of a *Triumph*, by leaving the Suburbs, and going into the City to make his Intereſt; or elſe give up the *Conſulſhip*, by obſerving the Forms preſcribed in order to a *Triumph*. He therefore petitioned the Senate, either to give him leave to enter *Rome* without prejudice to his Pretenſions to a *Triumph*, or elſe to permit him to be elected to the *Conſulate* as abſent, and without appearing at the Aſſemblies. The Affair was debated in the Senate, and many of the *Fathers* inclined to grant any Favour to a Conqueror, who came loaded with Riches for the publick Treaſury. But *Cato* would not conſent to have the old Cuſtoms aboliſhed. He oppoſed the Privilege which was going to be granted to *Cæſar*; and tho' *Cæſar*'s Friends preſſed hard for it, he ſtarted ſo many Difficulties, that he got the Determination poſtponed to the very Day, when the Candidates for the *Conſulſhip* were to appear before the People. So that *Cæſar* was obliged to chooſe which he would renounce; and he gave up the leſſer, for the ſake of the greater Good, entered the City, and made [17] his Intereſt.

Plut. in Cæſare.

It would indeed have been the greateſt Mortification to him, to have failed of the *Conſulſhip*, after he had given up his *Triumph*; and he therefore left nothing unattempted, in order to ſucceed. His Management on this Occaſion, was the Maſterpiece of his Policy, and the chief Cauſe of his future Grandeur. We aſcribe to it the Origin of the famous *Triumvirate*, which cauſed the Ruin of the Republick, and placed a Monarch at the Head of the *Roman* Empire. Indeed, it is probable, that he himſelf, who was the Author of it, did not foreſee all the Conſequences that followed upon it. But this at leaſt, is certain, That *Cæſar* had it already in his View to make himſelf abſolute, when he united himſelf with *Craſſus* and *Pompey*; and That the latter were Dupes to him, and made uſe of by him, to promote his

16 Now *Braganza*, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Portugal*.

17 *Cæſar* had brought conſiderable Sums from his Government, and employed them to the Purpoſes of his Ambition. By his Liberalities he gained himſelf new Creatures, who ever after followed his Fo tune.

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Plut. in Cæſare & in Craſſo.
Dio Caſſ. L. 37.
App. Bell. Civ. L. 2.
Sueton.

ambitious Views. This is a Point of Hiſtory which deſerves our attention, as being the moſt fatal Epocha of the Republick. This was the Foundation of all the Intrigues, and all the Wars that followed, and changed the Republick into a Monarchy. We will therefore endeavour clearly to ſtate this great Event, and ſet it in a full Light.

§. VIII. The two *Citizens* that made the greateſt Figure in *Rome* were, without diſpute, *Pompey* and *Craſſus*. One had acquired himſelf the greateſt ſhare of Glory by his Conqueſts; the other had got himſelf more Friends, and a more general Intereſt, by his great Wealth, Eloquence, and conſtant Reſidence in *Rome*. *Pompey*'s moſt powerful Adverſary was *Craſſus*; and *Craſſus* was not ſo jealous of any other as of *Pompey*. Their Rivalſhip appeared almoſt as ſoon as they began to canvaſs for publick Honours. Tho' *Pompey* had obtained more *Triumphs*, *Craſſus* had at leaſt ſignalized himſelf by the Defeat of *Spartacus*. So that all Things conſidered, they ſeemed to be much upon a level. Indeed, *Pompey*'s Intereſt, who had been more lately victorious, would have ſwallowed up that of *Craſſus*, if he, and *Lucullus*, and *Cato*, had not taken care to leſſen it. But upon the whole, it was not eaſy to determine, which of them had moſt Intereſt, or moſt Merit, when *Cæſar* ſtood for the *Conſulſhip*. *Cæſar* therefore plainly ſaw, That he never could obtain the *Faſces*, if he did not gain one or other of them to his Intereſt; but the difficulty was, which to chooſe. If he cloſed in with *Pompey*, he ſhould be in danger of an Oppoſition from *Craſſus*'s Friends; and if he openly joined *Craſſus*, he ſhould have all the *Pompeian* Party againſt him. He therefore undertook to reconcile theſe claſhing Intereſts, and to enter into ſuch an Union with both, as would make them all three moſt powerful in the Republick. Not that his Views were bounded even there. He hoped, That after they were all become Sovereigns in *Rome*, either Diſcord or Death would rid him of one of them; and That by Time and Artifice he ſhould get the aſcendant, and become ſole Maſter.

With theſe Views, which were not chimerical, *Cæſar* employed all his Intereſt to reconcile *Craſſus* and *Pompey*; and as ſoon as he had propoſed to them a *Triumvirate*, which would lodge all the Authority of the Senate and People in the Three, they begun to entertain Thoughts of a Reconciliation. *Pompey* would willingly have reigned alone; but he found great Obſtacles in his Way. The Act for the Diſtribution of the Lands among his Soldiers, had not yet been paſſed by the Aſſembly of the People; and the Senate ſtill refuſed to approve all the Acts of his Government in *Aſia*, without Enquiry. *Craſſus*, on the other hand, had been the firſt Man in *Rome*, during *Pompey*'s Abſence; but ſince the Return of that General, his Court was much leſſened, and the Favour of the People to him abated. Beſides, he loved Power, which he could not obtain, without being reconciled to *Pompey*. Their Miſunderſtanding was prejudicial to the ambitious Views of both; whereas, by their Union, it was eaſy for them to become Sovereigns in *Rome*, and Maſters of the World. As to *Cæſar*, tho' his Glory was yet but riſing, and his Intereſt but half formed, there was no *Roman* of his Age who promiſed ſo much; and his great Talents for War as well as Intrigue and Buſineſs were ſuch, as might make him formidable to the Aſſociation if not admitted into it, and very uſeful if he was. All theſe Conſiderations determined *Pompey* and *Craſſus* to enter into Friendſhip with each other; and *Cæſar* was the Mediator between them. In order to make their Confederacy the more indiſſoluble, they ſwore by all that was moſt Sacred in their Religion, *That they would mutually aſſiſt each other in their Enterprizes; and That they would neither form nor execute any, without the unanimous Conſent of all the three.* The Publick were long Strangers to the Myſteries of this new Cabal. Nothing more appeared to them, than the Reconciliation of *Pompey* and *Craſſus*; and *Cæſar* was congratulated by all Ranks of Men, on having been the ſucceſsful Mediator of it. *Cato* alone had ſome Preſentiments of the Miſeries that would follow from this Aſſociation of three ambitious Men; and he openly ſaid, *They are our Maſters! Rome has loſt her Liberty!* *M.*[18] *Varro* indeed afterwards looked on the *Triumvirate* as a three-

18 This was that *Terentius Varro*, who was juſtly eſteemed as the moſt Learned of the *Romans*, and whoſe vaſt Learning *Cicero* boaſts of in his *Academical Queſtions*. He was a Grammarian, Philoſopher,

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a three-headed Monſter, and wrote a Satyr upon it, entitled *Tricarenus*. But nevertheleſs, this unfortunate Aſſociation ſubſiſted till the Death of *Craſſus*, and was followed by the entire Deſtruction of the Republick.

§. IX. *Cæſar* reaped the firſt Fruits of the Authority he had acquired, by his League with *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, in the good Reaſon he ſoon had to depend on the *Conſulate* through their Aſſiſtance. The new *Triumvir* had but two Competitors; one the famous [19] *Luceius*, a Man of great Learning and a celebrated Hiſtoriographer; the other, *M. Calpurnius* [20] *Luceius*, a zealous Republican, but whoſe ſole Merit was that of being wholly devoted to the *Senatorial* Party; and he reſolved to defeat *Bibulus*, and have *Luceius* for his Collegue. In order to this, he, with his uſual Artifice, addreſſed himſelf to *Bibulus*, in this manner. *You are rich, and I have Intereſt. Let us join our Forces, and act in Concert. Do you promiſe the Commons a great Sum of Money, if they elect us; and I will ſet all my Friends at work, to procure our joint Succeſs.* Accordingly the Terms were accepted, but the Secret took Air. *Bibulus* was informed, That they had agreed to exclude him, and That the Scheme was, to purchaſe the Suffrages of the People. Upon this News, he conſulted his Friends, and *Cato* among the reſt, about the Means of defeating this Conſpiracy; and all agreed, That *Cæſar*'s Point in view in chooſing *Luceius* for his Collegue, was, that he might be at Liberty to eſtabliſh the Authority of the *Triumvirate*. A Scholar, who was wholly bent on his Studies, was ſuch a Perſon as *Cæſar* wanted, to leave him to reign alone: And the moſt zealous Republicans declared for counterplotting *Luceius* in his own way, by promiſing the Commons more Money than he had done. *Cato* himſelf was not ſcrupulous of breaking through all the *Plebiſcita* which forbad buying Suffrages. The rigid *Stoick* was of Opinion, That the true Intereſt of the Republick was to be regarded before its Laws; and That even *they* were to give way,

ſopher, Hiſtorian, and Aſtronomer, and was thought to have written above 500 Volumes on different Subjects. His Books entitled, *The Antiquities of Rome and Italy*, *The Origin of Dramatick Pieces*; Thoſe he wrote on Religion; His *Panegyricks and Pictures of great Men*, *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Trojan Families which followed Æneas into Italy*, his *Dictionary of the Latin Tongue*, addreſſed to his Friend *Cicero*, his *Hiſtorical Annals concerning the Manners and Government of the Roman People*, which was dedicated to *T. Pomponius Atticus*, and laſtly, his *Treatiſes on a Country Life*, are but the leaſt Part of his Works. Whether the ſatyrical Hiſtory of the *Triple Alliance* between *Cæſar*, *Pompey*, and *Craſſus* was publiſhed during the Life of the Author, is uncertain. The very Title of it *Tricipitina*, or *Tricarenus*, ſhewed that it related to a Society as dangerous to the Republick, as a *Three-headed-Monſter*. *Varro* at firſt purſued the ſame Road to publick Honours, which the *Terentii* his Anceſtors had trod before him. He was Lieutenant General in *Spain* and *Aſia* under *Pompey*, with whom he contracted a very ſtrict Friendſhip, and afterwards was promoted to the *Ædileſhip*: But then he ſet bounds to his Ambition. A Life of Hurry was not agreeable to a learned Man, whoſe Love of Letters was continually recalling him to the more quiet Employments of his Study. The Chronologiſts fix the Birth of this illuſtrious *Roman* to the Year of *Rome* 638, and his Death to the 726*th*; ſo that he muſt have died in the 88*th* Year of his Age.

We muſt take care not to confound him with one *Publius Terentius Varro*, ſurnamed *Atacinus*, becauſe he was a Native of a *Canton* in *Languedoc*, which is bounded by the little River *Aude*, called *Atax* by the *Latins*; and from thence the neighbouring People were called *Atacini*. *Horace* mentions this *Terentius* in ſuch a manner, as ſhews that the Satyrs which appeared at *Rome* under his Name, met with but very little Succeſs. Nevertheleſs, he gained ſome Reputation by ſeveral Pieces of Poetry. Among others, we find quoted a Poem on the Wars of *Julius Cæſar* in the two *Burgundies*; and another divided into four Books on *The Argonautick Expedition*. The latter was an imitation of *Apollonius*, who had written on the ſame Subject. This Author was cotemporary with *Salluſt* and *Julius Cæſar*.

19 If we may judge by *Cicero*'s Account of him, *Lucius Luceius Hirrus* was one of the moſt famous Hiſtorians of old *Rome*. Beſides the Hiſtory of the War of the Allies, he wrote that of *Cicero*'s *Conſulſhip*, at the Requeſt of the *Conſul*, who had himſelf already publiſhed one of his own in *Greek* and *Latin*. Tho' *Atticus* and ſeveral Men of Letters had wrote on the ſame Subject, it was ſtill more for the Honour of the *Roman* Orator, to have a Writer for his Panegyriſt, whoſe Merit was univerſally known. This *Cicero* himſelf ſays, *B.* 1, 2, and 5, of his *Epiſt. ad Familiares*. The *7th Letter* to *Atticus*, *B.* 1, tells us, That *Atticus* had ſeveral Quarrels with *Luceius*; but they were reconciled by the Mediation of *Cicero* their common Friend.

20 *Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus* was Collegue to *Julius Cæſar* both in the *Ædileſhip* and *Prætorſhip*; and from that Time their Enmities began to break out. Two Men of ſo very oppoſite Characters could not long agree together. *Bibulus* was imperious, and paſſionate even to madneſs. *Cæſar* was always Maſter of himſelf, and knew how to conceal his Reſentments under an Appearance of Civility, which diſconcerted all his Rivals. But we may perhaps find Reaſon to doubt of the Truth of this Character of the former, if we remember, that it is taken from the ſecond Book of the Civil War written by the latter. It is natural to ſuſpect the Teſtimony of an Enemy. Add to this, That *Bibulus* did the Republick good Service in his *Prætorſhip*, againſt the two *Marcelli*, Father and Son; who had cauſed an Inſurrection among the *Peligni*, in favour of *Catiline*.

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when the Welfare of the State required it. So that, it was reſolved, That *Bibulus* ſhould buy the Suffrages of *The Tribes*, and each Senator paid his Share towards raiſing the promiſed Sum. In ſhort, the Affair was ſo well conducted, That *Luceius* was diſappointed of his Expectation, and *Cæſar* and *Bibulus* were choſen *Conſuls* for the next Year.

During the ſix Months, between this Time and the Inauguration of *Cæſar* and *Bibulus*, Affairs at *Rome* took their uſual courſe. *P. Cornelius Lentulus* [21] *Spinther*, the *Prætor*, entertained the People according to Cuſtom, with *The* [22] *Apollinarian Games*, but with a Pomp not before known. The whole Theatre was covered with Linnen-Cloth, and the Spectators by that means, ſcreened from the Heat of the Sun. *Caius Murena* and *Terentius Varro*, the *Ædiles*, adorned the *Comitium* with one of the fineſt Pieces of Painting in the World. They had brought it from *Lacedæmon*, where it had been the Admiration of all *Greece*. Their greateſt Difficulty had been, to find out a Way to convey it to *Rome*; it being painted on Mortar laid on a Brick-Wall. But they had found Means ſo to caſe up the Wall it ſelf in Wood, that they brought it ſafe to the Capital. So that the *Romans* were not more delighted with the Painting, than ſurprized at the great Art uſed in taking the Wall from its firſt Foundations, bringing it to *Rome*, and there erecting it upon new ones with ſuch Care, that there appeared not the leaſt crack in it. What then are we to think of the Magnificence of this Capital of the World? All the Curioſities in *European* and *Aſiatic Greece* were brought thither, not excepting even whole Buildings [23].

Plin. L. 19. c. 1.

Plin. L. 35. c. 14.

§. X. When *Cæſar* was returned to *Rome*, after his Conqueſts in *Spain*, the Republick had ſcarce any more Wars to carry on. The whole World ſeemed to be in Tranquillity. But there aroſe a Storm in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, which might have diſturbed the Provinces *Rome* poſſeſſed there. *Orgetorix*, a formidable Chief of the *Helvetii*, who was a kind of Sovereign in his own Country, not content with giving Law there, reſolved to make War with the reſt of *Celtic Gaul*, and conquer it all. The Bounds of his State were too narrow to ſatisfy his Ambition. *Helvetia* [24], which was bounded on one Side by the *Rhine*, on another by Mount *Jura* towards *Franche-Comte*, and on a third by the *Rhone* and the Lake [25] *Lemanus*, was 140 Miles long and 80 broad, and contained a great Number of warlike Men, who were inured to labour. Theſe *Orgetorix* reſolved to employ, in making himſelf a great Kingdom in [26] *Celtica*; and made great Preparations for it. In the firſt place, he engaged *Caſticus*, one of the chief Lords of the [27] *Sequani*, to uſurp a ſovereign Authority in his Canton, and ſhake off the Alliance of the *Romans*. By this means, he hoped eaſily to obtain leave of his new Friend, to march his Troops through his

Cæſ. Com. B. Gall. L. 1. c. 7.

21 *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther* had been *Curule Ædile* with *Lucius Julius Cæſar*, in *Cicero's Conſulſhip*. Tho' related by Blood to *Lentulus Sura*, a furious Partizan of *Catiline*, he was one of the moſt zealous Defenders of his Country againſt the Attempts of the Conſpirators. To the Surname of *Lentulus*, was added that of *Spinther*, becauſe he was like a Comedian of that Name. *Cicero*, in great Civility, never calls him by this borrowed Surname, which nevertheleſs paſſed down to his Deſcendants. People could ſcarce help imagining, ſays *Valerius Maximus*, That they ſaw *Lentulus* and *Metellus* on the Stage, whenever *Spinther* and *Pamphilus* appeared; one of whom was an Actor of the ſecond Claſs, and the other of the third. The latter was exactly like *Metellus*, who would likewiſe have had the Surname of his Likeneſs, if he had not inherited that of *Nepos* from his Anceſtors.

22 See Vol. 3. p. 268. Note 4.

23 Every *Ædile* had, for a long Time, endeavoured to ſurpaſs his Predeceſſor in the Magnificence of his *Games*, and the Pomp of his publick Feaſts. In the Year 690, *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, who was then *Ædile*, was at a great Expence in gilding all the Decorations of the Theatre with Silver; and *Pliny the Naturaliſt* tells us, That the publick *Games* with which he entertained the People, were celebrated with more Pomp than had ever been ſeen. *Cicero* alſo, *De Offic. B.* 3, ſays, That *Lentulus* had more Magnificence, and was at more Expence in his Year, than any that had gone before him, not excepting *Craſſus* and *Lucullus*. *Pliny* and *Solinus* obſerve, That in the Year of *Rome* 692, *Lucius Domitius Ænobarbus*, then *Curule Ædile*, firſt entertained the People with a Fight in the *Circus*, between 100 *Numidians*, and 100 *Æthiopians*, who were inſtructed in this Exerciſe.

24 *Helvetia*, in *Cæſar's* Time, contained only the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Appenzel*, *Schaffhauſen Rhintal*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Schwitz*, *Uri*, *Friburg*, *Lucern*, *Bern*, *Underwald*, the County of *Neufchattel*, and the *Pais Roman*. See Vol. 5.

25 Now the *Lake of Lauſanne*, or the *Lake of Geneva*.

26 We have fixed the Bounds of *Celtic*, *Belgic*, *Aquitanic*, and *Narbonne*, *Gaul*, Vol. 2.

27 The Country of the *Sequani* then comprehended *Franche-Comte*, and the Countries of *Montbelliard* and *Ferrette*, or rather, all the Country that reaches from the Canton of *Baſle* to the Neighbourhood of *Strasburgh*.

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Country into the Heart of *Gaul*. He alſo attempted to draw off the [28] *Ædui*, who had always been firm Friends to *Rome*. To this end, he married his Daughter to *Dumnorix* a rich private Subject in the *Æduan* Republick, and perſuaded him to uſurp the ſupreme Power there. After theſe uſeful Negotiations, he applied himſelf more directly to his deſigned Expedition, raiſed Troops, amaſſed great Quantities of Arms, and got together all the Chariots and Beaſts of Burden that he could: And then, the *Helvetic* Body awoke out of that Lethargy, into which this ambitious Leader had thrown them. They perceived, that his Deſign was to enſlave them, and the reſt of the *Gauls*; and they cited him to appear before the Judges of his Country, and put him in Irons, till his Trial. If he had been found Guilty, he would have been condemned to be burnt. In the mean time, his Friends made an Inſurrection, and aſſembled to the Number of 10000 Men. So that a Civil War was juſt ready to break out, when *Orgetorix* died ſo ſuddenly, that he was ſuſpected of putting an end to his own Life by Poiſon.

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However, the Death of *Orgetorix* did not fruſtrate the Deſign the *Helvetii* had formed of entering into *Gaul*, and ſettling there. In order to determine the Inhabitants to leave their Country, the Magiſtrates ordered 12 Cities, 400 Villages, and moſt of the Houſes diſperſed about the Country to be burnt; and directed no more than three Months Proviſions to be got ready for their formidable Army. Not that the *Helvetii* only were concerned in this Tranſmigration; the [29] *Rauraci*, [30] *Tulingi*, [31] *Latobrigi*, and ſome of the [32] *Boii*, who had formerly come from *Gaul*, and ſettled beyond the *Rhine*, in the Country of the [33] *Norici*, all joined with the *Helvetic* Nation. So that a cloud of *Barbarians* were gathering together beyond the *Alpes*, and the *Tranſalpine Provinces* which were ſubject to *Rome*, had Reaſon to dread the Storm.

§. XI. Such was the Situation of *Gaul*, when *C. Julius Cæſar*, and *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* took poſſeſſion of the *Conſulate*, on the firſt Day of *January*. *Cæſar* was delighted to hear that *Celtic Gaul* offered him freſh Laurels; and his Joy increaſed at the News which was brought to *Rome*, That the *Helvetii* would be above a Year more in preparing for their Expedition, and had appointed their general Rendezvous to be on the Banks of the *Rhone*, on *the fifth of the Calends of April*, in the Year of *Rome* 695. This Delay gave him Hopes, of being able to govern *Rome* his whole Year, of obtaining *Gaul* for his Province afterwards, and of making himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Republick and Monarch of the World, by the Subjection of the *Gauls*.

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With theſe Views, *Cæſar* began his *Conſulate*, or rather his Reign. For his late Union with *Craſſus* and *Pompey* filled him with Confidence, and he governed *Rome* like a Sovereign. In his firſt Steps indeed, there appeared great Moderation. He ſeemed to have nothing in view, but to re-eſtabliſh Order, and promote the publick Good. No Man ever purſued his Points with more Skill, or better underſtood the

28 The *Ædui* poſſeſſed that Part of *Gaul* which is now the Biſhoprick of *Autun*, which was the Capital of that Nation, the Dioceſes of *Nevers* and *Chalons-upon-Soane*, and partly that of *Maçon*. Several of the neighbouring Nations were in Alliance with them, or ſubject to them. The *Ædui*, before their Alliance with the *Romans*, were thought to have the greateſt Authority of any People among the *Gauls*; and by their inviolable Attachment to the Republick, they merited the Appellation of *The Brethren of the Roman People*. *Cicero* ſpeaks of them in this manner, in his 19*th Letter* of the *Firſt Book* to his Friend *Atticus*, concerning the Motions that began to be made in the *Gauls*. *A War*, ſays he, *is already begun with our* Brethren *the* Ædui. *The* Sequani *have been beaten, and we have certain Information, That the* Helvetians *have taken up Arms, and made Incurſions into our Province.* The Accounts which had been brought to *Rome* of this, about the End of the Year 693, had obliged the Senate to ſend Ambaſſadors to hinder the chief Cities of the *Gauls* from joining the *Helvetians*. *Cicero* likewiſe tells us, That the Names of theſe Ambaſſadors were drawn by Lot; and adds, That his came firſt, and *Pompey*'s after it. *But*, ſays he, *the Senate would not ſuffer either him or me to leave* Rome. *They plainly think us both Pledges of the publick Safety.* In the ſame *Letter* we are told, That *Tranſalpine Gaul* fell to *Metellus Celer*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 693. Nevertheleſs, theſe Troubles, the Conſequences of which the Senate feared, were for ſome Time appeaſed, to the great Mortification of *Metellus*, who paſſionately deſired ſo fine an Opportunity of meriting a *Triumph*, as *Cicero* obſerves in the next Letter.

29 The *Raurati* inhabited the Canton of *Baſle*, which was not at that Time a Part of the *Helvetick* Body.

30 The *Tulingi* poſſeſſed the Country of *Stulingen*, and Part of the Country of the *Griſons*.

31 To the ancient *Latobrigi* belonged the Territory of *Lauſanne*, and *The Upper Valais*.

32 See Vol. 2. of the Origin of the *Boii*, and of their Tranſmigration and Settlements in *Italy* and *Germany*.

33 See our Account of the *Norici*, Vol. 5.

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Sueton. in Cæſare.

Art of Diſſimulation, in order to conceal his Deſigns from the Publick. His Words and Actions were ſuch, as ſeemed to ſhew him equally zealous for the Intereſts of the Senate, and thoſe of the People. He was the firſt who made a Journal of all the *Senatus-Conſulta*, and *Plebiſcita*; that is, of all the Decrees that were made either by the Senate, or the Commons. Theſe Journals were multiplied, and diſperſed in all the *Roman Provinces*, and Camps. *Cæſar* alſo revived the old Cuſtom, of not appearing in Publick without a Guard, even in the ſix Months when his Collegue had the *Conſular Faſces*. He always ordered an Officer to walk before him to diſperſe the Crowd, and was followed by twelve *Lictors*. Nor did the Republick take Offence at theſe Marks of Diſtinction. She ſuffered him to aſſume them, without any Complaints, being well pleaſed with the Moderation he ſhewed, with Regard to *Bibulus*. The latter had Reaſon to take it for granted, that their Adminiſtration would not be peaceable, and uſed all Means to increaſe the Number of his Friends, to ſtrengthen himſelf in caſe of a Breach. Whereas *Cæſar* on the other hand, endeavoured to remove his Fears, made him many Proteſtations of a ſincere Friendſhip; and whilſt he was underhand ſtrengthening himſelf with all the Friends he could procure, drew his Collegue into a falſe Security.

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 3.

Dio. L. 38.

Plut. in Cæſare.

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

But this ſeeming Tranquillity did not laſt long. *Cæſar* was too ambitious to ſuffer his *Conſular* Year to paſs over without laying the Foundations of that ſovereign Power, of which he had already formed the Plan. He was very ſenſible, that he had leſs Influence over the Senators, than the other Orders in the Republick; and after he had endeavoured to gain them, he applied himſelf ſucceſſively, to procure the Affections of the People and of the *Roman Knights*. Of late Years, the Magiſtrates, who were too fond of Popularity, had propoſed Laws for the Diſtribution of Lands among indigent *Citizens*. Ever ſince the Time of the *Gracchi*, this ſingle Point had often embroiled the Nobility with the *Plebeians*. And *Cæſar* alſo attempted the ſame Thing, but with a Prudence worthy of himſelf. The *Tribunes of the People* only had hitherto propoſed theſe Edicts, becauſe they tended to promote the Intereſt of the Populace to the Diſadvantage of the *Patricians*. But *Cæſar*, tho' a *Conſul*, overlooked the Regards he ought to have had for the Senate, and was wholly intent on gaining the Affections of the Multitude. Indeed *Pompey* ſeems to have ſuggeſted the Thought to him; and the Enterprize ſeems to have been the joint Reſolve of the *Triumviri*. The Reader remembers, That *Pompey* had ſhewn a great Deſire to have Lands given in Property to the Soldiers who had conquered under him: And *Cæſar* more readily complied with the Deſires of his new Friend, becauſe he found his own Account in it. He drew up the Law he was to propoſe to the People in ſuch a manner, that it appeared unexceptionable to the Senate themſelves; and when he read it to the *Conſcript Fathers*, he proteſted that he would not offer it to the aſſembled People, till *they* had firſt given their Conſent to it.

§. XII. Indeed, nothing could be more equitable than *Cæſar*'s Law, conſidered in all Lights. In the firſt place, it demanded only Bread, and an Habitation in the Country, for that Multitude of People and old Soldiers, who were grown to be almoſt numberleſs in *Rome*. 2dly, It did not require the rich to give up their Eſtates to the poor. On the contrary, it procured the Patrons new Clients. 3dly, It obliged no body to ſell their Lands to the Publick at a low Price, in order to their being diſtributed among the indigent. Every one might demand the Sums, already ſettled, for the Purchaſe of the Eſtates of the proſcribed. 4thly, Some Lands in *Campania* which were more fruitful than ordinary, were excepted out of the Diſtribution, and ſtill reſerved to the publick Treaſury [34]. 5thly, There were already ſufficient Funds provided for the Purchaſes that were to be made in favour of the poor. *Pompey* had ſo much enriched the publick Treaſury with the Spoils of *Aſia*, that it could eaſily furniſh the Sums wanted. And 6thly, *Cæſar* did not propoſe that the Diſtribution of theſe Bounties ſhould be made by a few of his own Friends, but by 20 Commiſſioners, all choſen out of the old Magiſtrates, and Men of unſpotted Reputations. Nor did the *Conſul* make himſelf one of them, leſt he ſhould be ſuſpected of having a view to his own Credit in it.

34. In a Word, the whole Law amounted only to this, That ſome Lands in *Campania* ſhould be diſtributed among the poor Soldiers, and to 20000 of ſuch *Citizens*, as had at leaſt three Children.

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Cæſar read the Law, which he had ſo wiſely drawn up, and which gave ſo little Offence, in full Senate; and it was allowed to be in it ſelf an exceeding good one. But the *Conſcript Fathers* ſaw through the Deſigns of the *Legiſlator*. Every one concluded within himſelf, That the *Conſul*'s Aim, was, to turn the Bounties of the Publick to his own private Advantage; to purchaſe the Affections of the People at the Expence of the publick Treaſury; to enable himſelf by this Means, the more effectually to gain all he deſired in the *Comitium*; and in a Word, to ſecure to himſelf the Populace, in order thereby to oppreſs the Senate. Theſe were the general Sentiments of all the *Fathers*; but all were very careful not to divulge them. They commended the Law, but demanded Time to examine it. They delayed giving their Aſſent juridically to it from Day to Day, till *Cæſar* complained of theſe Delays; and then *Cato* openly declared himſelf. He ſaid, he did not diſapprove of the Diſtribution of the Lands to the poor *Citizens* as propoſed, but feared the Conſequences of it. This too free Declaration of a Senator of great Diſtinction, piqued *Cæſar*; and in a tranſport of Rage, or perhaps on purpoſe to get *Cato* condemned, if he ſhould appeal from him to the People, the *Conſul* ordered his *Lictors* to carry him to Priſon. The intrepid Philoſopher ſuffered himſelf to be carried thither, without ſaying one Word; and immediately a good Number of the Senators roſe from their Seats and followed him. Among them was *M. Petreius*, whom the *Conſul* would have ſtopped with his Reproaches, and thereby drew upon himſelf a very ſevere Reply. *Why*, ſaid the *Conſul*, *do you leave the Aſſembly? Becauſe*, replied *Petreius* with warmth, *I had rather go to Priſon with* Cato, *than continue in the Senate with you.* And this Anſwer made ſo ſtrong an Impreſſion on the *Conſul*, that he privately ordered one of *The Tribunes*, to deliver *Cato* out of the Hands of his *Lictors*.

§. XIII. In the mean time, *Cæſar* was only the more impatient to get his Law immediately paſſed; and he gave the Senate to underſtand, That ſince they refuſed to give their Aſſent to it, he had nothing to do, but to have recourſe to the Aſſemblies of the People. After he had called the Gods to witneſs, That he was driven by force to this Extremity, he preſſed all his Friends to follow him, to ſupport him in the *Comitium*. As ſoon as he appeared in the *Roſtra*, in order to publiſh his Law, he firſt aſked his Collegue *Bibulus*, if he had any Fault to find with it. To which *Bibulus* anſwered, *None; but I will ſuffer no Innovations.* As ſoon as he had ſaid this, *Cæſar* intreated the Aſſembly, to aſſiſt him in prevailing on his Collegue to change his Mind; and the People deſired *Bibulus*'s Conſent, with great Clamours. But he was inexorable; and declared, he would never ſuffer *Cæſar*'s Edict to paſs in his Year. However, the Law-giver was not ſurprized at his Collegue's Refuſal; and afterwards applied himſelf to no more of the Magiſtrates for their Conſent, but only to *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, who were private Perſons. It is eaſy to imagine, that two Men of his own Cabal would ſpeak the ſame Language as *Cæſar*. *Pompey* in particular, whoſe Pretenſions were favoured by the Law, ſaid, That it was but juſt, that a Part of the immenſe Riches which he had brought from the Eaſt, ſhould be applied to eaſe the Wants of the People; and then he read the Law, Article by Article, with a loud Voice, and declared his Approbation of them all. Upon this *Cæſar* aſked him, whether he would ſupport his Motion with all his Power, if there ſhould be occaſion, againſt all the Enemies of the People, who pretended to oppoſe it? And *Pompey* anſwered, *If they* [35] *attack you with their Swords, I will reſiſt them with Sword and Buckler.* This was thought a very [37] warm Reply, but *Craſſus* approved of it; and by the Suffrages of the two moſt powerful Lords in *Rome*, many of thoſe who had ſeemed to oppoſe the Law, were brought over, and the Succeſs of it was no longer to be doubted.

All that remained was, to get it paſſed in the *Great Comitia*. *Bibulus* perſiſted as warmly as ever in his Oppoſition, and joining with a few of the *Tribunes of the People*, uſed all poſſible Means to hinder the *Tribes* from aſſembling. In order to

35 The Senators in vain came to *Pompey* to ſet him againſt the Law propoſed by *Cæſar*. He had no Regard to their Remonſtrances, but piqued himſelf, upon ſtanding firm to his firſt Engagements.

36 *Pompey*, by this raſh Anſwer, which was ſo contrary to his true Intereſt, made himſelf hated by the Senate ever after; and at the ſame Time, got no more Credit among the People, who thought themſelves indebted to *Cæſar* only, for this beneficial Law.

this,

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this, he declared, That all the Days of the remaining Part of his *Conſular* Year, ſhould be [37] *Feriæ*. This was putting an Interdict on the juridical Aſſemblies of the People for a great while together, and was, no doubt, an extraordinary Prohibition. *Cæſar* therefore took no notice of it, but ordered the *Tribes* to aſſemble on a Day appointed. When the Time came, crowds of People both of the City and the Country came to the *Forum*, which *Cæſar* had taken care to inveſt with his own Creatures by break of Day: So that the Aſſembly was already formed, and the *Legiſlator*, ſupported by the Intereſt of *Pompey* [38] and *Craſſus*, was beginning to harangue the People, near the Temple of *Caſtor*, when *Bibulus* appeared. He was attended by a conſiderable Guard, who made way for him through the Crowd, and he mounted the *Roſtra* in his turn. But the People would never have ſuffered him to have paſſed, if they had not thought him of his Collegue's Opinion; and when they heard him declaim with great Vehemence againſt *Cæſar*'s Law, they loſt all Regard for his Dignity as *Conſul*. They threw a Baſket of Ordure upon his Head, drove him down from the *Roſtra* with precipitation, his *Lictors* were ill uſed, their *Faſces* broken, and the *Tribunes* of his Party received Blows. After this, all was quiet, the *Tribes* entered into the Encloſure, and the Law was paſſed. Nor were the Attempts of *Bibulus* to prevail on the *Conſcript Fathers* to diſannul it more [39] effectual. They were afraid of *Cæſar* and his Faction; and durſt not reject his Edict.

§ XIV. Hitherto there had been only ſome Suſpicions entertained of the private Confederacy between *Pompey*, *Cæſar*, and *Craſſus*; but now there appeared ſuch a Proof of it, as put it paſt doubt. *Cæſar* had a Daughter, who was endowed with

37 We have obſerved Vol. 1. That the *Feriæ* were wholly appropriated to the Worſhip of the Gods. On theſe Days which were conſecrated by Religion, it was not lawful to aſſemble either the Senate or the *Comitia*. The People were likewiſe then obliged to put a ſtop to their Law-ſuits, that they might attend their Sacrifices with the more Freedom and Recollection. See Vol 1 & 2, of the differences of the Days obſerved by the *Romans*.

38 *Cicero*, in his 9*th Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 2, complains bitterly of *Pompey's* connivance with *Cæſar*, in getting the *Agrarian* Law paſſed. At the ſame Time he accuſes the *Legiſlator* himſelf, of conducting this Affair without any Regard to ſeveral Regulations long eſtabliſhed by Authority. According to the received and eſtabliſhed Cuſtoms of the Republick, no Law could be propoſed in the *Comitia*, till after all the Articles of it had been written on a *Tablet*, and publickly expoſed to the View of all the *Citizens* in the *Forum* for the ſpace of 27 Days, as we have obſerved in the ſecond Volume, concerning the Forms requiſite for the authentick paſſing of a Law. Nevertheleſs *Cæſar* omitted this. Beſides, by a Decree paſſed by *Licinius Murena*, *Conſul* in the Year 691, and confirmed by all the Orders of Men in the State, the Author of any Law was expreſly forbidden naming any of his Relations to be Commiſſioners for putting it in Execution. But *Cæſar* was ſo far from complying with this Decree which had the Force of a Law, that he committed the Diſtribution of the Lands in *Campania*, to *Atius Balbus* his Brother-in-Law. And laſtly, it had been always looked upon as a ſacred Law, That no Deliberation ſhould be held in the *Comitia* on any Affair, if any of the *Curule* Magiſtrates obſerved the Flight of Birds on the Day appointed for the Aſſembly. But *Cæſar* proceeded without ſcruple, tho' his Collegue *Bibulus* had declared he would conſult the *Auſpices*. After this, *Cicero* inſiſts on the Injury that the Diſtribution of the Lands in *Campania* would infallibly do the Republick. *A Year ago*, ſays he, *the* Prætor Metellus *ſuppreſſed by a Law the Cuſtoms ſettled in* Italy, *and at* Rome, *on Merchandiſes imported. If the richeſt Parts of the Demeſnes of the State are likewiſe to be alienated in favour of the Populace, the Republick will have no Fund left for any preſſing Occaſion, but the Twentieths paid at the Sale or Enfranchiſement of Slaves.* The Buyer and the Patron paid this ſum to the publick Treaſury, in proportion to the Price which every Slave who was ſold again or enfranchiſed, had coſt. *There wants nothing*, adds *Cicero*, *but an Harangue from ſome factious* Tribune, *ſupported by the Applauſes of the Multitude, to aboliſh this Tax likewiſe.*

39 According to *Appian*, *Bibulus* ſtruck with ſurprize, ſtood for ſome Time motionleſs, in the midſt of the Mob which attacked him; and then, led by his Deſpair, and with Eyes ſparkling with Rage, came up to his Collegue, and with many Imprecations ſaid, *Either comply with my Remonſtrances, or lay me dead at thy Feet. My Death will at leaſt bring this Pleaſure with it, That I ſhall be conſcious of having defended my Country againſt the Enterprizes of a* Villain, *and That it will make thy Name execrable to Poſterity.* And indeed, *Bibulus* would have found the Death he ſought, if his Friends had not forced him out of the *Comitium*, and carried him to the neighbouring Temple of *Jupiter Stator*.

According to the ſame Hiſtorian, *Cato* acted much the ſame Part. He appeared in the *Comitium* with his uſual Intrepidity; and being robuſt and full of Vigour, he puſhed aſide the Crowd with his Arms, and without fearing *Cæſar*'s Guards, made himſelf a Way to the *Roſtra*. But when he was juſt ready to mount, and exhort the People to reject the Law, he was carried off by a Company of Soldiers who forced him to retire. Soon after, he returned by another Way to the Place from whence he had been driven, bitterly reproached *Cæſar*, and was going to brave him on his own Tribunal. This Boldneſs cauſed a general Diſturbance in the Aſſembly, and the Soldiers ran together, ſeized *Cato*, and dragged him out of the *Comitium*. Thus was he compelled to give way to Force; but he ſtill kept his Eyes furiouſly fixed on the *Legiſlator*, and vented his Rage, by the moſt horrible Curſes, as long as he continued to be in his ſight.

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all Perfections of Mind and Body, and whoſe Conduct was more lovely than her Perſon. *Julia* was deemed a Prodigy of Virtue, in an Age, when there remained ſcarce any Footſteps of their ancient Modeſty, among the *Romans*. Her Father had promiſed her to *Servilius Cæpio*, who had done him great Service in his late Diſputes with *Bibulus*. But his Engagements with the *Triumvirate*, and ſome other Motives of Intereſt of greater Importance, led him to prefer *Pompey* to *Cæpio*. *Pompey* married *Julia*; and *Cæſar*, by means of his Daughter, gained an abſolute aſcendant over the Mind of his Son-in-Law. The new Bridegroom ſaw nothing but with his Wife's Eyes; and *Julia* was implicitly obedient to the Will of her Father. So that *Pompey*'s affection for his Wife, made him *Cæſar*'s Slave, without his perceiving it. Hence the Superiority that the Father-in-Law acquired, even in the *Triumvirate* it ſelf. *Cæſar* may juſtly be ſaid, to have been abſolute Maſter of *Rome* from that Time. He governed *Pompey* as he pleaſed, and *Craſſus* was obliged to acquieſce in whatever was their joint Will and Pleaſure. Such were the firſt Artifices that *Cæſar* made uſe of, to raiſe himſelf to the Monarchy of the World. His Conduct was uniform, and he was ſtill intent on purſuing his main Point, ſometimes by Addreſs, and ſometimes by open Force. In ſhort, when we ſhall ſee him raiſed to the Grandeur he deſired, we ſhall ſtill be in doubt, whether it was his Policy or his Arms, that contributed moſt to his Advancement.

His chief Aim in his *Conſulſhip*, was to gain the Affections of all Orders of Men as much as poſſible, and to make thoſe tremble whom he could not gain. The People were all for him, ſince he had propoſed his Law for the Diſtribution of Lands. Nevertheleſs, the Execution of it was ſuſpended, till the Edict was enforced by the Senate. The People had already ſworn that they would make it irrevocable; and the Buſineſs was, to prevail on the Senators to give it the ſame Sanctions. The greateſt Part of them obeyed out of Fear; but three among others, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſteadineſs. One was that *Metellus Celer*, who was equal in Virtue to *Metellus Numidicus* his Grandfather; another was the famous *Cato*; and the third was one *M. Favonius*, the Friend and Imitator [40] of *Cato*. They inſiſted on rejecting the Law; and *Cæſar* ordered them to comply with the Majority of the *Conſcript Fathers*, under grievous Penalties. *Metellus* upon this [41] gave way; but *Cato* and *Favonius* ſtill continued inflexible. Inſomuch, that the *Fathers* were juſt ready to pronounce a Decree of Baniſhment againſt them, when *Cicero* undertook to perſuade *Cato*, whom the Tears of his Wife could not influence. To prevail on him to alter his Mind, was an Attempt worthy of the greateſt of Orators. The rigid Philoſopher looked on Baniſhment as nothing, and all Motives of Fear drawn from thence were vain. But *Cicero* told him, *That if* Cato *did not want* Rome, Rome *wanted* Cato; and this Reflection touched him. He thought himſelf neceſſary to the State, and granted that to the publick Good, which neither his own Intereſt, nor the Intreaties of his weeping Family, could extort from him. *Cato*, and *Favonius* after his Example, took the Oath required, and the Law was eſtabliſhed in full Force. To which we muſt add, That *Cæſar* had now extended his Law farther than he had at firſt propoſed. He comprehended in it, all the Lands [42] in *Campania*, and particularly thoſe of the *Stellates*, which were divided among 20000 Fathers of Families, who had all, at leaſt three Children each: *Suet. in Cæſare.*

40 Among the Senators who refuſed to paſs the Law, *Plutarch* mentions one *Marcus Gellius* who was the oldeſt of them all. In the Heat of the Debates he declared, That the Diſtribution of the Lands in *Campania* ſhould never be made while he lived. This *Gaſconade* from an old Man ready to drop into his Grave, led *Cicero* to ſay pleaſantly, *Let us wait then.* Gellius *does not ask a long Term.*

41 *Lucullus*, after the Example of *Cato* and *Favonius*, perſiſted in oppoſing the Law. But *Cæſar* intimidated him, with threatening to call him to an Account for the immenſe Riches he had brought from the Eaſt, and then he deſiſted. Nay, he was even ſeen in the Poſture of a Supplicant, embracing *Cæſar*'s Knees whoſe Enquiries he dreaded, and promiſing an entire Obedience to his Will.

42 *Appian* and *Dio Caſſius* ſay, That beſides the Lands in *Campania*, allotted to thoſe who had at leaſt three Children, others were diſtributed to a great Number of poor *Citizens*. But *Suetonius* and *Velleius Paterculus* confine the Diſtribution to *Campania*; and this is confirmed by *Cicero*, in his 16*th Letter* to *Atticus*, *B.* 1. *If all the great Hopes that have been raiſed*, ſays he, *by the* Agrarian Law, *are confined to the Lands in* Campania, *there will not be more than enough* for 5000 *Perſons*, *allowing each Perſon only ten Acres for his Subſiſtence.*

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§. XV. And now, this Victory over the Senate, and his Collegue, made *Cæſar* in a great meaſure abſolute in *Rome*. The Terror of his Name was as great in the City, as if he had been at the Head of an Army. So that *Bibulus* had nothing to do, but to retire. His Glory was eclipſed by that of his Collegue, and his Life it ſelf was not ſafe. [43] *Vatinius*, one of *The Tribunes of the People*, a worthleſs Man, but ſervilely devoted to *Cæſar*, had threatened to impriſon him, and had ſent an Officer to ſeize him. For fear therefore of Inſults and Death, *Cæſar*'s Collegue impriſoned himſelf in his own Houſe, and appeared no more in publick. He contented himſelf with employing his Emiſſaries to fix up Placarts, whereby he forbad the People to aſſemble on thoſe Days which he had made *Feriæ*. But his Perſon and Orders were ſunk into Contempt. During the eight Months he continued *Conſul*, his Name was never mentioned but in Ridicule. *Cæſar*'s Name only was put to Ordinances, and his omitted. Nay, the Matter was carried ſo far, that the current Year was diſtinguiſhed by *Cæſar*'s Name and Surname, and called *The Conſulſhip of Julius and Cæſar*. So that *Cæſar* was indeed a Sovereign in *Rome* from the Time of his *Conſulſhip*, and Maſter of the Republick before he was *Dictator*.

But after all, the abſolute Power he had gained, was only over the People. The Senate were very uneaſy at it, and only ſuffered it, in hopes of being delivered from it, as ſoon as his *Conſulſhip* ſhould be ended. He therefore extended his Views beyond the People, and formed a Deſign of bringing the *Roman Knights* likewiſe into his Party. They were a middle Order between Senate and People; formed themſelves into Companies, who farmed and collected the publick Revenues; and were rich and honourable enough, to keep the People in awe, and to make head againſt the Senators. And a favourable Opportunity offering for the *Conſul*'s Purpoſe, he embraced it. The Senate having conſiderably raiſed the publick Loans ſince the laſt Year, the *Knights* preſſed hard for an [44] Abatement; and *Cæſar*, by obliging them in this favourite Point, made them his for ever. Notwithſtanding the Oppoſitions of *Cato*, whom *Cæſar* always found in his Way, he got the Sums reduced to two Thirds. Thus by ſecuring to himſelf both the People and the *Knights*, he laid the Foundations of that laſting Authority, which he reſolved ſome Time or other to uſurp. Nay, he even exerciſed his preſent Power, with the Independency of a Sovereign. *Pompey* had never yet been able to procure an implicit Ratification of all the Acts of his Adminiſtration in the Eaſt; but *Cæſar* got it paſſed both by the *Comitia* and the *Conſcript Fathers*. Then he cauſed the People to paſs the Laws he had made in his *Prætorſhip*, and drawn up ſince. They were called *The Julian* [45] *Laws*, and continued in force long after him, even down to the Times of the laſt Emperors. It would be tedious to enumerate them here [46], and therefore we ſhall only

43 This *Vatinius* is ſufficiently known by the vehement Speech *Cicero* made againſt him. He had been *Quæſtor* at *Puteoli* in the Year 690, and *Cicero* reproaches him with having committed all kinds of Robberies there. When he became *Tribune of the People* in the Year 694, he made himſelf the Inſtrument of *Cæſar*'s Violences againſt *Bibulus*. *Velleius* and *Plutarch* repreſent him as very contemptible for his Figure, as well as his Stupidity and the badneſs of his Heart. Nevertholeſs, *Cicero* was afterwards reconciled to him, and even pleaded for him. See the *Firſt Epiſtle*, *ad Familiares L.* 1, and the *Ninth* of the *5th Book to Atticus*, and the *Fifth* of the *eleventh Book*.

44 Ever ſince the laſt Year, the Farmers had exclaimed againſt the Augmentation, which ſet juſt Bounds to their Avarice. They had offered a Petition to the Senate, deſiring either an Abatement, or to have their Leaſes cancelled. But *Cato* had ſo vigorouſly oppoſed their Remonſtrances, that the Senators unanimouſly reſolved to reject their Petition. But *Cicero* was of Opinion, That tho' their Pretenſions were unjuſt, it would have been wiſer to have favoured them in ſuch troubleſome Times, when it was neceſſary that a good Underſtanding ſhould be kept up between the *Knights* and Senators, againſt the Attempts of *Clodius* and *Cæſar*. *What can be more impudent*, ſays he to *Atticus*, *Ep.* 1. *B.* 1. *than the Petition of the publick Farmers? Nevertheleſs, it were better to ſuffer that Loſs, than to diſoblige that Order of Men.* *Cæſar* was no ſooner raiſed to the *Conſulate*, than he attached the *Knights* to him, by getting them an Abatement of one Third of what they were obliged to pay into the publick Treaſury. Soon after they made *Cato* feel their Reſentment, when they refuſed to ſupport him againſt *Cæſar*, in the Affair of the *Agrarian* Law.

45 By *The Julian Laws*, the *Civilians* mean, not only thoſe which *Julius Cæſar* got paſſed in his *Conſulſhip* and *Dictatorſhip*, but likewiſe all thoſe which were afterwards made by the Emperor *Auguſtus* his adopted Son.

46 To theſe Laws *Julius Cæſar* added ſeveral others, the paſſing of which the ancient Codes fix to the Year of his *Conſulſhip*. The *Firſt* declared, That a Man who was really and *bona fide* inſolvent, ſhould be diſcharged from his Debts, upon voluntarily ſurrendering up all his Effects to his Creditors. The *Second* confined the Right of hearing Cauſes to the *Knights* and Senators, excluſive of the Keep-

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only mention the Subſtance of the chief of them; which was this. He enacted, That no General ſhould receive any Preſent of Gold from any Cities, unleſs when a *Triumph* was decreed him. He forbad Governours of Provinces, to judge any Inhabitant of free Nations in the *dernier reſort*. He ordered, That all Magiſtrates ſhould leave their Books of Accompts in the Regiſter [47] Office of the two chief Cities in their Diſtricts, when they went out of their Offices. He ranked all thoſe among the publick Oppreſſors, who ſhould either receive any Money from thoſe People through whoſe Countries they marched their Troops, or from thoſe whom the Republick ſhould ſend them to viſit, or govern. Theſe were juſt and neceſſary Laws, but none but an abſolute *Conſul* could have got them paſſed. No Man but *Cæſar* durſt attempt to reſtrain the Avarice of the *Prætors* and other military Officers, which *Rome* ſent into her *Provinces*.

Cic. ad Attic. L. 5. Ep. 16. & L. 2. ad Familiar.

§. XVI. Nevertheleſs, this legiſlative Authority and exceſs of Power, raiſed great Jealouſies in the Minds of the zealous Republicans. They were very uneaſy, That all Favours ſhould paſs through *Cæſar*'s Hands only; and That he ſhould diſpoſe of Governments as he pleaſed. Inſomuch, that when the Senate was aſſembled, ſo few Members attended, that *Cæſar* could not help complaining of it. *Why*, ſaid he, *are there ſo few People here? Becauſe*, anſwered *Q. Conſidius* the Senator briſkly, *They are afraid of your Violences. But this Fear*, returned *Cæſar* to him, *has not prevented your Appearance here. I am too old*, replied *Conſidius*, *to fear you. Men at my Age, are not afraid of dying.* And indeed, the *Conſul* always ſurrounded the Senate with armed Men, whenever he went to preſide in it. He had likewiſe changed the old Way of voting there. Ever ſince *Pompey* had married his Daughter, he made him vote firſt, even before *The Prince of the Senate*. All theſe Marks of Tyranny very much ſoured the Minds of all the Senators, tho' they durſt not ſhew it. Nevertheleſs, it is affirmed, That *Cicero* had the boldneſs to attempt the Life of the new Tyrant. He is ſaid to have looked upon him as another *Catiline*, and to have thought him a more dangerous Enemy, inaſmuch as he was more guarded in his Conduct, and gave leſs Offence. And be that as it will, (for it is not at all probable that *Cicero* ſhould have been either the Author or Promoter of ſo criminal an Aſſaſſination) this at leaſt is certain, That the famous Orator was not beloved either by *Cæſar* or *Pompey*; and That *Craſſus* hated him extremely. *Cicero* exclaimed againſt the *Triumvirate* on all Occaſions; and ſometimes dropped very harſh Expreſſions againſt

Sueton. in Cæſare.

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

Cic. pro Domo ſua.

Plut. in Ciceron.

ers of the publick Treaſury called *Tribuni Ærarii*, who had for ſeveral Years ſhared that Right with them. And it conſiſted of ſeveral Clauſes, concerning the Age and Quality of Judges, the Forms of Proceeding, *&c.* which have been collected by the *Civilians*. The *Third*, condemned to Baniſhment all Magiſtrates who ſhould be convicted of Sacrilege, Robbery, uſurping what belonged to another, or adulterating the Coin. The *Fourth* decreed, That the Perſon who converted to his own Uſe any Sums with which he was entruſted, ſhould pay double the Sums ſo applied. The *Fifth* ſettled *Achaia*, *Theſſaly*, and all *Greece* on the Foot of *free Provinces*; gave the People of thoſe Countries leave to govern themſelves by their own Laws, and forbad the *Roman* Magiſtrates to exerciſe any Juriſdiction there. The *Sixth* ordered the Cities and Towns in the *Roman* Dominions, to ſupply the Magiſtrates, Governours of Provinces, and Envoys of the Republick, when on the Road, and their Attendants, with neceſſary Proviſions for their Subſiſtence. The *Seventh* forbad the *Pro-Conſuls* and *Prætors* to go out of their Provinces, make War, or aſſign Quarters for their Armies, without firſt obtaining the Conſent of the *Roman* People or Senate. The *Eighth* diſannulled all Bargains of Sale and Leaſes, if the Sum ſtipulated did not exceed, or was near, the Value, of the Thing ſold or lett. The *Ninth* gave to the publick Treaſury the twentieth Part of all Effects moveable and immoveable, which were bequeathed to Strangers, to the Prejudice of the natural Heirs. The *Tenth* required, That in order to make any *Will* valid, it ſhould be read before Sunſet in the Preſence of the Witneſſes, and afterwards ſigned by them, and ſealed with the Seals of the chief Magiſtrates of the Place. The *Eleventh* required, That all *Wills* ſhould be opened three Days after the Death of the Teſtator, read in the Preſence of the Witneſſes who had ſigned them, and atteſted Copies of them made and lodged in the publick Archives, to ſupply the Place of the Originals in caſe they ſhould be loſt. The *Twelfth* decreed, That Judges and Witneſſes convicted of Corruption; That Magiſtrates eſtabliſhed for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, who ſhould appear to have received above 100 *Aurei*, (a Coin ſo called, and before explained); and That all military Officers who ſhould demand Money for diſmiſſing or inliſting any Soldiers, ſhould be puniſhed according to Law. Moſt of theſe Laws are mentioned by *Cicero*, in his *Letters to Atticus*, or his *Epiſtles to his Acquaintance*, or ſome of his *Orations*. The other Laws which *Cæſar* made after he had aboliſhed the Republican Government, will be mentioned hereafter.

47 We find ſome Footſteps of this Law in the *7th Letter to Atticus, B. 6*; where *Cicero* ſays, That at his Return from *Cilicia*, he ordered his *Quæſtor* to wait for him at *Laodicea*, that he might ſettle his Accounts there, and leave Copies of them in two Cities of the Province, agreeably to the *Julian Law*.

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them, in his *Orations*. He uſed no Reſerve either in common Converſation, or publick Aſſemblies; but vented the bitterneſs of his Heart in ſevere [48] Jeſts and Reflections, which were not diſpleaſing to the injured.

The *Triumvirate* therefore reſolved to ruin him. At firſt indeed, *Cæſar* underhand raiſed up an Accuſation againſt him, which did not much affect him. The *Conſul* ſuborned that *Vettius* who had informed againſt *Catiline* and his Faction, to involve *Cicero*, indirectly at leaſt, in the Information he gave of a pretended Deſign of an Aſſaſſination. The [49] Plot was this. At *Cæſar*'s Inſtigation, *Vettius* appeared

48 *Cicero*, who was naturally ſevere, and loved Raillery, ſeized every Opportunity that offered of ſhewing his Wit, without Regard either to Decency or Friendſhip. They who were moſt diſtinguiſhed by their Birth or Employments, could not eſcape his Laſhes; for he was one of thoſe, who would rather loſe their Friend than their Jeſt. *Qui malunt perdere amicum quam Verbum.* And therefore *Clodius* never called him any thing but *The Conſular Cynick*, as appears by the *9th Letter* of *the Second Book to Atticus*. *Lactantius*, upon *Salluſt*'s Authority ſays, That *Appius* the Brother of *Clodius*, reproached *Cicero* with carrying his Raillery even to Impudence. If this licentious Way of talking was not one of the chief Cauſes of his Misfortunes, it at leaſt contributed not a little, to ſtir up againſt him ſeveral powerful Enemies, who more than once conſpired together to deſtroy him. This ſatyrical Turn appears in the few Jeſts of his which *Plutarch* has collected. When by his Eloquence he had got the better of the Accuſers of one *Numatius*; and *Numatius* accuſed *Sabinus* a particular Friend of *Cicero*, he ſaid to the Accuſer, *Remember, that thou art indebted to me for eſcaping the Puniſhment thou hadſt deſerved. It was my Art that caſt ſuch a Cloud over thy Crimes, as concealed them from the Eyes of thy Judges.* While he continued in Friendſhip with *Craſſus*, he had highly extolled him before the aſſembled People; but when he was become his Enemy, he caſt many Reflections and Reproaches on him, in the ſame Place where he had proclaimed his Praiſes ſome Days before. Upon which *Craſſus* asked him, *What he thought of, when he ſpoke his Panegyrick with ſo much Pomp?* To which *Cicero* replied, *I had a Mind to try my Eloquence on a bad Subject.*

In a private Converſation, *Craſſus* ſpeaking of the different Sects of the Philoſophers, gave the Preference to the *Stoicks*; and *Cicero* anſwered, *You are in the Right to eſpouſe them, becauſe they pretend that all Things belong to their Wiſe Man.* Which was reproaching him in a very ſevere manner with that ſordid Avarice, which he had brought Diſgrace on his Name and Memory. *Vatinius* had a Tumour in his Neck, much like the King's Evil, and after *Cicero* had heard him plead with a great deal of Vehemence, he ſaid, *He was a very tumid Orator.* But this Freedom is not indeed to be wondered at, towards a Man whom he hated ſo much, that from thence the Terms *Odium Vatinianum* became Proverbial, to ſignify an implacable Malice. After he had with great coolneſs heard a young Man enveigh againſt him, who was ſuſpected of having poiſoned his Father with a Cake; he made him no other reply than this, *That he liked his Invectives better than his Cakes.* When *Publius Cotta*, a Man of little Wit and very ignorant, who valued himſelf upon being a learned *Civilian*, had been ſummoned by *Cicero* to be a Witneſs in an Affair which he knew, and had refuſed it, proteſting that he knew nothing of it; *Cicero* asked him, *Whether he thought he was interrogated upon a Point of Law?* He was for the moſt part even abuſive in his Jeſts; as in the Caſe of one *Marcus Gellius*, whoſe Father and Mother were ſaid to have been Slaves. This Man, by reading ſome Letters in the Senate, led ſome to obſerve, that he had a remarkably good Voice; upon which *Cicero* ſaid, *You need not be ſurpriſed at that, for he is of the Race of publick Criers.* And if his Repartees were for the moſt part lively and poignant, he ſometimes brought himſelf into Contempt, by the low Conceits, and ſtale Alluſions which he put off for Wit. He has dropped ſome Things of this Nature, in his moſt eloquent Diſcourſes. *Macrobius* ſays, That one of *Cicero*'s *Freedmen* took the Pains to collect all his Maſter's Witticiſms, under the Title of *Ineptiæ*. It is ſtrange, that a Man of ſo much Sagacity, ſhould not ſee the Indecency of a Part ſo unbecoming the Gravity of a Magiſtrate.

49 *Cicero* gives his Friend *Atticus* an Account of all the Circumſtances of the Accuſation intended by *Vettius*. He was a Wretch who ſold himſelf to the beſt Bidder; and knowing that *Curio* was the moſt open Enemy of the *Triumviri*, and of *Cæſar* in particular, he promiſed the Latter, to uſe his beſt Endeavours to haſten the Deſtruction of ſo formidable an Enemy to the three factious Chiefs. With this Deſign, he inſinuated himſelf into *Curio*'s good Opinion, and after ſeveral Meetings, told him in Confidence, that he had come to a Reſolution to arm his Slaves, and ſend them to aſſaſſinate *Pompey*. *Curio* immediately communicated the pretended Secret to his Father, who without delay informed *Pompey* of this black Deſign. Then the Affair was brought before the Senate; and when *Vettius* appeared, he at firſt declared, That he never had any Friendſhip with young *Curio*. But ſoon after he promiſed to diſcover the whole Secret, upon a Promiſe of Impunity. When this was granted him, he then accuſed *Curio* as the chief Conſpirator, joined with him *Æmilius Paulus*, *Quintus Cæpio*, and the two *Lentuli*, Father and Son, and added, That *Caius Septimius* the Secretary had brought him a Dagger from *Bibulus*. So ill concerted an Accuſation, raiſed the Indignation of the Senators, and they ſaid, *Could not* Rome *have furniſhed Daggers enough without bringing one from* Bibulus? *Beſides, what probability is there, that the very ſame* Conſul, *who had, ever ſince the third of* May, *deſired* Pompey *to keep himſelf upon his Guard, ſhould enter into ſuch a Conſpiracy?* Then young *Curio* was brought into the Senate, and he eaſily confounded the falſe Witneſs. The Senators, enraged at *Vettius*, condemned him to be put in Irons, under Pretence that he had borne Arms contrary to Law, and declared him an Enemy to the Republick who ſhould dare to deliver him out of Priſon. The next Day *Cæſar* brought him before the People, diſcharged him, and declared him innocent; but impriſoned *L. Lucullus* and *Lucius Domitius* in his Room. The Houſe of the latter, according to *Vettius*, was the Rendezvous of the Murderers, who were to ſally out from thence upon *Pompey*, and kill him. As for *Cicero*, the Accuſer durſt not expreſly name him among the Conſpirators; but only pointed at him by ſaying, That he had heard a *Con-*

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ed in the *Forum*, with a Dagger hid under his Robe; and being ſtopped, and examined, he confeſſed, That he had been employed by young *Curio* to kill *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. Young *Curio* was an Enemy to the *Triumvirate*, every where exclaimed againſt them, and began to pleaſe the People by that Means. *Vettius* was produced in the Senate to be examined, and there inſiſted, *That* Curio [50] *the Son, at the Head of ſome young Men, and ſeconded by one* Æmilius [51] Paulus, *had preſented him with the Dagger, as from* Bibulus. At the Name of *Bibulus*, the Senate exclaimed at the Calumny; as well knowing, that he had given *Pompey* notice, to keep himſelf upon his Guard. Beſides, Why ſend a Dagger to *Vettius?* Was there none to be had in *Rome? Vettius* was therefore cited to anſwer to the Accuſation; and he deſtroyed the Fable, and proved that this *Paulus*, who was ſaid to be his Second, was actually in *Macedon*, where he was a *Quæſtor*. So that *Vettius* was condemned to be ſent to Priſon. But *Cæſar* took him out, and produced him to the Aſſembly of the People. He brought him up to the *Roſtra*, and there accuſed *Bibulus*, the two *Curio's*, and *Paulus*, tho' abſent, of having ſuborned him. And to theſe he now added *L. Lucullus*, and *L. Domitius*, of whom he had ſaid nothing in his firſt Depoſition before the Senate. Indeed he did not name *Cicero*, but deſcribed him ſo, that every one muſt know who he meant. He ſaid, he had heard an old *Conſul*, who was a Man of great Eloquence, and *Cæſar*'s Neighbour, ſay; *That the Republick wanted a* Brutus *to extirpate Tyranny*. The *Tribune Vatinius* conducted this Plot which *Cæſar* had laid; and both together prevailed on the People to aſſign the Informer a Reward, which he did not enjoy long. For he was accuſed of I know not what Act of Violence, and carried back to Priſon, where he was found dead: And all *Rome* ſuſpected that *Cæſar* had got him poiſoned, for fear he ſhould ſome Time or other diſcover the Secret of this falſe Accuſation.

§. XVII. However, *Cicero*'s Reputation did not ſuffer much by the Depoſitions of *Vettius*; and *Cæſar* reſolved to give this Deliverer of his Country, this Perſecutor of *Catiline*, with whom two of the *Triumviri* had formerly been Confederates, a more deadly Wound. The whole *Triumvirate* aſcribed the Diſgrace into which they began to ſink with the People, to *Cicero*'s Jeſts, and *Bibulus*'s Placarts. *Pompey* had felt the Effects of them at *The Apollinarian Games*. A Tragedy was acted, in which one *Diphilus* was the chief Actor, and when he came to theſe Words which were in his Part, *You are great only through our Miſeries*, the Spectators applied them to *Pompey*, clapped, and made him repeat them. The ſame Applauſe was likewiſe given, to this Expreſſion; *You will ſome* [52] *Time or other repent of having been ſo much exalted*. *Pompey* was touched to the quick with theſe Alluſions: And *Cæſar* was ſurpriſed, to hear no Acclamations when he [53] took his Seat in the Theatre. Theſe Marks of Coldneſs from the People greatly provoked him, and he aſcribed them all to *Cicero*. The *Roman* Orator had, a few Months ago, pleaded the Cauſe of *Antonius*, his Collegue in the *Conſulate*, and loſt it: For *Antonius* had ſuffered himſelf

Cic. ad Attic. L. 2. Ep. 19. Val. Max. L. 6. c. 6. Macrob.

a *Conſular* Man, who was a fine Speaker, and whoſe Houſe was near that of one of the *Conſuls* ſay; *That* Rome *wanted a* Servilius Ahala, *or a* Brutus, *to avenge her of her Tyrants*. The Accuſer was carried back to Priſon, and the *Tribune Vatinius* ſent for him again, tho' the People had been diſmiſſed: And he then added a new Falſhood to his Invention. He boldly ſaid, That *Piſo*, *Cicero*'s Son-in-Law, and one *Marcus Laterenſis*, were two of the Conſpirators. The Cauſe was brought before the Tribunal of the *Prætor Caſſius*; but the Death of the Criminal quaſhed the Proceedings.

50 Young *C. Scribonius Curio* at firſt adhered to *Cicero*, that he might teach him Oratory; but he afterwards made an ill Uſe of his Eloquence and Wit, to raiſe Troubles in the Republick. He was already grown infamous for his Effeminacy and ſhocking Debaucheries. *Vir erat alienæ pudicitiæ prodigus & ſuæ*, ſays *Velleius Paterculus*, to finiſh his Character of him.

51 We ſhall ſee this *Lucius Æmilius Paulus* advanced to the *Conſulate* in the Year 703, with *Caius Marcellus*.

52 *Cicero* ſays, That *Cæſar* was greatly provoked at the Inſolence of the Comedian, and ſent an Expreſs to inform *Pompey* of it, who was then at *Capua*. So that it is not true, that the latter was preſent at the Show. Nevertheleſs, *Valerius Maximus* and *Macrobius* ſeem to ſuppoſe the contrary, when they ſay, That *Diphilus* pointed at *Pompey*. But the Teſtimony of two Writers who lived long after this Time, is not to be put in the Ballance with that of a cotemporary Author. It is not to be imagined, that *Cicero* could be ignorant of what was done before his Eyes. But in order to reconcile him with *Val. Maximus*, it may be ſaid, That *Diphilus* ſhewed that he meant *Pompey*, by fixing his Eyes ſteddily on a Statue, which it may be preſumed had been erected in Memory of his Conqueſts.

53 *Cicero* gives *Atticus* an Account of all theſe Particulars in his *19th Letter*, *B.* 1; and adds, That *Cæſar* ſaw with Jealouſy the Eagerneſs both People and *Knights* ſhewed, to do Honour to *Curio*, then his declared Enemy.

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to be beaten by the *Dardani*, *Bastarni*, and *Scythians*, and had ruined his Province of *Macedon* by his Oppressions. But nevertheless, *Cicero* had made a great Impression on the Minds of the People, by a remarkable Passage in his Speech, wherein he deplored the present State of the Republick, and compared it with what it was in the Time of *Catiline*, whom *Antonius* had conquered. The *Triumviri* taking this Invective [54] to themselves, sought for an Opportunity of Revenge; and it was not long e're *Cæsar* found one.

Dio Cass. L. 38. Cic. ad Att. L. 2. Ep. 19.

It has been observed, That *Clodius*, *Cicero*'s irreconcileable Enemy, had endeavoured to get himself adopted into a *Plebeian* Family, in order to obtain the *Tribuneship*, that he might thereby be enabled to destroy *Cicero*. Hitherto his Motion had been rejected, and he had not been suffered to renounce his Nobility, in order to enter into an inferior Rank. And now *Cæsar*, tho' he had Reason to be displeased with *Clodius*, who had brought dishonour on his Family, and disgraced it by an infamous Prophanation, readily forgave him the Affront, not so much out of Affection to him, as Hatred to *Cicero*. *Cæsar* was persuaded, that the Orator did not approve of his Conduct, and had had a fresh Proof of it very lately. *Cicero* had refused to be one of the twenty Commissioners for the Distribution of the Lands in *Campania*; which was shewing that he disliked the Law. The *Triumviri* therefore raised up an Enemy against him in the Person of *Clodius*; and *Cæsar* by his Authority and Interest, got leave for the Man who had debauched his Wife, to become a *Plebeian*. He procured a Decree for it from the People assembled by *Curiæ*; and *Clodius* changed his Name [55] into that of *M. Fonteius*, or *Flavius*; for his adoptive Father is [56] called by different Names by the Ancients. Nor was *Cæsar* content with this. He got him nominated a *Tribune of the People*, and thereby armed him with Power against the hated *Cicero*. So that we shall soon see him vent his Rage against this great Man, and help forward the Ruin of the Republick, by the Banishment of one of its firmest Supports.

§. XVIII.

54 These bitter Complaints which *Cicero* made of the *Triumvirate*, when he was pleading for *Caius Antonius*, were immediately carried to *Cæsar* by ill designing Men; and it greatly exasperated him against the Orator. And accordingly, he did not tarry long for his Revenge, since three Hours after, he got the Adoption of *Clodius* ratified by the assembled *Curiæ*; according to *Cicero*, in his *Oration pro Domo suâ*.

55 It has been observed, That the *Consul Metellus Celer* had very strenuously opposed the Design *Clodius* his Cousin-German had formed of getting himself adopted by a *Plebeian*. But he was at length overcome by his Remonstrances, and desisted from his Opposition.

56 In order to give a just Idea of the Adoption practised by the ancient *Romans*, it is necessary to make the following Remarks.

1. By the Term Adoption, we are to understand a kind of imitation of Nature, which was authorised by the Laws, to supply the Barrenness of Families, and for the Comfort of those who were desirous of perpetuating themselves in some measure, by a Succession of Heirs of their own chooSing.

2 The adoptive Father, after he had obtained the Consent of the natural, applied to the Tribunal of the *Prætor*, to ratify the Act of Adoption; or else addressed himself to the People assembled by *Curiæ*; who at the Request of the *Tribunes*, passed a Decree, in confirmation of it. In the latter Case, the Adoption was called *Adrogatio*. The Form of the Petition presented by the *Tribune* in the Name of the Petitioner, according to *Aulus Gellius*, was this. Velitis, Jubeatis, ut L. Valerius, L. Titio tam Lege jureque Filius sibi siet, quam si ex eo, Patre Matreque familias ejus natus esset: Utique ei vitæ necisque potestas siet, uti Patri endo Filio est. Hoc ita ut dixi, ita vos Quirites rogo. That is, *May it please you*, Romans, *to ordain, That* Valerius *be acknowledged to be the Son of* Titius *according to Law; That he enjoy all the Privileges of a legitimate Son; and That* Titius *shall have over* Valerius, *the same Power of Life and Death as he would have had, if he had been his own Son.*

3. By vertue of this Concession granted by the Magistrate, or assembled *Curiæ*, the Son thus legally adopted became subject to the adoptive Father, and acquired all the Rights which Nature would have given him if born of his Body. But this Translation could not take place till the natural Father, if alive, had voluntarily emancipated his Son by a publick Act, according to the Forms required, as explained in the first Volume.

4. The Laws required, in order to the Validity of an Adoption, That the adoptive Father should neither have any Children, nor any Hopes of any. It was not just, that an Adoption should be made in prejudice of those, who were by Nature entitled to the Succession.

5. It was necessary, That the adoptive Father should be 18 Years older than him whom he adopted; otherwise the Adoption could not be thought an imitation of Nature, or designed to supply its Defects, which was the Intention of the Legislators.

6. An Adoption was not deemed valid by the *Romans*, till after it had been confirmed by the College of *Pontifices*. So that it belonged to them to verify the Conditions and Characters; and they were above all very careful in examining, whether this juridical Act did not infringe on any religious Rights. For the better understanding of which, we must remember, that in old *Rome*, every Family had its own domestick Gods, Ceremonies, and Festivals, as we have elsewhere observed, particularly in the First Volume.

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§. XVIII. And now, after *Cæſar* had eſtabliſhed the Dominion of the *Triumvirate*, in all publick Affairs, he applied himſelf to the purſuit of his own private Intereſt. He conſidered, that he had but a few Months to continue in the *Conſulate*; and the Expiration of his Office would naturally leſſen that Authority which he had aſſumed, and was willing to preſerve. He had Reaſon to fear, that *Pompey* would get the Superiority over him the next Year, and cauſe him to be forgotten. *Pompey* had taken all imaginable Care to get two *Conſuls* elected, who were perſonally devoted to him. *L. Calpurnius Piſo* and *A. Gabinius* were both Friends to the *Triumvirate*, but *Gabinius* was more particularly attached to *Pompey*; and as they were to ſucceed to the firſt Dignity the next Year, *Cæſar* thought it proper to guard againſt *Gabinius*, and to gain *Piſo*. This was the Way to ſet them one againſt another, if *Pompey* ſhould attempt a Superiority; and in order to compaſs this Point, he took this Method. Being free to marry again ſince the Divorce of his Wife, he caſt his Eyes on *Calpurnia*, the Daughter of *Calpurnius Piſo*, and obtained her of her Father. This Alliance, which was not ſo much a Work of Inclination as Policy, made *Cato* exclaim openly. He ſaid in full Senate, That theſe Marriages, which were formed by Ambition, and tended to the Deſtruction of the Republick, ought to be prohibited. But *Cato* was not heard. *Calpurnia* was married to *Cæſar*, and continued his Wife to his Death. And when he was thus aſſured, that he ſhould be able to maintain his Credit at *Rome*, during the next *Conſulſhip*, and equal at leaſt that of *Pompey*; he was no longer afraid to go to his Province at the Head of an Army, in order to acquire Glory, and merit a *Triumph*.

Plut. in Cæſare. *Dio Caſſ. L.* 38.

It was become an eſtabliſhed Cuſtom, for the *Conſuls*, who were going out of their Office, to draw Lots for their Provinces, and lead Armies to them. But *Cæſar* was above all Rules, and ſcorned to ſhare Provinces with his Collegue *Bibulus*, whom he had made diſappear. There was no appearance of War throughout all the *Roman* Dominions, except in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, where were diſcovered the Beginnings of publick Diſturbances; and thither *Cæſar* turned his Thoughts. He ſpared nothing to obtain this Government. Tho' over-run with Debts, he gave great Bounties to the People, and even excelled himſelf in his Liberalities. The *Shows* with which he entertained the People were very magnificent. No *Roman* had ever brought ſo many wild Beaſts into the *Circus* to fight with the *Gladiators*. Beſides, he made uſe of all the Intereſt of the *Triumvirate* and *Knights*, to compaſs his Point. He prevailed on *Vatinius*, the *Tribune of the People*, to propoſe to *them*, his having *Illyricum* and *Ciſalpine Gaul* for his Provinces; and at laſt, he ventured to aſk the Senate, to give him *Tranſalpine Gaul* and thoſe two Provinces, and that for five Years together, with the Command of four *Legions*. What was not then to be obtained, by Favour or Intrigue? The *Conſcript Fathers* granted *Cæſar* the Government of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, for fear he ſhould obtain it of the People without their Conſent; and as ſoon as they had declared it, he inſulted them. For he would not even accept as a Matter of Favour, what he had extorted from them by Fear. Thus was *Cæſar*, as it were, rewarded for the tyrannical Part he had acted in his *Conſulſhip*, with the Government of three of the largeſt Provinces in the Republick, contrary to all Law; and thereby furniſhed with an Army to conquer the World. *Pompey* himſelf contributed to raiſe his Father-in-Law above himſelf in Glory, and make him his Maſter. We ſhall ſee his Wars in *Gaul* furniſh him both with an Opportunity and with

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

By vertue of a Law of *The* xii *Tables*, the pontifical Rights deſcended from the Father to the Children, or chief Heirs of the Family, and they were obliged to diſcharge all the Parts of this private Worſhip, and to perform at their own Expence, all the indiſputable Duties of Religion, upon pain of being deprived of the Succeſſion, and of the Privileges annexed to the Inheritance.

Now the Adoption of *Clodius* was defective in all theſe Particulars. Beſides that *Fonteius* was married and had Children, he was ſcarce 20 Years of Age. Whereas *Clodius* muſt have been about 35, ſince he was, two Years after, promoted to the *Ædileſhip*. And the *Pontifices* were not at all conſulted in the whole Affair. Indeed the Act of Adoption was ratified by the aſſembled *Curiæ*, but the Form of it had not been publiſhed for three Market-Days, which were at nine Days diſtance from each other. And this was become an inviolable Uſage, and the want of it, made the Act in Law a Nullity. For theſe Defects, the *Roman* Hiſtorians juſtly condemn the Adoption of *Clodius*. But Power and Authority prevailed in favour of the *Tribune*, tho' contrary to the moſt venerable Laws, and in ſpight of the Oppoſition of *Bibulus*. *Cicero*, exclaims in ſeveral Parts of his *Orations* againſt ſo irregular a Proceeding.

Power, to give the finiſhing Stroke, both to his Son-in-Law, and to the Republick [57].

Year of *ROME* DCXCV. L. CALPURNIUS PISO, & A. GABINIUS NEPOS, Conſuls.

§. XIX. The *Triumvirate* did not ceaſe to govern in *Rome* after the [58] Inauguration of the new *Conſuls*, *L. Calpurnius Piſo*, and *A.* [59] *Gabinius Nepos*. *Pompey*, *Craſſus*, and *Cæſar*, continued ſtill united in Intereſt, and the *Conſuls* were of their Faction.

57 In this Year of *Rome* 694, the *Conſular Annals* place the *Prætorſhip* of *Caius Octavius Ruſus*, the Father of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. He had *Macedon* for his Province. Before he went thither, the Senate gave him a Commiſſion to purſue the Remains of *Spartacus*'s Army, and thoſe *Catilinarian* Troops which ſtill kept the Field, in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*; and in one ſingle Battle he utterly deſtroyed the Rebels, and delivered *Italy* from the Remains of an inteſtine War, which the leaſt Blaſt might have rekindled. Thus, laden with Glory, he ſet out for *Macedon*, which had been ravaged by the *Thracians* and *Beſſi*; and by one ſignal Victory over the Barbarians, he reſtored Tranquillity to his Province. And he gained ſo much on the Affections of the *Macedonians* by the Mildneſs of his Government, that *Cicero* propoſed him to his Brother *Quintus*, then *Prætor* in *Aſia*, for his Model. He intended after his Return from *Macedon* to ſtand for the *Conſulate*. But he died ſuddenly, before he reached *Rome*. By his firſt Marriage with *Ancharia*, he had one *Octavia*. *Atia*, his ſecond Wife brought him another *Octavia*, and *Octavius Auguſtus*. He was one of the twenty Commiſſioners appointed to diſtribute the Lands of *Campaniá*, according to the *Julian* Law. Theſe Facts we collect from *Suetonius*, and *Cicero*'s Letters to his Brother *Quintus*.

From *Pliny* and *Cornelius Nepos* we learn, That in this Year 694, *Quintus Metellus Celer* governed *Tranſalpine Gaul*, in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*; and That he had an Opportunity of conferring with *Arioviſtus*, King of the *Suevi*, a People of *Germany*. At leaſt they ſay, That this Prince made *Metellus* a Preſent of ſome *Indians*, who had been thrown on the Coaſts of *Germany* by a Storm, and had been made Priſoners; and this Fact, atteſted by thoſe two famous Hiſtorians, has given occaſion to various Conjectures. Some have thought, that theſe *Indians* embarked on the River *Oxus*, entered the *Caſpian* Sea, ſailed up *The Volga*, paſſed on into *The Dwina*, a great River near the former, and ſo continued their Courſe till they came to *The Baltick*. Others, after having brought them from the North of *Tartary*, ſuppoſe that they paſſed through *The Straits of Waigats* into the *German* Sea. But the Reflections of a learned Modern appear to be much more natural and probable. It is certain, ſays he, That the Name of *Indians* was formerly given to all Strangers who came from diſtant and unknown Countries; and it was founded upon this ancient Cuſtom, That *America* is to this Day taken for *The Weſt Indies*. Beſides, the *Germans* did not underſtand the Language of theſe New-comers, and conſequently could not learn of them, whether they were *Indians* by Birth. It may therefore be ſuppoſed, that they were ſome of thoſe *Norwegians*, or if you will, weſtern *Scritfinnians*, whom we now call *Laplanders*. It is well known, that theſe People are near the Sea, and employ themſelves in fiſhing for a Subſiſtence. Probably, therefore, a Bark with ſome of theſe pretended *Indians*, might have been driven on the northern Coaſt by one of thoſe violent Winds, which are very frequent in the Seas of *Norway* and *Lapland*; and their tawney Colour might make them paſs for *Indians*, at a Time when Geography, eſpecially that of the North and Eaſt, was very little known to the moſt learned Nations. It was not till the Empire of *Auguſtus*, that the *Romans* knew enough of Navigation, to be able to ſail to the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, now *Jutland*. They fancied the northern Seas were not navigable, on account of the Ice, with which they were thought to be covered, all the Year.

58 The two new *Conſuls* had not been elected, till the Month of *October*, in the Year 694, contrary to the uſual Cuſtom of electing them in *July*. *Cicero* tells us, in his *Letters to Atticus*, That this Delay had been occaſioned by the Oppoſition of *Bibulus*, who, as *Augur*, had a Right to poſtpone the *Comitia*. As he thought *Cæſar*'s Preſence reſtrained the Liberty of Voting, he probably waited for his Departure for *Tranſalpine Gaul*, before he would ſuffer the Election of *Conſuls* to come on; and the greateſt Part of the People applauded the Conduct of *Bibulus*. They were afraid, That *Cæſar* would, by his Intrigues, cauſe the Election to fall on two Men, who were wholly devoted to the Faction of the *Triumviri*. *Bibulus is extolled to the Skies*, ſays *Cicero*, in a Letter to *Atticus*; *he alone now-a-days deſerves the Encomium which the Poet* Ennius *gives to the great* Fabius, *who by his Conſtancy, ſtopped the Progreſs of* Hannibal, *after the Battle of* Cannæ. *Like him, he ſaves the Republick by Delays*. Nevertheleſs, he was at laſt forced to comply. The People, tired out with his Delays, and ſtirred up by the prevailing Faction, readily choſe the *Conſuls* for this Year 695. Add to this, that *Bibulus* did not make theſe Oppoſitions verbally, or in Perſon. Being obliged to keep himſelf ſhut up in his Houſe, for fear of Inſults from *Cæſar*; he drew up a kind of Placarts, or Manifeſto's, and had them publiſhed. In theſe Writings, *Pompey* was not ſpared. *Bibulus* accuſed him by Name, of Falſhood and Treachery. Such was the Manifeſto mentioned by *Cicero*, in his 20th Letter to *Atticus*, *L.* 2; *Bibulus*, ſays he, *has put off the Election of* Conſuls, *till the* 18*th of* October, *by an Edict which is as ſevere as the Verſes of* Archilochus.

59 *Gabinius*, if we may depend on *Cicero*'s Account of him, had been bred in *Catiline*'s School. It was thought certain, that he hearkened too readily to the Leſſons of ſuch a Maſter, and had, with him, firſt entered on a Courſe of the moſt monſtrous Debaucheries. His Extravagancies ſoon reduced him to extreme Want; and, to ſcreen himſelf from his Creditors, he ſtood for a *Tribuneſhip of the People*; which he obtained, through the Intereſt of *Pompey*, who wanted his Aſſiſtance, in getting the Commiſſion to make War with the Pyrates. Beſides, his Appearance and Behaviour ſufficiently ſhewed his Character and Sentiments. The great Pains he took, in painting himſelf, and curling and perfuming his Hair with the choiceſt Perfumes, and his Skill in dancing and Love of it, were deemed by *Cicero*, ſufficient Proofs of his Effeminacy and Incontinence. But this was not the Caſe of *Piſo*. He concealed a very bad Heart, under a gloomy and wild Aſpect. His dirty Look, thick Eye-brows, black and rotten Teeth, the ſlovenlineſs of his Perſon and Dreſs, the filthy and offenſive Appearance of his Servants, the Diſorders of his Houſe, and in ſhort, every Thing about him, and all he did, were indications of his ſecret baſe

Pleaſures,

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Faction. *Gabinius* was *Pompey*'s Creature, and *Piſo* was entirely devoted to *Cæſar*, ſince the Marriage of his Daughter to him. *Lucullus*, *Cato*, and *Cicero*, were almoſt the only Perſons among all who had been dignified with great Offices, that ſteddily adhered to the Intereſt of the Republick. A weak Defence againſt three Confederates whoſe Intrigues made them irreſiſtible, and who ſet no bounds to their Ambition. *Lucullus* was no longer the ſame Man. Being worn out with Age, and enervated by Pleaſure, his Reputation was almoſt ſunk to nothing. *Cato* indeed, by his Firmneſs, encouraged the Senate to oppoſe the greedineſs of the *Triumviri*, whoſe Friends engroſſed all Offices. But what could *Cato* and the Senate do? *Cæſar* had, in his *Conſulſhip*, weakened the Authority of the Senate, and ſcarce left any real Power, but with the People and their *Tribunes*. *Cicero* only ſtill retained Authority and Eſteem enough, both in the Senate and the *Comitia*, to make a Stand againſt the immenſe Intereſt of the *Triumvirate*. But the Scheme was laid, and all Things ready for the Execution, to drive the Man, whoſe Eloquence and Integrity were formidable to the three Confederates, from *Rome*, and the Management of publick Buſineſs. *Cæſar* had brought into the College of *Tribunes*, *Clodius*, *Cicero*'s implacable Enemy, who watched for an Opportunity to ruin him. *Craſſus* was exaſperated againſt the Prince of Orators: And the Friendſhip *Pompey* had before had for him, was very much cooled, ſince his Union with *Craſſus* and *Cæſar*, two private Confederates with *Catiline*.

There was perhaps no Year more turbulent, than that in which *Gabinius* and *Piſo* governed the Republick. *Cæſar* indeed, had played the Tyrant in his *Conſulſhip*; but with the Reſerve of an artful Man, who ſought to aggrandize himſelf without too much Violence, and was much upon his Guard in his Conduct, for fear of hindering his further Advancement. *Cæſar*, who is always to be conſidered as the Soul of the Cabal, left the *Conſuls* to act as they pleaſed; and *They* gave *Clodius*, the violent *Tribune of the People*, full Liberty, to vent all his Fury. Nay, the *Triumvirate* even backed him underhand, and aſſiſted him with their Intereſt and Advice in all his Enterprizes. Under the Protection of theſe great Names, the intrepid *Clodius* began his Tyranny, with the Ruin of *Cicero*. It was indeed a hazardous Attempt; ſo ſtrongly was the Reputation of his Adverſary eſtabliſhed, with the Senate, the People, and the *Roman Knights!* *Cicero* was looked on as the Father and Deliverer of his Country. The Service he had done her, was yet freſh in every one's Memory. And therefore *Clodius* was obliged to have recourſe to Craft and Cunning, rather than to open Force, in order to deſtroy this great Man. He was forced to proceed gradually, and lead his Enemy on by imperceptible Degrees, to the brink of the Precipice.

§. XX. His firſt Work was to gain the Affections of all Orders of Men in the Republick; and he began with the People. Theſe he drew into his Intereſt, by getting Laws paſſed, to their Advantage. The Corn in the publick Granaries had for ſome Time been ſold to the People at a very low Price. But *Clodius* ordered it to be given them [60] *gratis*. The Senate had broke moſt Companies of Tradeſmen, becauſe their

Dio Caſſ. L. 38.
Aſconius in Piſonian.

Pleaſures, and a very natural Repreſentation of a Man brutalized by Gluttony and Exceſs. Such was *Calpurnius Piſo*. His illuſtrious Birth, and the Virtues of his Anceſtors, were his only Pretenſions to the *Conſulate*. See *Cicero's Oration in Piſonem*. Nevertheleſs, it appears that the Orator kept up a good Underſtanding with *Piſo* when he was promoted to the *Conſulate*. Beſides that, he was of the ſame Family with *Cicero*'s Son-in-Law; he had entruſted *Cicero* with the Care of collecting the Votes, and ſeeing that no Frauds were committed in the *Comitia* held for his Election. *Piſo* had alſo called upon him to vote third in the Senate; that is, after *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. And as for *Gabinius*, it is certain, that *Cicero* had pleaded for him; but he had no Senſe of Gratitude. He ſoon became his Benefactor's moſt cruel Enemy. Theſe Things we collect from ſeveral Parts of *Cicero's Orations*.

60 Nor was this all. *Clodius*, ſupported by the Intereſt of *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, got a Freedman of his Family, named *Sextius Clodius*, appointed Commiſſioner, for this free Diſtribution. He was a very worthleſs Man, but Secretary to his Patron; and being actuated by him, to whom he was indebted for his Liberty, he ſcrupled not the worſt of Crimes. He gave himſelf wholly up to the Will of the ſeditious *Tribune*. *Cicero* publickly reproached him in his *Oration pro Domo ſua*, with having been the Miniſter of *Clodius's* Debaucheries, and his Agent in the inceſtuous Commerce he kept with his Siſter *Clodia*. Such a one was the moſt proper Tool to execute the furious Attempts of his Maſter againſt *Cicero*. And with Regard to his Commiſſion, he greatly exceeded the Bounds preſcribed him. He diſtributed the Corn with ſuch Profuſeneſs and ſo little Prudence, that he exhauſted the publick Magazines; and then private Perſons who had kept

 theirs,

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Cic. pro Seſtio, & alibi. Dio Caſſ. L. 38. Cic. de Aruſp. Reſp.

their Meetings were become ſeditious Aſſemblies. But *Clodius* revived [61] them, and even erected new ones of the meaneſt Trades. From the People he proceeded to the *Knights*; and gained them, by ſerving them in a Point of the utmoſt Importance to them. They had often ſuffered much by the Equity, and ſometimes by the Prepoſſeſſions, or Humours, of the *Cenſors*. Theſe, whenever they pleaſed, took from them the Mark of Diſtinction which was given them, that is, the Horſe the Publick gave and kept for them. It was in the Power of any one *Cenſor* to degrade them. *Clodius* therefore reſtrained the too abſolute Authority of the *Cenſors*; by procuring an Order, That they ſhould not pronounce any Sentence againſt the *Roman Knights*, but by joint Conſent, and after the Parties had been heard. He likewiſe ordered, That in the Liſt which the *Cenſors* ſhould make of the Senators, none ſhould be arbitrarily degraded [62], without a previous Decree of the Senate. So that this Law was equally advantageous both to the Senate and the *Knights*. And [63] laſtly, the artful *Tribune* gained all the Advantages he could for the preſent *Conſuls*. He even ſtretched his own Power, in order to have an Opportunity to oblige them. It was uſual for their Provinces to be choſen by Lot, or aſſigned them by the Senate. But *Piſo* aſſumed a Right of having them aſſigned them by the People aſſembled in *Comitia*; who allotted them Provinces of very great Extent. *Piſo* had *Macedon*, *Achaia*, *Theſſaly*, *Bœotia*, and in ſhort, all *Greece*. *Gabinius* had *Syria*, *Babylon*, and ſome particular Parts of *Perſia*.

Cic. pro Domo ſua. Plut. Dio.

Cicero had too much Sagacity not to perceive the Tendency of all this Favour, which *Clodius* was acquiring in all Bodies of the Republick. He foreſaw, that the *Tribune* was arming himſelf with ſo much Intereſt, only in order to fall upon him with the more Violence; and he found out one at leaſt, of *Clodius*'s Collegues in the *Tribunate*, who had Reſolution and Friendſhip enough for him, to oppoſe the Plots of his terrible Adverſary. *L. Ninnius* [64] *Quadratus* one of the *Tribunes*, had great Courage, and was truly zealous for the publick Good; and this virtuous Friend thwarted *Clodius* in all his Enterprizes. He proteſted againſt ſome of his Laws; and oppoſed him even in Trifles. *P. Clodius* was deſirous of entertaining the People with a Show, on the Feſtival of *The* [65] *Compitalia*, but *Ninnius* would not ſuffer it. In ſhort, *Ninnius* was ſo vigorous in his Oppoſition at all Times, and on all Occaſions, that *Clodius* deſpaired of Succeſs in his Deſigns, as long as this Oppoſition ſhould continue. He therefore applied himſelf to the *Triumviri*; and *Cæſar* and *Pompey* had recourſe to a Stratagem, which was very unworthy of two ſuch great Names. They gave *Cicero* great Confidence of Succeſs, in order to prevail on

Aſcon. in Piſon.

theirs, ſold it at their own Price. So that the ill Management of this Freedman, cauſed Corn to be exceſſive dear at *Rome*, for ſome Time.

61 Theſe Societies had been formerly erected for the Maintenance of good Order and Policy. But in a City ſo ſubject to Revolutions, they became expenſive and dangerous. The Diſturbances they cauſed in *Rome*, obliged the Magiſtrates to ſuppreſs them. But *Clodius* thought it would promote his Deſigns, to re-eſtabliſh theſe Societies of Tradeſmen; believing that he ſhould find them always ready to back his violent Proceedings.

62 That is, the *Cenſors* were forbidden to brand any Senator with Infamy, till he had been accuſed and condemned in form, by the Senate.

63 To theſe three firſt Laws, *Clodius* added a fourth, which deprived the *Augurs* of a Right which they had till then enjoyed, of deferring the Aſſemblies of the People, ſuſpending their Deliberations, and even diſannulling their Acts. This ſuperior Authority, was a Reſtraint on the Licentiouſneſs of the *Tribunes*; as we have elſewhere obſerved, in ſpeaking of the Policy of the *Romans*, in the Inſtitution of the *Augurs*. But *Clodius*, in Defiance and Contempt of Religion, immediately threw off a Yoke, which kept his Power within narrower Bounds than were agreeable to his Ambition. Nevertheleſs, this Method of oppoſing Things, had always been, as it were, the Bulwark of the Republick, and her moſt effectual Security againſt the unjuſt Pretenſions of the *Tribunate*.

64 Some imperfect Manuſcripts call the *Tribune* who oppoſed *Clodius*'s Cabal, *Mummius*: But, upon the Authority of *Dio*, and the *Letters to Atticus*, the Criticks agree, That it ought to be read *Ninnius*.

65 We have ſpoken of this Feſtival, which was inſtituted by *Servius Tullius*, who borrowed it from the *Athenians*, Vol. I. This Solemnity, which was uſually celebrated with Games, was one of thoſe which were called *Conceptivæ*, becauſe they were fixed to particular Days. It belonged to the Magiſtrates, or Prieſts, to fix the Time for it. Nevertheleſs, we find it in the old Calendar, on the ſecond of *May*; and it is conjectured, That *Auguſtus* fixed it to that Time. At leaſt, it is certain, according to *Suetonius*, That that Emperor publiſhed an Edict, ordering, That the *Lares* in the Croſs-Ways ſhould be crowned with Flowers, in the Spring. But be that as it will, *Auſonius* tells us, That it was fixed to no particular Day, in his Time. In this Solemnity, the Slaves did the Offices of Miniſters in the Sacrifices, and enjoyed a Liberty like that of the *Saturnalia*.

him,

him, to put a ſtop [66] to the Activity of his zealous Defender. *Cæſar* was ſtill at *Rome*, raiſing the Troops he was to carry into *Gaul*, and he went to *Cicero*'s Houſe, with deſign to deceive him. He proteſted to him, That *Clodius* had given him his Word, that he would not injure *Cicero* in Reputation or Perſon, before he had aſſiſted him in obtaining the *Tribunate*. *Pompey* alſo aſſured him, That he had made *Clodius* ſwear, That he would not hurt *Cicero*, during his *Tribuneſhip*. Nay, *Clodius* himſelf ſeemed to be willing to make Advances towards him. He declared, he aſcribed the Teſtimony the Orator had given againſt him, in the Affair of *The Good Goddeſs*, wholly to his Wife *Terentia*. *Cicero*, with all his Policy, was impoſed on by this pretended Reconciliation, deſired *Ninnius* to deſiſt, and ſlept in Security.

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§. XXI. In the mean time, *Clodius* returned to his old Game, and led *Cicero* on gradually to his Deſtruction. Moſt of the Prieſts, and the College of *Augurs*, were for *Cicero*; and leaſt therefore, he ſhould be oppoſed by the Magiſtrates and *Augurs* under Pretences of Religion, when he ſhould come to paſs the laſt Law, which was to deſtroy his Enemy, *Clodius* took care to get an Edict paſſed, which prevented theſe Inconveniencies. At his Motion, the People paſſed a Law, *That on the Days, when a* Tribune of the People *ſhould propoſe any Law in the* Comitia, *no Regard ſhould be had to the Denunciations of the* Augurs; *That they ſhould not even make any Obſervations on the Heavens, or publiſh their Prognoſticks, on thoſe Days*; *and That when any* Tribunitian *Laws were in agitation, no diſtinction ſhould be made between the Days of Aſſembly and the prohibited Days.* By all theſe Precautions, *Clodius* gained his Point. His Aim was to give *Cicero* ſuch a Blow, as it ſhould not be eaſy for him to ward off. All the reſt was only introductory to this; and at laſt, the Day came which the *Triumviri* had pitched on, and which *Cicero* had too little feared. *Clodius* mounted the *Roſtra*, unknown to the Orator's Friends, and there propoſed the following Law, which he had kept a great Secret: *That whoever had been concerned in the Death of a* Roman Citizen, *before the People had paſſed Sentence upon him, ſhould be deemed guilty of High-Treaſon againſt the People, and be puniſhed as a State Criminal.* The Law indeed ran in general Terms; but it was eaſy to ſee, that *Cicero* was the Perſon aimed at. What then was the Crime of this Deliverer of his Country? He had, in a very critical Juncture, put to Death *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, and their Accomplices, who were convicted of the greateſt Crimes, and delivered *Rome* from theſe Incendiaries. Was he more to blame than the whole Senate, who had condemned them? No; but his Virtues and Abilities were become troubleſome to the *Triumviri*, and he had made *Clodius* his implacable Enemy.

Thus the Law which related to *Cicero* was accepted; but he had not yet been either cited, or condemned. Nevertheleſs, he put on the Marks of the deepeſt Mourning, appeared in a negligent Dreſs, and let his Beard grow. Many of the *Roman Knights* [67] teſtified their Regard for him, by changing their Habits, and appearing in Mourning; but the Perſon who ſhewed the greateſt Affection to him, was the [68] Son of *Craſſus* the *Triumvir*. This young *Patrician*, who had been taught Eloquence by the Orator, and had made a great Proficiency under ſo great a Maſter,

Plut. in Ciceron. *Dio Caſſ. L. 38.* *Cicero ipſe pluribus locis.* *App. Bell. Civ. L. 2.*

66 *Clodius* had Reaſon to fear, That the *Tribune Ninnius* would overturn all his Schemes; and to prevent it, had recourſe to Artifice. He promiſed not to undertake any Thing to *Cicero*'s Prejudice, upon Condition, that he would perſuade *Ninnius* to be ſilent. *Cicero* did not perceive the Snare; his Friends were caught by it, as well as himſelf; and at their Perſuaſions, he prevailed on *Ninnius* to drop his Oppoſition to the Law, concerning the Re-eſtabliſhment of Communities of Tradeſmen.

67 The *Knights* aſſembled in the Capitol, and unanimouſly deputed to the Senate the moſt eminent Men among them; at the Head of whom were two very illuſtrious Senators, the Orator *Hortenſius*, and *Scribonius Curio*, who had been *Cenſor* 18 Years before. The Senate were then aſſembled in the Temple of *Concord*; but *Piſo*, for ſeveral Pretences, had abſented himſelf. The Deputies therefore addreſſed themſelves to his Collegue *Gabinius*, and threw themſelves at his Feet. But nothing could move the relentleſs *Conſul*, who was devoted to the *Clodian* Faction. Then *Ninnius*, *Cicero*'s zealous Friend, provoked at the Inflexibility of *Gabinius*, made uſe of his Authority as *Tribune of the People*, aſſembled the *Citizens*, and adviſed them to appear in no Dreſs but Mourning. He alſo propoſed the ſame Thing to the Senators, and they all unanimouſly complied. *Cicero pro Sextio, & poſt reditum.*

68 Young *Craſſus* gave ſtrong Proofs of his Affection to *Cicero*, in his zealous Endeavours to prevail on his Father *Marcus Craſſus*, to appear in Defence of this great Man, who was unjuſtly perſecuted. At the Intreaties of his Son, he not only took no Steps againſt *Cicero*, whom he had, till that Time mortally hated; but, according to *Plutarch*, he even became his Friend.

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appeared at the Head of 20000 young *Romans* of his Age, attended *Cicero* wherever he went, and was ready to defend him; contrary to the Inclinations of his own Father. *Clodius*, on the other hand, was guarded by an Army compoſed of the Dregs of the People, and wherever he met *Cicero*, he inſulted him, and cauſed Stones and Dirt to be thrown at him. The Matter was carried ſo far, that the Senate had like to have paſſed a Decree, ordering the People to put on Mourning, as in a Time of publick Calamity. The *Conſuls* only, and *Clodius* with his Army of *Banditti*, obſtructed the Reſolution of the *Conſcript Fathers*. The former ſuſpended the Decree by ſtudied Speeches; the latter [69] beſet the Place where the Senate met, and intimidated the Senators. And it muſt be owned, that *Cicero*, with all his Philoſophy, acted a Part unworthy of him. He ran from Houſe to Houſe Day and Night, cringed to ſome, intreated others, and applied himſelf to Enemies as well as Friends, for Protection. His Friends meant him well, but wanted Intereſt. His Enemies laboured to deceive him, or plunge him deeper in diſtreſs. The Advice he aſked, only embarraſſed him the more. *Lucullus* was for having recourſe to Arms, and repelling the Violences of *Clodius* by Force. The *Knights* declared for him, as did the better Part of the *Citizens*. But *Cicero* was not brave; he was afraid, as he ſaid himſelf, of ſhedding *Roman* Blood. Beſides, *Cato* and *Hortenſius*, his true Friends, adviſed him not to tarniſh his paſt Glory, by filling *Rome* with Slaughter. This, in their Judgment, would have been exerciſing the ſame Cruelties on his Fellow-Citizens, which he had ſo ſeverely condemned in *Catiline*.

§. XXII. *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, under the Appearance of Friendſhip, made an ill uſe of *Cicero*'s Confidence, and impoſed on his Credulity. The former indeed, deſired not to affect either his Life or his Eſtate. His chief Aim was to keep him from *Rome*, during his own Abſence. He deſired nothing more, than to hinder the formidable Orator from inveighing againſt him, and acquiring an Aſcendant, which might be prejudicial to the *Triumvirate*. And when *Cicero*, in the heighth of his Misfortunes, aſked him his Advice, (for whoſe did he not aſk?) *Cæſar* gave him ſuch, as was really for his Intereſt; but at the ſame time ſuch, as could not but be of Service to himſelf. *In the preſent State of Affairs*, ſaid *Cæſar* to him, *you have no Way to avoid the purſuits of* Clodius, *but by Flight. Let us leave* Rome, *and go to* Gaul *together. I will make you a Lieutenant General in my Army. This will make your Retreat honourable; and under my Protection, you will be free from Perſecution.* This was, all Things [70] conſidered, the ſafeſt Method he could have taken. But *Pompey*, when conſulted in his Turn, either through Malice, or a refined Piece of Policy, diverted him from it. *Pompey* really hated *Cicero* in his Heart, and aimed at nothing leſs than his Deſtruction. Beſides, he was afraid, that a ſtrict Friendſhip between *Cæſar* and *Cicero*, begun at *Rome*, and cultivated by a daily Intercourſe in a Camp, might turn to his Prejudice. Indeed, *Cæſar* and *Pompey* were united by Alliances, and the Bands of the *Triumvirate*; but theſe very little abated their mutual Jealouſies. They were equally afraid of each other's getting the Superiority; and therefore *Pompey*'s Advice on *Cæſar*'s Offer was this. *Can you poſſibly not perceive the Snare he lays for your Honour? What Man in* Rome *will not ſee, that you give Way to the Storm, the Moment the Waves begin to riſe? Where is the Conſtancy that gained you ſo much Honour in your glorious* Conſulſhip? *Do you then think your Caſe abſolutely deſperate? No, You have ſtill ſome Friends left; and* Pompey *will never deſert you in diſtreſs. Be not then diſcouraged at the Menaces of* Clodius. *You will at laſt get the better of this malicious Proſecution. Your paſt Services, your Reputation, the Affection of the People and of the* Knights, *who are your Friends, and your own Eloquence,*

69 *Plutarch* adds, That the Senators, affrighted at the Sight of *Clodius*'s Guards, left the Aſſembly; and That moſt of them teſtified their Grief, by renting their Cloaths.

70 *Cæſar* had, ſome Days before, offered *Cicero* the Commiſſion for diſtributing the Lands in *Campania*, which was vacant by the Death of *Coſconius*; but *Cicero* would not accept of it; and gives *Atticus* an Account of the Reaſons of his Refuſal. *I did not like to be choſen*, ſays he, *purely to ſupply the Want of another. Beſides, I ſhould have run the Hazard of loſing the Friendſhip of good Men, by undertaking ſo odious an Office; and at the ſame Time, I could have gained nothing upon the bad, who are inveterately ſet againſt me.* *Cæſar* reſented *Cicero*'s Refuſal, and ſhewed his Reſentment on ſeveral Occaſions. He was heard to ſay, above ten Years after, That *Cicero* choſe rather to ſink under the Attacks of his Enemies, than to owe his Safety to him; and That therefore he ought to impute his late Diſgraces wholly to his own Obſtinacy.

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all promiſe you Succeſs. How many accuſed Perſons have you your ſelf ſaved from being unjuſtly condemned?

This was flattering Counſel, and *Cicero* was caught by it. He rejected *Cæſar*'s Offers, and thereby provoked him to keep no more Meaſures with him, but declare himſelf openly his Enemy. In the mean time *Cicero* recovered himſelf a little, and had great dependance upon *Pompey*. *One of the Conſuls*, ſaid he within himſelf, *is a Man of Moderation*, (meaning *Piſo,) the other*, (meaning *Gabinius) is the Creature of my Protector. The whole Order of the* Knights *is for me. They have lately deputed* Curio *and* [71] Hortenſius *to intercede with the Senate in my Favour.* Ninnius, *the* Tribune *has ſo far engaged the conſiderable* Citizens *in my Cauſe, that they have put on Mourning. The Senators themſelves appear in Publick very negligently dreſſed, ſince my Misfortunes. What Reaſon have I then to be ſo much afraid?* Thus *Cicero* took Pleaſure in deceiving himſelf. To his great Surprize, he ſoon ſaw an Order of the *Conſuls* publiſhed, whereby they forbad the People, *Knights*, or Senators, to lay aſide their uſual Dreſs and put on Mourning. This open Declaration convinced him, that he had nothing to expect from their Friendſhip. On the other hand, *Ninnius*, one of his moſt zealous Advocates, could not now oppoſe a Law, which was already paſſed, without his Privity. So that *Clodius* was at full Liberty to vent his Rage in the Aſſemblies of the People. The ſeditious [72] *Tribune* had brought *Curio* and *Hortenſius* before him; and cenſured them for offering to the Senate, the Petition of the *Roman Knights* in favour of *Cicero*. Theſe two great Men had not only been inſulted, but had even received Blows, in the *Comitium*. All *Cicero*'s Defenders [73] were therefore ſeized with fear; and not one durſt openly declare for him. To whom then was he to apply himſelf, or what Part was he to act?

§. XXIII. He had at leaſt one Reſource left, which was *Pompey*. From whom, if any Regard was to be had to his Words, he had every Thing to hope for, that could be expected from a generous Friend. But alas! *Pompey*, for fear of being reproached with [74] his unfaithfulneſs, retired to one of his Country-Houſes near *Alba*. *Cicero* therefore immediately diſpatched a common Friend to him; and upon his delaying to return, went himſelf. But as ſoon as *Cicero* appeared, *Pompey* ſhamefully went out at a back Door. How could he bear the Sight of an old Friend, who had done him ſo many good Offices? However, this cold Reception, tho' it piqued *Cicero*, did not diſcourage him. As ſoon as he returned to *Rome*, he again applied

71 *Hortenſius* was then *Cicero*'s Friend and Panegyriſt. He had verly lately magnified the Glory of his *Conſulate*, in a Speech he ſpoke in Defence of *Flaccus*. This *Prætor* had been proſecuted for Oppreſſions, at his Return from his Government; and *Hortenſius* pleaded for him, as well as *Cicero*, whoſe *Oration is* ſtill extant. The former extolled the Zeal *Flaccus* had ſhewn in his *Prætorſhip of Rome*, againſt *Catiline*'s Party; and from thence took occaſion to expatiate much in Praiſe of *Cicero*.

72 *Clodius* charged it as a Crime on *Hortenſius* and *Curio*, that they had ſollicited the Protection of the Senate and the two *Conſuls*, for *Cicero*; and cited them to appear before the People. As ſoon as theſe two Men, who were venerable for their Merit and Rank, appeared in the *Comitium*, they were immediately aſſaulted by *Clodius*'s Guards, and *Hortenſius* had like to have periſhed in the Fray. The Mutineers purſued both him and *Curio*, with Stones and drawn Swords in their Hands; but they had the good Fortune to eſcape. *Caius Vibienus* the Senator, who accompanied them, being ready to ſink under the Blows he received, was conducted back to his Houſe, where he died ſome Days after. But *Clodius*'s greateſt Reſentment was to *Ælius Lamia*, the *Knight*, who had ſhewn more Zeal than any other of the Deputies, in defence of *Cicero*; and he had Intereſt enough to get him baniſhed 200 Miles from *Rome*.

73 In the mean time, the violent Perſecution which *Clodius* raiſed againſt the Deliverer of his Country, was ſoon noiſed about the Provinces; and the Cities, Towns, and Communities, all zealouſly declared themſelves for him by publick Acts.

74 The ſeditious *Tribune* was afraid that *Pompey*, who had long been in Friendſhip with *Cicero*, would fruſtrate his pernicious Deſigns; and uſed all poſſible Means to break off that Friendſhip. To this end, he invented the vileſt Calumny; pretended that the *Roman* Orator wanted to take away the Life of his old Friend; and hired Men who ſwore to the Truth of this falſe Accuſation with ſuch Confidence, as made *Pompey* tremble. He was alſo confirmed in his Suſpicions, by an anonymous Letter, which was artfully delivered him in *Cicero*'s own Houſe, to whom he was paying a Viſit. Upon this, *Pompey*, whether to avoid the Danger with which he thought himſelf threatened, or becauſe he was glad of a Pretence to abandon *Cicero*, reſolved to retire for ſome Time to one of his Country Houſes; and then *Clodius*, who by his Departure was freed from all his Uneaſineſs, ſet no Bounds to his Inſolence. He ventured to ſay, That in order to bring the Senate to Reaſon, he would put himſelf at the Head of the Troops, which *Cæſar* had near *Rome*, in a readineſs to march into *Gaul*. He alſo inliſted Slaves, formed a great Army of all the People of his Party, and ordered a great quantity of Arms to be brought into the Temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, near which he had reſolved to aſſemble the People, in order to their proceeding to the Condemnation of *Cicero*.

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himſelf to *Pompey*, and implored his Protection. He ſent to him four illuſtrious *Romans*, two of whom had been *Conſuls*, and the third was actually a *Prætor*. But *Pompey* referred them to the preſent *Conſuls*, and declared, *That he would not concern himſelf for their Friend, tho' he was likewiſe his own, till the Senate had pronounced in his Favour*; which was in effect, an abſolute Defeat. *Cæſar* and himſelf governed the two *Conſuls* as they pleaſed, and gave them ill Impreſſions of *Cicero*; and the Senate, did not care to venture to paſs a Decree, which was contrary to the Intentions of thoſe two Heads of the Republick. *Gabinius* gave very rough Anſwers to thoſe who preſſed him to undertake *Cicero*'s Cauſe. His Collegue, with an Air of more Moderation, and with a very mild Tone of Voice, told every one that would hear him, *That* Cicero *had nothing to do, but to become once more the Deliverer of his Country. Why*, ſaid he, *does he not leave* Rome? *His Departure will ſave the ſpilling of much Blood.*

Clodius had paſſed his Law in general Terms; and nothing remained but to make the Application. Nevertheleſs, *Cicero* had not yet been perſonally cited to appear, to be tried as a Criminal. Tho' the Law had been paſſed by the People, it was by ſtealth. And therefore, in order to make it valid and irrefragable, it was proper to propoſe it again in new *Comitia*. But this new Aſſembly was not held, either in the *Forum*, or any Part of the City. It was thought proper that *Cæſar* ſhould be preſent at it; and he was now encamped without the Walls, with the Army he was to lead into *Gaul*. And as no General who had once left *Rome* in his military Habit, was ſuffered to return into the City again; this made it neceſſary, that the Senate ſhould be aſſembled in one of the Suburbs. There the *Conſuls* firſt gave their Opinions of the *Clodian* Law, each agreeably to his Character. *Piſo*'s Words were few, and moderate; but they wounded deep. *For my Part*, ſaid he, *I never liked Cruelty*: which was underſtood to be a diſavowal of *Cicero*'s Conduct, who had ſeen *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, and their Accomplices put to Death before his Face. *Gabinius* was warm, nay, outrageous. *What Right had any Man*, ſaid he, *to put* Roman Citizens *to Death without the Conſent of the People? Was it not known, that it belonged to them only, to give Sentence in capital Caſes? The Senate judged them, the* Roman Knights *were the Promoters of an irregular Decree, and* Cicero *directed their Execution. They were all therefore guilty of High-Treaſon againſt the People.* This was ſaying too much; and by multiplying the Number of the Criminals ſo greatly, he was really more favourable to *Cicero* than his Collegue. But it was his Fury only that led him to theſe paſſionate Expreſſions. When *Cæſar* was aſked his Opinion, he anſwered like a true Politician. *The World well knows, that I never approved of the Decree that condemned* Lentulus *and* Cethegus: *But the Evil is now paſt Remedy. May not then the Rights of the People be ſecured for the future, without avenging paſt Encroachments upon them?* This was allowing, that *Cicero* was culpable, and at the ſame time guarding againſt the Odium of condemning him. This was *Cæſar*'s uſual Practice. He ſeldom more than half explained himſelf; and left the Hearers to gueſs at the Inclinations of his Heart. As for *Pompey*, he found ſome Pretence to keep away from the Aſſembly, and did not vote.

§. XXIV. By what paſſed, *Cicero* was at laſt convinced, that his Ruin was reſolved on. *Craſſus*, the *Triumvir*, was the only one, who at the intreaty of his Son, had begun, when it was too late, to pity his Misfortunes. But what was he the better for a fruitleſs Compaſſion? *Cicero* therefore called together his true Friends and aſked their Advice. *Lucullus*, who was a thorough Soldier, ſtill perſiſted in his Opinion, for taking up Arms: but *Cicero*'s other Friends adviſed him to give way to the Storm. They ſaid, *That a voluntary Exile was more eligible than a forced Baniſhment; That the Times would change; and That then it would be more eaſy to bring about his Return, if his Retreat was not preceded by a Sentence of Condemnation.* Accordingly, *Cicero* immediately carried to the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, a little Statue of *Minerva*, the Protectreſs of Men of Letters, on which was this Inſcription, *To the Guardian of Rome*; and [75] prepared for his Departure. At Midnight

75 *Dio* is the only Author who tells us, that *Cicero*, contrary to the Advice of *Hortenſius* and *Cato*, reſolved to oppoſe the Violences of *Clodius*, and have recourſe to Arms, to ſuſtain the Attacks of his Enemy.

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following, he went from *Rome* on [76] foot, with a proper Guard, and walked [77] croſs *Lucania*, reſolving to go into *Sicily*, whither he deſired to retreat. He had defended the *Scicilians* againſt *Verres*, had contracted many Friendſhips in their Iſland, and *Caius Vigilius*, the preſent *Prætor* and Governour of it, owed his Fortune to him. But as ſoon as this falſe Friend underſtood *Cicero*'s Deſign, he forbad him landing in his Province. When thus cruelly deſerted, the Fugitive went and took Sea at [78] *Brunduſium*, and ſailed to *Dyrrachium*. There the *Greeks* received him in ſuch a manner, as might have abated his Grief, if he could have ſet any Bounds to his Impatience of returning to *Rome*. But he diſcovered a Weakneſs on this Occaſion, which could not have been expected in a Man bred up in the Study of Wiſdom. He grew melancholy [79], nay almoſt wild, with continual Longings after his dear Country; was every Moment ſighing, and turning his Eyes towards the *Italian* Coaſt, and quite tired the *Grecian* Lords who viſited him, with his Complaints. They were forced to invent Dreams, and draw good Preſages of his ſpeedy Return from the moſt trifling Events, *in order to* pacify him. So very different are the greateſt Men from themſelves, in Times of Adverſity! The Philoſophy they ſo much boaſt of, is not a ſufficient Support under great Afflictions.

[80] In the mean time, *Clodius* at *Rome* was labouring to compleat the Misfortunes of his Enemy. He cauſed the People to give Judgment in the Caſe, and condemn

76 Neither his Wife, nor Daughter, nor Sons, accompanied him into Baniſhment. But they were forced to leave *Rome* ſome Days after him, to eſcape the Fury of *Clodius*; which they could no otherwiſe do, than by often changing their Place of abode.

77 *Cicero* came firſt to *Vibo*, otherwiſe called *Hipponium* by the Hiſtorians. This City, which had choſen him for their Patron, or Protector, ſtood on the Coaſt of *Bruttium*, or *Calabria*. Its ancient Situation was where we now find the Caſtle of *Vibona*, near *Monte Leone*. *Plutarch* ſays, one *Vibius*, on whom *Cicero* had conferred many Favours, not only refuſed to admit the illuſtrious Exile into his Houſe, but forbad him entering into the City. One *Sica*, who held a Farm near it, offered him a Reception, and there he continued for ſome Days, till he ſet out for *Brunduſium*. The People of the Country guarded him thither, to defend him, in caſe of need, againſt a Troop of Exiles of the *Catilinarian* Faction, who infeſted that Coaſt under the Command of *Antronius*, whoſe Reſentment *Cicero* had Reaſon to fear. Add to this, That he left *Sica*'s Houſe, for fear of bringing him into Trouble, on account of the Law paſſed againſt *Cicero*, which expreſly forbad all Perſons to give him any Reception, on pain of Death.

78 Before he embarked at the Port of *Brunduſium*, *Cicero* tarried ſome Time with his Friend *Marcus Lænius Flaccus*, who had a Country-Houſe near that City. He was then in the moſt deplorable Situation. He knew not what Place to chooſe for his Reſidence in his Baniſhment. *Greece* and *Epirus* were beſet by a Troop of Robbers, in the Pay of *Antronius* his ſworn Enemy. The Government of *Macedon* was fallen to the *Conſul Piſo*, an avowed Friend to *Clodius*. *Aſia* only offered him a more quiet Retreat; and there he had Reaſon to fear the Reſentments of the People, to whom his Brother *Quintus* had made himſelf very odious in the three Years of his Adminiſtration. Nevertheleſs, he embarked at *Brunduſium*, reſolving to ſail to *Cyzicus*, a City of *Myſia*. This he himſelf declares in a Letter he wrote before he embarked, to his Wife *Terentia*, and his Children *Tullia* and *Cicero*. *I have ſpent thirteen Days at* Brunduſium, *in the Houſe of* M. Lænius Flaccus. *This faithful Friend is affected with my Misfortunes, and does not think the Furies of* Clodius *can excuſe his refuſing me the Rights of Hoſpitality. I am now going to leave him, and embark for* Macedon; *from whence I intend to proceed to* Cyzicus, *and there finiſh my Courſe.* Accordingly, he ſet Sail on the 13th of *April*, in the Year 695; and *Flaccus*, with his Father and Children accompanied him to the Port, where, at parting, theſe illuſtrious Friends gave each other reciprocal Aſſurances of the moſt ſincere Friendſhip. *Plutarch* ſays, that *Cicero* had at firſt a favourable Wind, and that, a few Hours after, the Ship was overtaken by a violent Storm, which forced the Pilot to return back to the ſame Port. But after a ſecond Attempt, they arrived ſafe at *Dyrrachium*; where, according to *Plutarch*, as ſoon as the Paſſengers were landed, an Earthquake followed, which ſo ſhook the Sea, that it opened. This the Diviners interpreted in favour of *Cicero*; and declared, That, at all Events, his Baniſhment would not be long. During the ſhort ſtay he made at *Dyrrachium*, he was informed, that his Brother *Quintus* would paſs through *Macedon*, in his Return from *Aſia*, and was gone from *Epheſus* to *Athens*. And being very deſirous of ſeeing him, he ſent a Meſſenger to perſuade him to come to *Theſſalonica*, where he hoped to have the Pleaſure of meeting him. But immediately after, conſidering that their common Enemies would certainly charge this Interview as a Crime on *Quintus*, and take Advantage from thence to ruin him; he choſe rather to deny himſelf the Comfort of ſeeing a Brother whom he tenderly loved, than to expoſe him to unjuſt Suſpicions.

79 *Cicero* acknowledges, That in the Extremity of his Grief, he was going to kill himſelf, but *Atticus* prevented it. And *Cornelius Nepos* ſays, That that generous Friend made him a Preſent of a conſiderable Sum of Money for his Support.

80 *Clodius*, now at the heighth of his Wiſhes, eaſily found Means to execute his pernicious Deſigns. In order to ſecure the Suffrages of the People whom he had aſſembled, he diſtributed conſiderable Sums among them, and came to the *Forum*, guarded by a great Multitude of Slaves and Artificers, who were in his pay. The moſt venerable *Citizens* in vain endeavoured to oppoſe the paſſing the Law, which the furious *Tribune* had drawn up againſt *Cicero*. They were aſſaulted with Swords, and Stones, and Staves, and driven away. Then *Clodius*,

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demn *Cicero* for Contumacy, on account of his Abſence. The Decree was, That Fire and [81] Water ſhould be denied him; and That he ſhould not come within [82] 500 Miles of *Rome*. All his Effects were confiſcated for the Benefit of the Publick; but when they were expoſed to Sale, no body would buy them. The fine [83] Houſes he had in the Country were burnt to the Ground, and his noble Palace in the City pulled down. Nay, *Clodius* carried his Fury ſo far, that he cauſed the *Pontifices* to conſecrate the large Piece of [84] Ground on which his Houſe ſtood, to the Goddeſſes

Clodius, left Maſter of the Field of Battle, eaſily got the Decree of Condemnation ratified; which *Claudius* his Freedman, and the Miniſter of his Violences, had drawn up, in concert with *Vatinius*, in theſe Words. *May it pleaſe you*, Romans, *to enact, That* Cicero *be interdicted the uſe of Fire and Water, for having cauſed* Citizens *to be put to death of his own Authority, without any formal Proceſs, and in contempt of the Authority of the People, whoſe Tribunal he evaded, by producing falſe* Senatus-Conſulta; *That they, who ſhall have the Boldneſs to offer him a ſafe Retreat, or receive him into their Houſes, ſhall be deemed guilty of High-Treaſon, and any one may kill them with impunity; That no one ſhall make any Motion for recalling him, or in any manner vote, or declare for it; and That the Time of his Baniſhment ſhall continue, till they, whom he condemned to die, ſhall return from the other World.* If we conſider the Uſages of old *Rome* in criminal Caſes, there will appear to have been great Irregularities in this whole Proceeding. By a Law of the xii *Tables*, the Cognizance of capital Caſes was reſerved ſolely to the *Comitia by Centuries*. The Reaſon of which, *Cicero*, in his 3*d Book of Laws*, ſays was this. The People, ſays he, when divided according to their Claſſes, vote with more Deliberation than in tumultuous Aſſemblies by *Tribes*, which are always full of very great Confuſion and Diſorder. But the *Comitia* which determined *Cicero*'s Fate, were only a confuſed Aſſembly of the vileſt of the Populace, according to the Order of their *Tribes*. Beſides, the Averment of the Decree was abſolutely falſe. It was allowed to be certain, That *Cicero* had not proceeded to put *Catiline*'s Accomplices to death, till he had been firſt authoriſed to do it, by an expreſs Order of the Senate.

81 The common Form of Baniſhment was to interdict a *Citizen* the uſe of Fire and Water. This was declaring him thruſt out of the Boſom of his own Country, deprived of all the Benefits of Society, and conſequently obliged to ſeek the Neceſſaries of Life elſewhere.

82 *Cicero* in his 3*d Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 1, makes the diſtance to be 400 Miles. *I have received the Decree of my Baniſhment*, ſays he, *which is limited to* 400 *Miles; and as the Iſland of* Sicily, *whither I intended to have gone, and even that of* Malta, *is within that Space, I have taken the Road to* Brunduſium; *deſigning*, as he adds in his 4*th Letter*, *to embark for* Greece. *Dio* ſays, the Decree ſaid, *within* 3750 *Stadia of Rome*; that is 468750 Paces, which make about 160 common Leagues: and *Plutarch* extends the diſtance to 500 Miles beyond *Italy*.

83 *Cicero*'s Houſe at *Rome* was almoſt contiguous to that of *Piſo*; and the avaritious *Conſul* was not aſhamed publickly to plunder it, before it was conſumed by the Flames. He ordered even the Threſholds of the Doors to be carried to his Houſe; and much leſs would he ſuffer the Marble Pillars to eſcape him. He made Preſents of them to his Mother-in-Law. The Houſe at *Tuſculum* in the ſame manner fell a Prey to *Gabinius*, who ſeized all the richeſt Parts of it, to adorn his own, which was in the Neighbourhood. *Cicero*'s Son-in-Law and Daughter, in vain implored the Protection of their Father, againſt ſuch cruel Uſurpations. The mercileſs *Conſul* was deaf to their Cries, and would hearken to nothing but his own Avarice. The Temple of *Veſta*, till then deemed an inviolable Aſylum, could not ſecure *Terentia*, the Wife of the illuſtrious Exile, againſt the outrages of *Clodius*. The ſacred Place was violated, and ſhe torn with Indignity from thence, and dragged to a Court of Juſtice; there to be compelled to ſubſcribe the Decree which was pronounced, concerning the Confiſcation of her Husband's Eſtate. Nor could the Infancy of young *Cicero*, who was at moſt not above ſeven Years old, have ſaved him from the Violences of *Clodius*; if ſome faithful Friends had not taken care to convey him to a Place of Safety.

84 *Clodius* put up this Ground to Sale; but no body appeared to buy it, except a worthleſs Wretch, of the Country of the *Marſi*, named *Strato*, who only lent his Name to the *Tribune*, who intended to improve his own Houſe, by adding this Ground to it. *Clodius*'s Houſe was near that of *Cicero*; and he propoſed to build on the Ground of the latter a ſtately Portico of 300 Paces in compaſs, in the form of a Periſtyle. Near it, there was another Portico which *Catulus* the Conqueror of the *Cimbri* had built on the Ground of the famous *Flaccus*, who had periſhed in the Conſpiracy of the *Gracchi*. By the Order of *Clodius*, this Monument of the Victories of *Catulus* was pulled down, and another built inſtead of it, which was ſo large, as to cover both Pieces of Ground, as well that of *Cicero*, as that of *Flaccus*. Then, he deſigned to conſecrate this new Edifice to LIBERTY, to ſhew, That by the Baniſhment of *Cicero*, the People were delivered from a Tyrant, who had oppreſſed them in his *Conſulſhip*; and ordered an Inſcription to be made to this effect, on the Front of the Building. But the Marble Statue which was placed in the new Portico, repreſented nothing leſs than that pretended Goddeſs. *Cicero*, in his *Oration for the Recovery of his Houſe*, ſays, it was the Figure of a debauched Woman. The Father of *Clodius*, who found this Image in the Tomb of the Strumpet it repreſented, near *Panagra*, in *Bœotia*, had brought it to *Rome*, to ſhew it to the People, during the Celebration of the *Games*. So that *Clodius* had nothing to do, but to get it conſecrated, which was an Office that belonged to the College of *Pontifices*. But none of that illuſtrious Body would comply with the unjuſt Deſigns of the *Tribune*. He therefore artfully got *Lucius Pinarius Natta*, Brother to his Wife *Fulvia* by the Mother's ſide, incorporated into the ſacerdotal College. The *Tribune* preferred *Lucius*, to his Brother *Appius*, tho' younger; becauſe the latter could not forgive him, his having taken Advantage of his Abſence, to ſeize a conſiderable Part of his Patrimony.

Pinarius, when admitted into the College of *Pontifices*, could not withſtand the earneſt Sollicitations of his Brother-in-Law; and, tho' he knew little of the Ceremonial of the Conſecration, undertook to pronounce

Goddeſſes of *Peace* and *Liberty*. This he did to make the Reſtitution of it in a manner impoſſible. Theſe iniquitous Conſequences of an unjuſt Decree, made all honeſt Men tremble. In order to afford *Cicero* ſome Comfort in his Diſtreſs, the Senate in a Body, wrote recommendatory Letters for him to the Princes and free Cities in the Eaſt. He viſited many of them, but wherever he came was inconſolable. At laſt, he ſettled at *Theſſalonica*, and there lived till his Return, with *Cn. Plancius* [85] the *Quæſtor*; a faithful and liberal Friend, who ſupplied his Wants, and ſhared the Burthen of his Exile.

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§. XXV. Thus *Clodius* triumphed at *Rome*. He aſcribed the Advantages which he had not gained without the Aſſiſtance of the *Triumviri*, wholly to himſelf; and thought himſelf ſuperior to *Pompey*, *Cæſar*, and *Craſſus*. And now, under a Pretence of promoting the Intereſts of the *Triumvirate*, he applied himſelf wholly to his own Advancement in Power. But *Cato*'s Preſence was almoſt as troubleſome to him, as that of *Cicero* had been. One had more Reputation, the other more Firmneſs and Obſtinacy, in oppoſing the Deſigns which he thought contrary to the Welfare of the Publick. And from that Time, a Reſolution was taken to ſend away *Cato* too. For want of other Pretences for the Baniſhment of a rigid Republican, whoſe Conduct was blameleſs, *Clodius* made uſe of the Virtue of the ſage Philoſopher it ſelf, to oblige him to leave *Rome*. An Event which we muſt be obliged to trace back a little, to make it intelligible.

Ptolomy Lathurus, King of *Egypt*, had left at leaſt two Sons, both Heirs of his Throne, and both called *Ptolomy*; and they divided their Father's Dominions between them. One who had the Surname of *Auletes*, had the Kingdom of *Egypt* for his Share. The other had the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and was called *Ptolomy* only, without any Surname to diſtinguiſh him: and it does not appear that he diſhonoured his Reign by any greater Vices, than were laid to the Charge of his Brother the King of *Egypt*. His greateſt Crime was, his having formerly offended *Clodius*, who was now the reigning *Tribune of the People* at *Rome*. *Clodius* had been taken by Pyrates, when he was making War in the Eaſt in his Youth; and he applied himſelf to the King of *Cyprus*, whom he deſired to pay his Ranſome. But the covetous Prince would offer the Pyrates no more than two *Talents*, and ſuffered *Clodius* to continue a great while in his Captivity. Hence the Hatred *Clodius* had conceived to *Ptolomy*, and his Deſire of ſeeing him dethroned. During his *Tribunate*, he gave the *Roman* People a ſhocking Account of this unfortunate King; and took occaſion to repreſent to the *Comitia*, how much it was the Intereſt of *Rome* to invade his Domi-

pronounce the Form. But he did it ſo ill, that this his firſt Office was deemed null and void. Nevertheleſs, *Clodius* took Advantage of this irregular Act to deprive *Cicero* of a Poſſeſſion which he had a Right to reclaim. Every Thing had ſucceeded to the Wiſhes of the furious *Tribune* againſt the *Roman* Orator, inſomuch, that thoſe of his own Faction called him *The fortunate Catiline*; and he thought the new Portico would be a laſting Monument of his Glory, and of the entire Ruin of a formidable Enemy. The Statue there erected to his Honour, might likewiſe have flattered his Pride, if he had been indebted for it to any other but a wretched Burgher of *Anagnia*. This Villain had been accuſed of the worſt of Crimes by his Countrymen, and eſcaped Puniſhment through the Protection of *Clodius*; and he thought the beſt Teſtimony he could give of his Gratitude to his Benefactor, was to erect a Statue to him.

85 This *Cneius Plancius*, for whom *Cicero* ſpoke the *Oration*, which is ſtill extant, was a *Roman Knight* by Deſcent, and a Native of *Atina*, a City of *Campania*, near the Foot of the *Apennines*. After he had ſerved in *Macedon* as *Legionary Tribune*, he became *Quæſtor* in that Province. Upon the News of *Cicero*'s Baniſhment and Arrival at *Dyrrachium*, he came thither, to give this great Man all the Marks of Diſtinction, that were due to his Merit. In Honour to him he diſmiſſed his *Lictors*, and laid aſide all his Regalia, when he entered into *Dyrrachium*; and there he found *Cicero*, and brought him to *Theſſalonica*, which was then the Place of his Reſidence. The kind Reception the *Roman Orator* met with from this affectionate Friend, kept him with him longer than he had propoſed to ſtay; and his Deſign ſtill, was to go over into *Aſia*. But when he heard of the Snares that *Auſonius*, and his People laid for him, he changed his Mind. *I have tarried hitherto*, ſays he, *at* Theſſalonica, *becauſe it is a great thorough-fare, where I can daily hear ſome News or other that concerns me. But I muſt, at laſt, leave it. Not that* Plancius *obliges me. On the contrary, he does all he can to induce me to continue with him. But I am going to baniſh my ſelf, and retire with my Affliction and Misfortunes, to ſome more ſolitary Place.* Nevertheleſs, in deference to *Plancius*, and his other Friends at *Rome*, he reſolved to wait at *Theſſalonica* for a Turn of Fortune. His Son-in-Law now began to ſollicit his repeal with warmth. He renounced the *Quæſtorſhip* of *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, to apply himſelf wholly to the Intereſts of his Father-in-Law. But he had not the Comfort to reap the Fruits of his Zeal. A haſty Death deprived him of the Pleaſure of ſeeing again at *Rome*, the Man whom he endeavoured to ſerve with ſo much Earneſtneſs and Affection. As for *Plancius*, by the good Offices he did *Cicero*, he merited the publick Thanks which were given him in the Name of the Senate.

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nions. And in ſhort, he diſguiſed his Revenge and Injuſtice in ſuch a manner, that he procured a *Plebiſcitum*, which declared, That *Ptolomy* had forfeited his Throne by his ill Conduct; and That his Dominions were fallen to the *Roman* Republick. But what Right had *Rome* to take upon her to reform independent Princes, or ſeize their Dominions? A Right which is often the moſt prevalent; ſhe was ſtrongeſt. This was the only Title ſhe had, to ſeize the Iſland of *Cyprus*, to the Prejudice of its lawful Sovereign. And as ſoon as it was reſolved to diſpoſſeſs *Ptolomy*, *Clodius* ſought for a proper Perſon, to put the Decree he had obtained of the People in Execution.

Plut. in Catone. Vell. Paterc. L. 2.

Cato was then making it his Buſineſs to guard the Republick againſt the Attempts of the *Triumvirate*; ſo that his Preſence at *Rome* was not at all agreeable to the factious. *Clodius* therefore found Means to rid himſelf of this troubleſome *Cenſor*. He paid him a viſit, and told him, that the People had directed him to give him a Commiſſion, which was both honourable in it ſelf, and neceſſary for the publick Good. *Vice reigns*, ſaid he, *in* Cyprus; *and the Throne is debaſed by it.* Rome *has therefore made choice of a Man of ſpotleſs Probity, to go and eſtabliſh Virtue there. Go then,* Cato, *and make the Purity of the* Roman *Laws revered, in an Iſland which is infamous for its Vices.* But *Cato* ſaw the Snare, and anſwered, *That he could not leave his Country, at a Time, when ſhe was threatened with much greater Dangers, than thoſe which were at ſo great a diſtance. Well then,* replied *Clodius*, *I will compel you to do by Force, what you refuſe to the Requeſt of your Friends.* This ſaid, he immediately aſſembled the *Comitia*, and procured an Order for *Cato* to go immediately to *Cyprus*, and dethrone the King. And to keep him the longer from *Rome*, the *Cenſor* was charged likewiſe with another Commiſſion; which was, to reſettle in *Byzantium* ſome Citizens of Diſtinction, whom the Inhabitants had driven from thence, in a popular Sedition. Tho' the virtuous *Roman* went with Reluctance to execute the [86] Injuſtice of his Republick, he obeyed his Orders; and at his Departure, felt ſome of the Effects of *Clodius*'s Reſentment. The *Tribune* had neither provided ſo much as a Ship to carry him to *Cyprus* [87], nor Officers to aſſiſt him, nor Domeſticks, nor Guards. *Cato* was forced to ſend a [88] Friend before him, named *Canidius*, to prevail on *Ptolomy* to give [89] up his Dominions to the Republick; and ſome ſay, that the unfortunate King killed [90] himſelf in Deſpair. Others affirm, That he ſurvived his Depoſition, and was made by *Cato*, the High-Prieſt of *Venus* in the Temple of *Paphos*, where he ſpent the Remainder of his Life in Wealth and Pleaſure. Nor had *Ptolomy Auletes* his Brother, the King of *Egypt*, a much better Fate. He ſunk into Contempt with his People, who finding him to have no other Merit but that of playing excellently well on the Flute, drove him from *Alexandria*; and he came to *Rome*, to implore the Protection of the *Roman* Senate and People. We ſhall relate his Adventures hereafter.

Dio. L. 38.

§. XXVI. When *Cicero* and *Cato* were gone from *Rome*, the *Triumvirate* reigned without controul; and *Cæſar* was now in haſte to ſet out for *Gaul*. When he had ſeen placed at the Helm, the *Conſul Piſo* his Father-in-Law, *Pompey* his Son-in-Law, and *Craſſus*, whoſe Intereſts were blended with his own; he then began to ſhew himſelf to the World. The Tranquillity was univerſal, except in *Gaul*; which had only to defend it ſelf againſt the Irruption of the *Helvetii*. But we ſhall now ſee the Governour *Rome* was ſending thither, proceeding gradually to the Conqueſt of it.

86 *Clodius* applauded himſelf, in a publick Diſcourſe on the new Advantage he had juſt gained, by delivering himſelf from a troubleſome *Cenſor*, who was always ready to oppoſe him in the Execution of his Deſigns; and he ſhewed in a full Aſſembly, a Letter which *Cæſar* had written him from *Gaul*, to congratulate him on having ſecured Succeſs to his Deſigns, by the Removal of *Cato*.

87 The Inſult was carried ſo far by the audacious *Tribune*, that *Cato* was forced to accept of two Villains to be Secretaries to the Commiſſion. One was a known Robber; the other was thought a Client and avowed Friend to *Clodius*.

88 *Plutarch* ſays, That *Canidius* had contracted an intimate Friendſhip with *Cato*.

89 Publick Fame ſoon brought the unfortunate King of *Cyprus* the News of the Decree of his Deprivation; and in order to reſcue from the Hands of his unjuſt Oppreſſors, the great Riches he had accumulated for ſeveral Years; he put them on board his Ships, and embarked himſelf, with a Deſign to throw himſelf into the Sea, rather than ſurvive his Diſgrace. But the Love of Riches, the Deſire of Life, and perhaps the Hopes of ſoftening *Cato*'s Heart, ſoon brought him back to his Kingdom.

90 The moſt common Opinion is, That this unfortunate Prince refuſed the High-Prieſthood of *Venus*, and abandoning himſelf to Deſpair, voluntarily ended both his Reign and his Life with Poiſon.

We ſhall ſee *Cæſar* conſuming whole Provinces by Fire, drawing on War after War without interruption, treating the *Gallic* Nations as Enemies upon the moſt trifling Occaſions, extending his Conqueſts to the *Britiſh* Iſlands, making ſome Progreſs in the Reduction of *Germany*, and acquiring Glory and Strength enough, to enable him to turn his Forces on the Republick it ſelf, make himſelf Maſter of it, and at laſt utterly deſtroy it.

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He did not ſet out for *Gaul*, till about the beginning of *April*. It was not till about the end of *March*, that the Reſolution the *Helvetii* had taken to penetrate into the Heart of *Gaul* by Way of *Geneva*, was known at *Rome*. This News haſtened *Cæſar*'s Departure; and he made ſuch Expedition, that if ſome Authors may be credited, he came to the Banks of *The Rhone* in eight Days. And indeed it is poſſible, that he might come Poſt himſelf in that Time; but that he ſhould lead his Army thither, is abſolutely incredible. And accordingly he ſays himſelf, That when he came to the Banks of *The Lake of Geneva*, he found but one *Roman Legion* there, and ordered Levies to be made in the Country. With theſe few Troops he broke down the Bridge of *Geneva*, to cut off the Communication of the *Helvetii* with *Gaul*; and his Preſence ſuſpended the Hoſtilities. The *Helvetii* ſent an Embaſſy to the *Pro-Conſul*, to deſire leave to paſs through the Country of the *Allobroges*, promiſing to commit no Diſorders in his *Province*. *Cæſar*'s Forces were not yet got together, and he therefore amuſed the Enemy, and deferred giving his Anſwer till the thirteenth of *April*. In the mean while, he threw up Lines from *Geneva* to Mount *Jura*; and when he had thus got Time to look about him, and fortify himſelf, he anſwered the Deputies, That the *Romans* never ſuffered foreign Armies to march through their Countries. Then the *Helvetii* attempted to croſs *The Rhone*, in order to ſettle in the * Country of the *Xantonois*, and extend themſelves on the Frontiers of *The Roman Province*, that is, beyond *Tholoſe*; but in vain. *Cæſar* would not ſuffer a warlike Nation to ſeize fruitful Plains, which were too near to a Country ſubject to the *Romans*. However, at length, the whole Nation of the *Helvetii* appeared in a Body, and *Cæſar* had too few Troops to oppoſe them. He therefore left *Labienus* one of his Lieutenant Generals, to command his little Army, repaſſed the *Alpes*, returned into *Italy*, and raiſed five *Legions* there, which he marched with all diligence into *Tranſalpine Gaul*. The [91] *Centrones*, [92] *Garoceli*, and [93] *Caturiges*, in vain oppoſed his Return. *Cæſar* forced his Way, and in ſeven Days Time, marched from [94] *Ocelum*, to the Country of the [95] *Vocontii*; in order to paſs from thence, by the moſt weſtern Boundaries of the *Allobroges*, into the Territory of the *Sequani* [96].

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 1. c. 7.

* *La Xaintonge.*

§. XXVII. The *Helvetian* Army, divided according to their Cantons, after it had paſſed through the Country of the *Sequani*, were already ſpread over the Territories of the *Allobroges* and *Ædui*, and had committed numberleſs Robberies in their March. Complaints were brought of it to the *Pro-Conſul*; who, unwilling either to leave faithful Allies without Succour, or to wait till the Enemy were ſettled in the *Xantonois*, marched directly up to them, when they were embarraſſed with paſſing *The Saone*. A Part of their Troops were already on the weſtern Banks of the River, and the reſt on the Eaſtern, haſtening to paſs it in Boats. This Rear-Guard whom *Cæſar* attacked, conſiſted wholly of the [97] *Tigurini*; and by the total Defeat of this formidable Canton, *Cæſar* had the Pleaſure of avenging the Death of *Piſo*, the Grandfather of his Father-in-Law, whom the *Tigurini* had formerly killed with the *Conſul L. Caſſius*. But this firſt Advantage was only an Introduction to a more com-

91 The *Centrones* poſſeſſed that Part of the Dutchy of *Savoy* which is now called *The Tarantaiſe*.

92 The moſt common Opinion is, That the *Garoceli* inhabited *The Valley of Maurienne*, near Mount *Cenis*. Others place them near Mount *Genevre*, in the extreme Parts of *Dauphiné*.

93 *The Gapençois*, or the Cantons of *Gap* and *Charges*, belonged to the *Caturiges*; to which ſome add, the Territory of *Ambrun*.

94 *Ocelum*, now *Exiles*, is a City of *Dauphiné*, on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*. Others confound it with the Village of *Oux*, which is five Miles more to the Weſt. *Honore Bouche* thought, That *Ocelum* was the ſame Place as *Avigliona*, a little City of *Piedmont*, on the Banks of *The Doire*.

95 The Country of the *Vocontii* contained the Biſhopricks, of *Die* in *Dauphiné*, and *Vaiſon* in *The Comtat*, as we have already obſerved.

96 By the *Sequani*, are now underſtood the People of the *Franche Comté*, as has been before obſerved.

97 The Inhabitants of the Canton of *Zurich* were anciently called *Tigurini*.

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pleat Victory. *Cæſar* immediately threw a Bridge over *The Saone*, paſſed it, and advanced to begin a new Attack Then, the *Helvetii* ſurprized to ſee the *Romans* paſs the River in one Day, which had coſt them twenty, reſolved to treat. The chief of their Embaſſy was that *Divico*, who had commanded the Army of the *Tigurini*, when *Caſſius* was defeated. He deſired, in the Name of the *Helvetic* Body, that the *Romans* would make Peace with them, and aſſign their Nation a Country to dwell in; and to his Intreaties he added Threatnings, putting the *Pro-Conſul* in Mind of the Victory his Countrymen had gained over a *Pro-Conſular* Army. *Cæſar* ſeemed not much averſe to the Propoſal, but demanded Hoſtages, as a Preliminary. The proud *Divico* was affronted at the very Name; and anſwered, That it was the Cuſtom of the *Helvetii* to receive, not to give Hoſtages, as the *Romans* themſelves knew; and this ſaid, inſtantly retired. *Cæſar* followed the *Helvetian* Army in their March, and the *Roman* Cavalry haraſſed them; but they engaged at a Diſadvantage in narrow Roads, and were repulſed. This Succeſs elated the *Helvetii*; and at length the *Roman* Army begun to want Proviſions. They had none to depend on but their faithful Allies the *Ædui*, for the Supply of them; and the Attachment of the latter to *Rome* had been a little abated, through the Intrigues of *Dumnorix*, which ought to be more fully explained.

§. XXVIII. The *Ædui* were then the moſt flouriſhing and richeſt Republick in *Gaul*. They were Maſters of a large Country, and governed by one Head, who was called in their Language *The Vergobret*, that is, the *Conſul*. This Leader was annually choſen by a majority of Voices, and had the Power of Life and Death over his Subjects. They were a conſiderable People, before their Alliance with *Rome*; and had ſince conſiderably increaſed their Troops and their Power. Their Territory reached Eaſtward to the Conflux of *The Rhone* and *The Saone*. Their Capital called [98] *Bibracte*, ſtill retained its Attachment to *Rome*, and generally ſpeaking continued faithful to her. *The Vergobret* of the Year, named *Liſcus*, followed *Cæſar*, and marched in purſuit of the *Helvetii*, together with a Lord of the Country named *Divitiacus*. The latter had a younger Brother named *Dumnorix*, who aimed at nothing leſs than making himſelf perpetual Sovereign of his Nation, and the *Helvetii* had engaged to place him on the Throne. Hence his ſecret Plots againſt the *Romans* in his Republick, where he had very great Power, by means of his Riches and foreign Alliances, tho' he enjoyed no publick Office. This ambitious Man reſolved to make the *Roman* Army periſh by Famine; and to that end, privately removed the Corn out of his Province, and raiſed the Price of it. So that *Cæſar* found it fail, when he wanted it moſt, to diſtribute to his Troops. At the Sollicitation of *Dumnorix*, the *Ædui* alſo poſtponed from Day to Day, the ſending to the *Pro-Conſular* Army the Convoys they had promiſed; and *Cæſar* reſolved to find out the true Cauſe of theſe artful Delays. To this end, he examined *Liſcus* and *Divitiacus*; and the latter diſcovered the whole Secret, only without naming his Brother. But *Liſcus* was more open; he charged *Dumnorix* with carrying away the Corn out of the Province, and with procuring the *Helvetii* their Paſſage through the Country of the *Sequani*. *Cæſar* therefore was inclined to have handled *Dumnorix* with Severity; but had Regard to the Merit and Probity of *Divitiacus*. For fear of offending this faithful Ally, he, at his Intreaty, pardoned *Dumnorix*, forgave what was paſt, and deſired him to give no Cauſe of Suſpicion for the future.

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. l. 1. c. 18.

§. XXIX. And now, as the Time drew nigh for diſtributing the Corn to his Soldiers, *Cæſar* advanced as near as he could to [99] *Bibracte*, to facilitate the Conveyance of

Cæſ. Ibid. c. 20.

98 The City of *Autun* was anciently called *Bibracte*, and afterwards *Auguſtodunum*.

99 The modern Geographers are divided as to the Situation of old *Bibracte*, as *Cæſar* and *Strabo* call it. They agree, That it was the moſt conſiderable of all the Cities of the *Ædui*, from *The Doux* to *The Saone*. But the greater Number pretend, That it was the ſame Place as *Autun*, the Capital of the *Autunois*, a Canton of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. They build their Conjectures on the Silence of the Authors, who have written ſince *Auguſtus* changed the firſt Name of this City to that of *Auguſtodunum*. They obſerve, That from that Time, the old Name of *Bibracte* has been entirely forgotten. If *Bibracte* was not the ſame Place as *Autun*, how happens it, that it is never mentioned in any Works which were poſterior to the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s making that Change? Whence they conclude, That the old Name of *Bibracte*, which was given to *Autun* in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time, gave way to the more glorious Appellation of *Auguſtodunum*, in which that City gloried, till the Time of *Conſtans* and *Conſtantine*.

of it. When the Enemy saw him turn back, they immediately pursued, and attacked him. Upon this, *Cæsar* detached his Cavalry to sustain the first Onset of the Enemy, whilst he drew up his *Legions* on a rising Ground. He formed four, into three Lines, kept all his new Levies for a *corps de reserve*, and posted his Baggage on an Eminence. On the other hand, the *Helvetii* formed all their own Troops into one *Phalanx*, which was close and large. Behind it, they posted their Auxiliaries of *Tulingi* and *Boii*, raised in *Germany*; and placed their Baggage with their Women on an Hill, and fenced them round with their Waggons as with a Rampart. When the Attack begun, the *Romans*, who fought from the upper Ground, had much the Advantage. *Cæsar* fought on Foot, and inspired his *Legions* with Ardour. They fell on the *Phalanx* Sword in Hand, and found it not difficult to break it. The Javelins the *Romans* threw at the Enemy greatly embarrassed them. The Bucklers of the *Phalangites* were transfixed, and often fastened together with the Darts, so that they could not move their Arms. They therefore threw them all away, and fought without any cover; and at last they gave Ground, and retired to a Mountain, a Mile from the Field of Battle. The *Romans* followed them; but were on a sudden surrounded by the [100] *Boii* and *Tulingi* of the Rear-Guard. Then the *Helvetii* returned to the Charge, and the *Romans* faced both Ways. In this manner the Battle lasted a great while; but at length the Enemy retired, some to the top of the Mountain, others to the center of their Baggage which was surrounded with Waggons. But during this whole Battle, which lasted from Noon till Night, the Enemy never once turned their Backs. The *Romans* pursued them to their Retreat, attacked their fortified Baggage, and stood the Shock of the Darts that were thrown from the Carts, and of the Pikes that were pushed at them through the Wheels. And at last, *Cæsar* made himself Master of the Baggage, and among the Women Captives, took a Wife and Daughter of the famous *Orgetorix*, who was the first Author of the Transmigration. His Victory was so considerable, that it cost the *Helvetii* half their People. When they came out of their own Country, they were no less than [101] 263000 Souls; but were now very near reduced to [102] 130000.

The Night favoured the Retreat of the *Helvetii*; and they returned homewards, crossing the * Lands of the *Lingones*, and making the best of their Way to the § Territories of the *Sequani*, through which they had entered *Gaul*. *Cæsar* allowed himself only three Days to bury his dead, and dress his wounded; and then pursued the Fugitives, and forbad the *Lingones* to furnish them with any Provisions. The miserable Fugitives then having no other Remedy, had recourse to the Cle-

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Cæs. Bell. Gal. c. 25.

Cæs. Ibid. c. 26.

* *Now the Territory of* Langres.
§ *Now* Franche-Comté.

tine. Then it was rebuilt by those two Emperors, according to *Eumenes* in his Panegyrick; and took the Name of *Flavia*, from the *Flavian* Family, from which both those Princes descended. Add to this, that the two Inscriptions dug up in the City of *Autun*, near the end of the last Century, seem to prove this beyond reply. In both these Monuments we find the Name of *Bibracte* given to the Goddess, or tutelary Genius, of the Capital of the *Ædui*. Nevertheless, *Monsieur Valois* fancies, he has found some Traces of *Bibracte*, in a Place called *Beuvray*, two Leagues from *Autun*. Others think they have good Reason for making the City of *Beaulne* the ancient *Bibracte*. But upon well considering the whole, we think the first Opinion best supported; notwithstanding what is said to the contrary by a late Writer, who places the Capital of the *Ædui*, at the Town of *Pebrac*, on the Borders of *Auvergne* and *Gevaudan*.

100 The *Boii*, who came originally from *Gaul*, as we have observed Vol. 2, at this Time, possessed *Bohemia*; from whence they were afterwards driven by the *Marcomanni*, and then settled in *Bavaria*. The Country of the *Tulingi* is now a Part of that of the *Grisons*.

101 Besides the 263000 *Helvetii*, *Cæsar* reckons up among these Confederates, 36000 *Tulingi*, 32000 *Boii*, 23000 of the Canton of *Basle*, and 14000 Natives of the Canton of *Lausanne*. All these united, made in all 368000 Persons, including Men, Women, and Children. The Number of fighting Men in this great Multitude, amounted to 92000; and *Cæsar* immediately observes, That the *Romans* found in the Enemy's Camp this Number marked in *Greek* Letters, on little Tables that served instead of Registers. And *Strabo* and *Pliny* agree, That the ancient *Gauls* used the *Greek* Characters in their Writings, till the sixth Century. The *Gallic* Money, and the ancient Monuments and Inscriptions which Time has spared, prove this. Did they then take them from the *Phocæans*, who settled at *Marseilles*? If so, Why did they not at the same Time adopt the Language of these New-Comers? It is certain, the *Celtic* Language was different from that of the *Gauls*. Of this, *Cæsar* gives an undeniable Proof, when he wrote in *Greek* to *Quintus Cicero*, to give him an Account of his March. He says himself, That he wrote in that Language, that his Design might not be discovered by the *Gauls*, if they intercepted his Letter.

102 Nevertheless, *Cæsar* himself acknowledges in another Place, That the Number of the Enemy after the Defeat, amounted to only 110000. But this Number is doubtless to be understood, as exclusive of 6000 *Helvetii* which were brought him, and the 16000 *Boii* who settled in the Country of the *Ædui*.

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§. XXXI. But during the little Time that *Cæſar* tarried there, his Troops were alarmed with the Accounts given them of the *Germans* by the *Gauls*; who repreſented [109] them as Giants, whoſe very Looks could not be borne. Theſe Reports were ſpread throughout the Army, and both Soldiers and Officers were affected by them. The *Roman* General, who was ſurprized at the Deſertion of ſome of his Friends, was informed of the Terror that had ſeized them, and found it ſo general, that it would not be eaſy for him to prevail on his Troops to obey his Orders, in caſe he commanded them to attack the Enemy. He therefore called a Council of War, to which he ſummoned the *Centurions* of all Ranks, and upbraided them in ſtrong Terms! *How can you poſſibly*, ſaid he, *be thus terrified by falſe Reports? Who are theſe Enemies you ſo much dread? Are they not* Germans, *as the* Cimbri *and* Teutones *were, whom* Marius *conquered? Is it not the ſame* Arioviſtus, *who not long ſince was proud of an Alliance with* Rome? *Or is it, that you diſtruſt my Care, or want of Courage? I have already conquered the* Helvetii, *who conquered theſe very* Germans. Arioviſtus *indeed, has by ſurprize gained ſome Advantage over the* Gauls; *and have not we likewiſe conquered and ſubdued them? As for thoſe who pretend to lay their Fears on a want of Proviſion, it is Arrogance in them either to pretend to doubt of my Foreſight, or to preſcribe to me. That is my Province; and Care is taken, that the* [110] Leuci *and* Lingones *ſhall ſupply us. And ſince ſome are ſaid to declare that they will not march, I reſolve to leave my Camp, which I intended to have poſtponed longer, at the fourth Watch of this very Night, that I may ſee whether Fear or Duty has moſt Influence over you. If none of the reſt will follow me, I have no doubt but the* [111] *tenth* Legion *will; and I will go with them only, who ſhall be my* Prætorian *Cohorts.* This Speech revived the Courage of both the Officers and Soldiers of the Army; they were aſhamed of having diſcovered ſo much Weakneſs, and declared a great readineſs to obey. *Divitiacus* was their Guide; and the faithful *Æduan* led them through open Countries, till they came within ſix Miles of the Camp of *Arioviſtus*. Upon the Approach of the *Roman* Army, the King ſent to deſire an Interview with the *Pro-Conſul*; and he, without difficulty, conſented to one, five Days after. *Cæſ. Bell. Gal.* c. 40.

§. XXXII. The Generals agreed, that they ſhould bring only Cavalry with them; and *Cæſar* having ſcarce any but *Gallic* Horſe, in whom he could not confide, diſmounted them, and mounted the Foot of the tenth *Legion* on their Horſes. With this Guard he came to the Place appointed, which was a riſing Ground in the midſt of a very large Plain. There the *Pro-Conſul* and the King met, each followed by ten Men only. *Cæſar* reproached *Arioviſtus* with his Ingratitude; exaggerated the Favours he had received from the Republick, in being admitted into the Rank of her Allies; repreſented to him the Engagements *Rome* was entered into with the *Ædui*; aſſured him, that he was perſonally engaged in Honour to ſupport them; and deſired him *Ibid.*

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During this Conference, the King's Horſe drew near to thoſe of *Cæſar*, and threw Stones and Darts at them. They doubtleſs concluded them to be only *Gauls*, and were much ſurprized to ſee the *Roman* Infantry turned all on a ſudden into Cavalry. And if *Cæſar* had not reſtrained the Ardour of his Squadrons, the Aggreſſors would have experienced the Valour of the *Legionaries*. However, the *Roman* General conceived all the Indignation at the King of the Barbarians, which a Breach of the Law of Nations could inſpire; and when his Perfidiouſneſs and proud Anſwers were known in the Camp, all the *Legionaries* cried out for a Battle. But *Cæſar* ſtill checked their Fire, and complied with the King's Requeſt, who deſired Deputies might be ſent to him, to treat in an amicable manner.

The *Conſul* gave this Commiſſion to *L. Valerius* [112] *Procilius* the *Gaul*, and to *C. Titius*; becauſe one of them readily ſpoke the *Celtic* Language, and the other was [113] perſonally known to the King. But as ſoon as they came to *Arioviſtus*'s Tent, he treated them as Spies, and put them in Irons; and immediately decamped, and poſted himſelf ſix Miles farther, at the Foot of a Mountain. The next Day the *German* Army came, and placed themſelves on the Road through which the Convoys muſt come to the *Roman* Camp, then in the Country of the [114] *Rauraci*. *Cæſar* therefore had nothing to do but to give Battle; and accordingly he drew up his Men, for five Days together in the Plain, and bid the Enemy defiance. But nothing more than a few Skirmiſhes enſued. In the mean Time, for fear of wanting Proviſions, he pitched another Camp beyond the Enemy, and employed two thirds of his Army in the Work, while the other third covered the Workmen. And notwithſtanding the Attacks of the *German* Cavalry, *Cæſar* finiſhed his Trenches, and poſted two of his ſix *Legions* in them.

§. XXXIII. After the *Romans* were thus divided into two Camps, they did not long continue unactive. They joined in the Plain, and again offered the Enemy Battle. *Arioviſtus* only ſent ſome of his Troops to attack the little Camp, which he thought empty; but the Defence was as brave as the Attack, and the Loſs equal. Theſe Delays made *Cæſar* inquiſitive to know the Cauſe why *Arioviſtus* ſo long poſtponed a general Action; and he was informed, that the [115] Women in his Army, who pretended to Prophecy, had foretold, That it would not be victorious, till after the new Moon. Upon this Information, the *Pro-Conſul* reſolved to give Battle immediately; and leaving barely Men enough in his two Camps to guard them, he drew up his auxiliary *Cohorts* under his little Camp, and marched with all his *Legions* towards the Enemy's Trenches. Then Shame and Neceſſity forced *Arioviſtus* to fight; and he drew up his Army into as many little Bodies, as there were Nations of Men in it, and left ſpaces between each. Theſe Nations were the [116] *Harudes*, *Marcomani* [117], *Tribocci* [118], *Vangiones* [119], *Nemetes* [120], *Seduſii* [121], and *Suevi*; and the

112 This *Valerius Procilius* was a Native of *Gaul*. His Father had been honoured with the Right of *Citizenſhip*, for the Services he had done the Republick; and the Son was not leſs affected to her. His Zeal for the Intereſts of *Rome*, and the Reputation he had acquired in his own Country for his Probity, were *Cæſar*'s Motives to give him this Commiſſion.

113 *Cæſar* ſays, That *Caius Titius* was united to *Arioviſtus* by the Ties of Hoſpitality.

114 We have already obſerved, that the Country of the *Rauraci* was the preſent Canton of *Baſle*.

115 According to *Plutarch*, theſe *Gallic* Women drew their Prognoſticks, not only from the different Phaſes of the Moon, but likewiſe from the Turnings and Motions of the Waters in the Rivers.

116 All *Cæſar* tells us of the *Harudes* is, That they were a *German* Nation beyond *The Rhine*; and That a ſwarm of them came into *Gaul* under *Arioviſtus*, who had them in pay.

117 In *Cæſar*'s Time the *Marcomani* inhabited that Part of *Germany*, which lay near the Springs of *The Rhine* and *The Danube*, that is, the Territory of *Conſtance*, and a Part of *Suabia*. Afterwards they extended themſelves to *Bohemia*, and forced the *Boii*, who then poſſeſſed that Country, to ſeek for new Habitations in *Lower Bavaria*.

118 The *Tribocci* formerly inhabited all *Alſace*.

King drew up his Waggons in a double ſemicircular Line behind his Army, to prevent their having a Communication with their Camp, and conſequently their Flight. As for *Cæſar*, he drew up the *Roman* Troops in the uſual manner, and begun the Attack with his Right Wing. The Left Wing of the Barbarians was weakeſt, and was broken by the *Romans* Sword in Hand; after the Enemy had run up ſo cloſe to them, as not to leave them room to throw their Darts. But the Left Wing of the *Romans* was overpowered by Numbers, and begun to give way, when *Craſſus* very ſeaſonably brought up the third Line to its Aſſiſtance. Upon this Reinforcement, the Battle was renewed, and then the *Romans* had the Advantage on all Sides. The Enemy were utterly routed, and fled without ſtopping, till they came to the Banks of *The Rhine*, which was about 50 Miles from the Field of Battle. *Arioviſtus* croſſed the River in a Boat, and ſome of his Army ſwam over after him. The reſt were cut in pieces [122] by the *Roman* Cavalry, and two of the Kings [123] Wives periſhed in the Flight. One of his Daughters was alſo killed, and the other taken Priſoner. *C.* [134] *Valerius Procilius* happened to fall in with *Cæſar*'s Cavalry in their Purſuit, as his Keepers were dragging him after them in Chains, which gave *Cæſar* no leſs Pleaſure than the Defeat it ſelf. In ſhort, the Victory was compleat; the *Suevi* were diſperſed; and *Arioviſtus* appeared no more in *Gaul*. After theſe two Victories in one Campaign, the Conqueror put his Troops into Winter Quarters, returned over the [125] *Alpes* into *Ciſalpine Gaul*, which was a Part of his Government as well as *Tranſalpine*, and there made his Preparations for the next Year. It muſt be owned, that by this double Expedition againſt the *Helvetii* and the *Germans*, he already effaced the Glory which *Pompey* had acquired in the Eaſt. But this was only the prelude to thoſe memorable Exploits, by which he ſubdued all that remained unconquered, both in *Celtica*, and beyond it.

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§. XXXIV. At *Rome*, *Clodius* ſeemed ſenſible of the Superiority *Cæſar* was already gaining over *Pompey*. The bold *Tribune* was attached to the whole *Triumvirate*, but in a more particular manner devoted to *Cæſar*. To him he owed his Poſt of *Tribune of the People*, which he had ſo much deſired; and it was chiefly to pleaſe him, that he had driven *Cato* as well as *Cicero* from *Rome*. And now, the new increaſe of Glory which the *Pro-Conſul of the Gauls* was acquiring. and the Neglect, or Contempt, into which [126] *Pompey* began to ſink, made the former more audacious than ever. Indeed, the famous Conqueror of *Mithridates* and of all the Eaſt, ſeemed to be ſunk into almoſt as great a Lethargy as *Lucullus*. He was ſo entirely

Plut. in Pomp.

119 The *Vangiones* anciently poſſeſſed the Dioceſe of *Wormes*.

120 The *Nemetes* poſſeſſed what is now the ſouth Part of *The Lower Palatinate*, *The Marquiſate of Baden*, and the Biſhoprick of *Spires*.

121 The *Seduſii* at firſt poſſeſſed the Country, which is between *The Main* and *The Neckar*. So that *The Landgraviate of Darmſtat*, *Frankfort*, and *The County of Erpach* belonged to them. Afterwards they, in conjunction with the *Marcomani*, ſettled in *Bohemia*, and left their old Country to the *Germans* who ſeized it.

122 *Plutarch* ſays, That both Parties left 80000 ſlain on the Field of Battle.

123 One of theſe Wives of *Arioviſtus* was a Native of *Suevia*, and had accompanied him in his Travels. The other, who was Siſter to a King of *Bavaria*, named *Vocio*, had come to him in *Franche-Comté*.

124 *Arioviſtus* had already condemned *Procilius* to be burned alive; and *Marcus Titius* whom *Cæſar* delivered out of his Captivity, would probably have had the ſame Fate.

125 *Cæſar* appeared every Year in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, whilſt his Troops were in Winter-Quarters. His Deſign in it was, to be nearer at Hand, to obſerve what was doing in the Capital. There he laid the Plan for the Execution of the Deſigns he had formed, and inſenſibly paved the Way, for arriving at univerſal Monarchy. Many *Romans* of diſtinguiſhed Birth, *Prætors*, *Ædiles*, and *Conſular* Perſons, reſorted to the Place where he reſided. Inſomuch, that he had the Pleaſure of ſeeing a Train of 200 Senators, and ſo many Magiſtrates, that there were 120 *Lictors* with their *Faſces* at his Door, all in one Day. Every one who had any Pretenſions for the great Offices, left *Rome*, to come and ſollicit his Intereſt. The *Citizens* who were ruined beyond Hopes of Recovery, crowded to the City where he dwelt, to implore his Protection. And *Cæſar* ſent them all from him, either loaded with Favours, or charmed with his Behaviour, or full of great Hopes. In this manner, he made uſe of the Gold and Silver of which he had robbed the Provinces of *Gaul*, to further his Deſigns. By the prodigious Sums he ſent to *Rome*, and by the ſecret Intrigues of the Emiſſaries whom he had in pay, he greatly increaſed the Number of his Party, and advanced his own Grandeur upon the Ruin of that of *Pompey*.

126 *Pompey*, ſince his Friendſhip with *Cæſar*, and *Clodius*, had loſt much of the Reputation he had acquired by his Conqueſts. *His Uneaſineſs*, ſays *Cicero*, in his *13th Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 2, *is viſible in his Face. This Man whom we ſaw ſurrounded with Glory at his Return from his Expeditions, is now become the Contempt and Hatred of good Men. Nay, the bad, to whom he made himſelf a Slave, inſult him, and triumph in his Humiliation.*

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taken up with his beloved *Julia*, that he totally neglected every Thing elſe. He carried his Complaiſance for her to an unbecoming length, and ſpent the greateſt part of the Year with her, in his fine Country-Houſe near *Alba*. He was ſo captivated with a Paſſion, which was only blameable for its exceſs, that he ſacrificed his own Intereſt, and thoſe of the Publick and of the *Triumvirate*, to the Pleaſure of his Wife's Company: And *Clodius* in the mean Time prevailed, and got an Aſcendant over the People. At the Sollicitation of this audacious *Tribune*, they began already to talk of diſannulling *Pompey*'s Acts during his Adminiſtration in the Eaſt. Nor did *Clodius* ſtop there. He had already, partly by Surprize, and partly by Violence [127], taken young *Tigranes* out of the Hands of *L. Flavius* the *Prætor*, to whoſe Care and Cuſtody *Pompey* had committed him: And the *Aſiatick* Prince was already gone for *Armenia*, where it was to be feared, he would raiſe new Troubles. At length, this ill Uſage rouzed *Pompey*, tho' it was very late firſt, out of his Lethargy: And he thought it neceſſary to recal *Cicero* from his Baniſhment, in order to reſtrain the Audaciouſneſs of *Clodius*. This ſelfiſh View, revived a little *Pompey*'s former Affection for a Friend, whom he had baſely deſerted in his Diſtreſs; and upon ſearching for proper Means to recal [128] him, he found the Senate and moſt of the Magiſtrates of the Year, very well diſpoſed towards it. The two *Conſuls* only, tho' they pretended a great Regard for the Exile, yet ſecretly obſtructed his Return.

Plut. in Ciceron.

Dio Caſſ. L. 1.

This could no otherwiſe be effected, than by a Decree of the Senate, or of the People; and whilſt *Clodius* tyranniſed over the Commons, nothing was to be expected from them. *Pompey* therefore ſought out all the Friends he could find to

127 Young *Tigranes* had warmly oppoſed the Treaty of Peace his Father the King of *Armenia* had made with the *Romans*. *Pompey*, to puniſh him for this, ſeized him, put him in Irons, and brought him to *Rome*; where he appeared as a Captive at the *Triumph* of the Conqueror, who afterwards ordered his Friend *Lucius Flavius* the Senator, to guard him. But *Clodius* made uſe of this Artifice to get the Priſoner into his own Hands. One Day, when *Flavius* had invited that *Tribune* and ſome other Friends to dine with him, he deſired to ſee the young Prince, and after much Importunity, obtained that Favour. *Tigranes* appeared when they were at Dinner, and *Clodius*, who had received conſiderable Sums to procure his eſcape, carried him away by Force. *Flavius* in vain repreſented to him, That he was anſwerable for his Priſoner, both to the Republick and to *Pompey*. The violent *Tribune*, ſupported by the Guards which always attended him, laughed at theſe Remonſtrances. He embarked *Tigranes* for *Armenia*; but he was forced by a Storm, to put in at *Antium*, and was in danger of being ſeized, carried back to *Rome*, and reſtored to *Flavius*, who had applied to the Senate and People for Juſtice, againſt ſo notorious an Act of Violence. The *Tribune* therefore, being informed of this Accident, immediately ſent away *Sextius Cladius* his Freedman, and the Miniſter of his Violences, with a numerous Guard, and with Orders to ſecure *Tigranes*, till he ſaw him embarked a ſecond Time. On the other Hand, *Flavius* likewiſe ſet out for *Antium*, with a Body of armed Men, in order to ſeize his Captive.

The two Parties met on the Road, and came to Blows. *Marcus Papirius*, the *Roman Knight*, who was entirely devoted to *Pompey*, was killed, with ſeveral of *Flavius*'s Men, and he himſelf eſcaped with Difficulty. On the other Hand, *Clodius* loſt but few of his People, and, in the Pride of his Victory, continued his Journey to *Antium*. In the mean time, *Pompey* was not an idle Spectator of the Motions of the ſeditious *Tribune*. He exclaimed againſt them; but his Complaints were received with ſuch an Air of Diſdain, as vexed him to the Heart. The Senate, who were exaſperated by his baſe Proceedings with Regard to *Cicero*, beheld, with a malicious Joy, the Inſults that were every where offered him, by the very Men, whoſe Fury he had ſupported. He was therefore forced to diſſemble for a while; but even his Patience did not abate the Rage of *Clodius*. He inveighed againſt *Pompey* in all his Speeches; and had the Inſolence to ſtir up the People againſt *Gabinius*. The *Conſular Faſces* were broken, and all his Attendants aſſaulted with Stones and put to Flight.

128 *Pompey* at laſt acknowledged, that in favouring the Attempts of *Clodius* againſt *Cicero*, he had been inconſiderately promoting his own Ruin; repented, of having tranſgreſſed the Laws of Friendſhip, and hurt the Republick, by leaving that great Man, in a very cowardly manner, to the Mercy of a Madman; and applied himſelf ſeriouſly to conſider, how to procure him to be recalled. Theſe kind Diſpoſitions he communicated to *Atticus*, who failed not to write *Cicero* an Account of them. Nevertheleſs, *Pompey* thought it neceſſary to conſult ſome of his Friends, on the Meaſures that were to be taken, in order to ſuppreſs the Audaciouſneſs of *Clodius*, and reſtore *Cicero* to the Republick; and *Marcus Terentius Culeo*, one of the *Tribunes* of the Year, and at the ſame Time a Member of the College of *Pontifices*, adviſed him to divorce *Julia*. *Deliver your ſelf at once from Tyranny*, ſaid he, *by an open Rupture.* Cæſar *ſecretly favours the Enterprizes of* Clodius, *and both concur on being bent on your Ruin. Break off therefore the Friendſhip you have with the one, if you would effectually get the better of the other.* But *Pompey* loved *Julia* too well. Beſides, he did not think it Policy to come to an open Breach with *Cæſar*. This would deprive him of the Aſſiſtance which he had a Right to expect from *Cæſar*, on Account of his Relation; and force *Cæſar*, to declare publickly againſt him, in Favour of *Clodius*, and to furniſh this formidable Enemy with new Pretences for purſuing his Revenge. *Pompey* therefore choſe to ſerve *Cicero* by Means which were more effectual, as well as leſs dangerous. He had nothing to do, but to unite himſelf again to the Senate, who deſired nothing more ardently, than the Return of this zealous Republican; and might then be ſure of Succeſs.

Cicero,

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Cicero, among the *Conſcript Fathers*, the *Prætors*, and the *Tribunes of the People*, and he found them very numerous. Among them, were all they who were Enemies either to *Clodius* or *Cæſar*; and the new Glory this Conqueror had acquired in *Gaul*, increaſed the Number of thoſe who envied him, and ſtrongly diſpoſed them to ſerve *Cicero*. But none of them durſt move his recall in the Senate, for fear of the Reſentment of the *Conſuls*. Tho' *L. Ninnius* who was then *Tribune*, and *T. Annius Milo*, who was *Tribune elect* for the next Year, both joined with *Pompey* and many others, to procure a Decree in favour of the Exile, it was in vain. The *Conſuls Piſo* and *Gabinius* rendered their Attempts abortive. All therefore that the Senate could do, during the remaining Part of this Year, in which the Governours of the Republick oppoſed their good Deſigns, was to declare, That they would enter upon no other Buſineſs till *Cicero*'s Affair was determined. All *Rome* was divided, for and againſt him. But *Clodius* particularly grew outrageous, at the Thoughts of his illuſtrious Enemy's return to the Capital. He aſcribed the Deſign to *Pompey*, not without caſting ſome Suſpicions on *Cæſar*; and in a Fit of Rage threatened the latter, That he would diſannul all the Laws he had made in his *Conſulſhip*. He daily reproached *Pompey* to his Face, and even forced him to appear no more in the publick Aſſemblies. Nay, he is ſaid to have appointed one of his Freedmen to watch him, in order to have him [129] aſſaſſinated. And however that be, this at leaſt is certain, That the furious Deportment of *Clodius* was now become ſo intolerable, that it began to make him odious to the People. Inſomuch that he durſt not appear any more all the reſt of the Year at the publick Shows, tho' more magnificent ones had never been ſeen in *Rome*. The Profuſion of the *Romans* in their Preparations for theſe *Games*, is much to be lamented. The Diſorders cauſed by one *Tribune*, and the exceſſive Profuſeneſs of one *Ædile*, were plain Proofs that the Republick was on the brink of Ruin.

§. XXXV. Some Writers ſay, That this was the Year, in which was erected a ſtately Theatre, at ſuch an immenſe Expence, as will ſcarce be thought credible in our Days. *M. Æmilius Scaurus*, ſay they, reſolved to ſignalize his *Ædileſhip* by ſomething extraordinary, which ſhould make ſtrong Impreſſions on the Minds of the People, and do Honour to himſelf; and choſe to be at an immenſe Expence in building a Theatre, which was not to be a laſting Monument like that of *Pompey*, but to continue only during the Time of his being in Office. The Scenes or Decorations placed at the End of the Building which was moſt expoſed to the View of the Spectators, was not bare Painting, but a ſolid Work, made of the moſt valuable Materials. There were three Orders of very fine Pillars, raiſed one above another to a great heighth. The firſt Rank, or Order of Columns, were of rich Marble brought from *Numidia*. The ſecond were of Cryſtal, which was then an unuſual Thing, and has never been imitated ſince: And the third of a light Wood, but very richly gilt. The firſt Row was above 38 Feet high, and the others lower, in proportion as the Building roſe in height. In the Spaces between this Foreſt of *Columns*, if I may ſo ſpeak, were placed no leſs than 3000 Statues of Braſs on their proper Pedeſtals. The Seats of this Theatre held fourſcore Thouſand Perſons, which was double the Number that could be ſeated in *Pompey*'s: And the Number and Magnificence of the Habits for the Actors, all after the eaſtern Faſhion, were prodigious. Inſomuch, that this mad Extravagance ruined [130] *Scaurus*, tho' very rich. His Father,

Cic. pro Seſtio. Val. Max. L. 2. c. 4. Plin. L. 36. c. 15.

129 When *Pompey* entered the Senate, a Freedman, or Slave of *Clodius*, dropped a Dagger at his Feet, which was carried to the *Conſul Gabinius*; And the Aſſaſſine, upon his Examination confeſſed, That his Maſter had ordered him to ſtab *Pompey*. Affrighted therefore at this Attempt, *Pompey* reſolved to return home, and ſhut himſelf up in his Houſe, till *Cladius*'s *Tribuneſhip* was expired. The Villain had failed of his Blow. His Vexation at this had encreaſed his Rage. The Guards that attended him in all Places, beſet *Pompey*'s Houſe, under the Conduct of one *Damio*, one of *Clodius*'s *Freedmen*. *Novius*, a *Tribune of the People*, ran to the Defence of the Houſe; but he was wounded in the Fray, and forced to leave the Field of Battle. Theſe, and the following Facts we collect from *Plutarch*, *Dio Caſſius*, *Velleius*, *Florus*, *Aſconius*, and *Valerius Maximus*; but chiefly from *Cicero*'s *Letters* and *Orations*.

130 What *Pliny* adds, in the 8*th* and 9*th Books* of his *Natural Hiſtory*, will ſhew us what immenſe Sums *Scaurus* ſpent, to make his *Ædileſhip* memorable. He had bought, at a very great Expence, ſome of the richeſt eaſtern Stuffs, to adorn the ſtately Theatre he had built. The meaneſt Actors, who till then had never worn any Thing better than a red Veſt, now appeared on the Stage in the richeſt Dreſſes imaginable. And that nothing might be wanting

ther, that covetous *Prince of the Senate*, whom the *Marian* Wars and the Preſents of *Jugurtha* had greatly enriched, had left him a very great Subſtance. But his Heir ſquandered it away, in order to gain the Favour of the People, by which he obtained the *Prætorſhip*, and nothing more.

Year of ROME DCXCVI. P. Cornelius Lentulus, & Q. Cæcilius Metellus, Conſuls.

§. XXXVI. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, and *Q.* [131] *Cæcilius Metellus*, who ſucceeded *Piſo* and *Gabinius* in the *Conſulſhip*, were both Friends to *Cicero*; and as ſoon as they were elected, they ſet about the Reſtoration of that illuſtrious *Citizen*, who was beloved by the one, and eſteemed by the other. Much about the ſame Time, *Clodius* was to go out of his Employment, and *Titius Annius* [132] *Milo* to ſucceed him. So that all Things ſeemed to conſpire to bring back ſpeedily the Deliverer of his Country, to his dear *Terentia*, his Children, and his Friends. Nevertheleſs, he was not actually recalled till the firſt Day of *January*, when *Cornelius Lentulus Spinther* and *Q. Cæcilius Metellus* entered upon their Office. The firſt Time that they came to take their Places, at the Head of the Senate, the only Buſineſs they propoſed was *Cicero*'s Affair, and called for the Votes upon it. *Lucius* [133] *Cotta* was of Opinion, That as *Cicero*'s Baniſhment was the Work of Violence, he ought to be *ipſo facto* recalled without the Form of a Decree. But *Pompey* thought that if it were only in Honour to the Exile, both Senate and People ought to concur in recalling him. All the [134] Senate were inclined to *Pompey*'s Sentiments, and the Affair was ready to be determined, when *Sex.* [135] *Attilius* one of the *Tribunes of the People* oppoſed

Cic. in Orat. poſt reditum.

wanting to decorate the Structure, he had brought from *Sicyon* many Pictures of an exquiſite Taſte, which the Inhabitants ſold him, to pay off the Debts of their City. The *Shows* with which he entertained the *Roman* People, were more ſumptuous than any Thing that had ever been ſeen of the kind. Not to mention the Wreſtlers, there were 500 *Panthers* let looſe in the *Arena*, and purſued by Huntſmen who were uſed to that Exerciſe. The *Citizens* now ſaw at *Rome*, for the firſt Time, five Crocodiles and an *Hippopotamus*, alive. The latter, which is found in *The Nile* and *The Indus*, is very much like an Horſe, in his Hair, Tail, Shape, and neighing. During theſe *Games*, the Spectators were alſo ſhewn the Ribs of a Whale, which *Scaurus* had brought from the City of *Joppa*. They had been 40 Foot long, and proportionably broad. The People ſurprized at this Sight, imagined, or were perſuaded, That theſe were the Ribs of the terrible Monſter, which the *Nereids*, according to Fable, brought up from the bottom of the Sea, to devour *Andromache*. Nor was an *Euripus*, or Canal of running Water, which *Scaurus* had made round his Theatre, leſs the Admiration of the Spectators. But what would be ſcarce credible, if it were not ſo expreſly affirmed by *Pliny*, is, That the rich Remains of this Building, and all the dear Things that were brought for celebrating the *Games*, were valued at *Millies Seſtertium*, that is, 100 Millions of *Little Seſterces*, which make about 12 Millions 500 Thouſand *Livres*, according to our Valuation of the *Seſterces*, Vol. 2. *Scaurus* ſent theſe valuable Remains to his fine Eſtate at *Tuſculum*. But his Slaves roſe up in Arms againſt him, ſet fire to his Houſe, and he had the Mortification to ſee all thoſe Riches conſumed by the Flames. We ſhall be the leſs ſurprized at theſe enormous Profuſions, if we conſider, that *Scaurus* was Son-in-Law to *Sylla*, who in his *Dictatorſhip* was abſolute Maſter of the Revenues of the greateſt State in the World. Beſides, it is not to be doubted, but he had the greateſt Part of the Spoils of the many wealthy *Citizens*, whom the *Dictator* had condemned to die.

l. s. d. 807291 13 4 *Arbuth.*

131 *Cicero* had great Reaſon to ſuſpect the Sincerity of *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*. Beſides that he was Couſin-German to *Clodius*, he had perſonally uſed the Orator ill, when he appeared as uſual before the People, to give them an account of his Conduct in his *Conſulſhip*; as we have already obſerved. Nevertheleſs, when the recalling this great Man came to be talked of, *Metellus* declared, he would ſacrifice his own private Intereſt to that of the Publick, and do every Thing in his Power, for *Cicero's* Reſtoration.

132 *Titus Annius Milo*, had alſo the Surname of *Papianus*; becauſe deſcended from the *Papian*, an illuſtrious, tho' *Plebeian* Family, which had given the Republick ſome *Conſuls*. He laid aſide the Name of *Papius*, to take that of his maternal Grandfather *Annius*, who had adopted him. *Aſconius* tells us, he was *Quæſtor* in the Year 691. When he was become *Tribune of the People*, he declared for *Cicero*, at the Deſire of *Pompey*, who then promiſed him the *Conſulſhip*; and he was backed by ſeven of his Collegues, *Publius Sextius*, *Titus Fadius*, *Manius Curius*, *Caius Sextilius*, *Marcus Ciſpius*, *Quintus Fabricius*, and *Caius Meſcinius*. The other two, *Sextius Attilius Serranus Gavianus*, and *Quintus Numerius Gracchus* were entirely devoted to the *Clodian* Faction.

133 This *Lucius Cotta* was deſcended from the illuſtrious *Aurelian* Family, which came originally from the Country of the *Sabines*, as has been obſerved in the preceding Volumes. He was Brother to *Aurelia* the Mother of *Julius Cæſar*, and conſequently his Uncle. We have ſeen him *Conſul* in the Year 688, and *Cenſor* in 689.

134 *Appius*, the Brother of *Clodius*, was the only *Prætor* of eight, who oppoſed the Motions of *Cotta* and *Pompey*.

135 The Decree for recalling *Cicero* was juſt ready to be drawn, when the *Tribune Sextus Attilius* oppoſed it. He demanded four and twenty Hours Time, to conſider what would be for the Service of the Republick, before an Affair was concluded of ſo great Importance. This *Tribune*, who was contemptible for the Meanneſs of his Birth, came originally from a poor Village in *Calabria*; and changed his Name from *Gavius* to that of *Attilius*, after he had the Honour to be adopted into the *Attilian* Family. In his *Quæſtorſhip*, *Cicero*, who was then *Conſul*, did him conſiderable Service; and Juſtice, Gratitude, and a Zeal for the publick Good, ought to have engaged him to appear for his Benefactor.

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P. Cornelius Lentulus, & Q. Cæcilius Metellus, Conſuls.

Dio. L. 39. Plut. in Cicer.

poſed it; and it was afterwards drawn out to ſuch a length, that it was not brought before the People, till eight Days before *The Calends of February*. Then the *Clodian* Party were enraged beyond meaſure, and appeared armed in the *Comitium*, followed by a Company [136] of *Gladiators*, whom *Clodius*, the Brother of the *Tribune* had hired.

But *Attilius* was a Wretch, who ſold himſelf to the higheſt Bidder. At leaſt, *Cicero* gives this Account of him in his *Orations*. *Clodius* had, by his Money, attached this Man to him, whom he inſpired with his own Sentiments, and promiſed himſelf great Things from his Audaciouſneſs. Accordingly, this unworthy *Tribune* perſiſted in his Oppoſition, without Regard to the Remonſtrances of the Senate, or the Tears of *Cneius Oppius* his Wife's Father. So that the Senate broke up, without coming to any Determination. *Clodius* took Advantage of this delay, to confirm *Attilius*, and ſet new Springs at work againſt *Cicero*. The immenſe Sums he diſtributed among his Agents, would appear incredible, if we were not likewiſe informed of the Rapines, Robberies, and enormous Oppreſſions he was guilty of, through the whole courſe of his *Tribuneſhip*. He made Cities and Provinces pay him Ranſoms. The Monarchs and tributary Princes of the Republick were forced, to avoid greater Evils, to gratify his Avarice, and give him Part of their Revenues. He alſo ſold his Protection to private Perſons. The Candidates for Dignities exhauſted themſelves to ſecure his Intereſt, and were, nevertheleſs, diſappointed; witneſs *Vatinius*, who had the Mortification to ſee himſelf denied the *Ædileſhip* by the 35 *Tribes*. And laſtly, he ſold the Employments and Honours which were obtained of the People by his Mediation, to the higheſt Bidder. By this baſe Traffick, he procured the conferring of the Title of King and High-Prieſt of *Cybele* in the City of *Peſſinus*, on *Brogiterus*, Son-in-Law to the famous *Deiotarus*, King of *Galatia*, the conſtant Friend and faithful Ally to the Republick. *Deiotarus*, having Regard only to Equity, and not conſidering his Relation to the new High-Prieſt, exclaimed againſt ſo unjuſt a Promotion, refuſed to ratify it, and raiſed all the Forces he could, to maintain againſt his own Son-in-Law, the Perſon who was in Poſſeſſion of that High-Prieſthood; which was one of the moſt conſiderable in *Aſia*, both with Regard to its Revenues, and the Prerogatives annexed to it.

136 *Clodius* had borrowed theſe *Gladiators* of his Brother *Appius*, and joined them to a great Number of Slaves who were at his Devotion. *Fabricius*, one of *Cicero*'s Friends, had prevented them, ſeized the Avenues to the Place where the People were aſſembled, with a Guard, and being ſupported by his Colleague *Caius Ciſpius*, who had joined him, they undertook to defend themſelves in their Poſt with Vigour. But *Clodius*'s Party fell on the two *Tribunes* with ſuch Fury, that ſeveral of their People were killed or wounded. *Attilius* and *Ciſpius* themſelves could no otherwiſe eſcape Death, than by quitting the Field of Battle. Then the chief Aim of theſe Robbers, was at *Quintus Cicero*, who earneſtly ſollicited his Brother's Return. Being come to the Aſſembly of the People with this View, *Clodius*'s favourite Guard aſſaulted him with ſuch Rage, that he was forced to hide himſelf under an heap of dead Bodies, to avoid their purſuit. In the midſt of this horrible Tumult, appeared the *Tribune Sextius*, *Cicero's* moſt ſincere Friend; and immediately the Banditti vented their Rage upon him. He was wounded with Swords and Staves in all Parts of his Body, and was carried for dead to the Houſe of one of his Domeſticks. Then *Clodius*, to throw all the Blame of theſe enormous Attempts on *Sextius* and the *Tribunes* of his Faction, thought of a moſt villainous Stratagem; which was to have *Numerius Gracchus*, who had hitherto been his chief Agent, aſſaſſinated. He took it for granted, that the People would aſcribe the Murder to *Cicero*'s Party; and he ſhould thereby have a Plea to defend himſelf againſt the Rigour of the Laws, and juſtify the Aſſaſſination of *Sextius*, as done by way of Repriſal. But *Numerius* being informed of his Danger, eſcaped in the Habit of a Muleteer; and News was brought him, That *Sextius* was alive, That *Clodius* upon Advice of it had changed his Mind, and That he might very ſafely return to *Rome*. *Milo*, on the other Hand, applied to the Tribunal of the People againſt the Aſſaſſins, with ſuch Intrepidity, as ſurpriſed the Factious. By his Orders, *Appius's Gladiators* were carried in Irons to the Senate, and forced to confeſs themſelves guilty of all the Murders that had filled *Rome* with Blood, and put many Families in Mourning. Nevertheleſs, the *Tribune Serranus* had Intereſt enough to ſcreen them from Puniſhment. In theſe Times of Confuſion, Strength prevailed over Juſtice.

Clodius was extremely enraged at the Steps *Milo* took, ran like a Madman to the Houſe of that *Tribune* at the Head of his Guards, and ſet Fire to it, after he had, Sword in Hand, diſperſed all thoſe who would have oppoſed his Violences. The Fire ſpread to the Temple of *The Nymphs*. and that Edifice, in which were the Archives of the *Cenſors*, was reduced to Aſhes. In this Alarm, the *Conſul Metellus Nepos* came to put a ſtop to the Fury of the Incendiaries; but they, without Regard to his Dignity, abuſed him, ſnatched his *Faſces* out of the Hands of his *Lictors*, and threw them into the Fire. All theſe Crimes were unpuniſhed, and *Clodius* triumphed in *Rome*, as in a conquered Country. Then *Milo* and *Sextius*, enraged at theſe Outrages, bought *Gladiators* likewiſe, and aſſembled together a great Number of *Citizens*, to put themſelves upon their Defence, againſt the Attacks of the common Enemy. The two Parties met ſeveral Times, and fought with ſuch Fury, that a great Number of *Citizens* fell by the Hands of their Countrymen. But all this Bloodſhed determined nothing in *Cicero*'s Favour; the Decree for recalling him was ſuſpended ſeveral Months, by the Oppoſition of one ſingle *Tribune* of the *Clodian* Faction. Till at length, the Senate aſhamed of their Inaction, reſolved to put an end to this great Affair, in which all Orders of Men were equally concerned; and then *The Fathers* were ſo wholly taken up with it for ſeveral Days together, that they refuſed to give Audience to the Ambaſſadors from foreign Courts, or the Deputies of the Provinces. The firſt Day they met on this Account, they ordered circular Letters to be ſent in *Cicero*'s Favour, to ſeveral Cities, and Governours of Provinces, either to thank them for the favourable Reception they had given him, or to command them to ſhew him all the Honours that were due to his Merit. Then the other Orders in the Republick followed the Example of the Senators, and ſhewed their Zeal for reſtoring the *Roman* Orator, by authentick Acts. Nevertheleſs, *Clodius* found Means by his Intrigues, ſtill to ſuſpend for ſome Time the Effect of the good Intentions of Senate and

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hired. Upon this a Battle enſued in the *Forum*, in which *Cicero*'s Brother, who was returned from [137] his Government in *Aſia*, was wounded, and left buried under an Heap of dead Bodies. Nevertheleſs, his Wound did not prove mortal. He ſurvived this Mark of Affection for his Brother, and afterwards became a Friend to *Cæſar*, who made him one of his Lieutenant Generals.

§. XXXVII. *Milo* was then at the Head of the *Tribunes*; and he drew up an Accuſation againſt *Clodius*; but the Times would not ſuffer him to proceed to the Condemnation of that ſeditious *Tribune*. Such was the State of *Rome* at this Time. The *Citizens* lived without any Regard to Manners, Diſcipline, Policy, or Laws. All Things ſeemed to call for a new Form of Government. *Milo*, to repel Force with Force, hired alſo a Company of *Gladiators*; and all Things ſeemed prepared both in the Senate, and *Comitium*, to leave the Voters at Liberty, to paſs a Decree for *Cicero*'s Return. The *Conſcript Fathers* did every Thing in their Power to diſtinguiſh this Act of Juſtice by ſuch Circumſtances, as were for the Honour of the Exile. They wrote Letters of Thanks to the Cities of *Greece* and *Aſia*, which had given him a favourable Reception. They put this great Man under the Protection of the *Provinces* through which he muſt paſs in his Return. They ſummoned all the *Roman Citizens* that were in the Country, to come and be Witneſſes

and People. Till at laſt, the *Conſul Lentulus* was tired with theſe Delays; and, at his Motion, the *Conſcript Fathers* paſſed a Decree, addreſſed to all the *Provinces* in *Italy*, inviting all the *Roman Citizens* who were zealous for the publick Good, to repair immediately to *Rome*. Upon this, Crowds came from all the Cities near the Capital, to favour *Cicero*'s Return; and when the *Conſul* had ſecured the Votes of all theſe New-comers, and of moſt of thoſe who lived in *Rome*, he ſummoned the Senate to aſſemble in the *Capitol*, on the 14th of *July*, and they never met in greater Numbers. *Pompey*, who ſpoke firſt, moved for recalling *Cicero*, and they were all unanimous in it. The next Day, the Senate met again, in the Temple erected by the great *Marius* to *Honour* and *Virtue*; and then confirmed the Decree paſſed the Day before, without any Oppoſition, even from the *Conſul Metellus Nepos*, who, tho' devoted to *Clodius*, complied with the importunate Requeſt of *Publius Servilius*, one of his Relations. By the Senate's ſitting the laſt Time in this Temple, a Dream was verified, which *Cicero* had had in the Night, near *Atina*, a City of *Campania*, where he ſpent the firſt Days of his Baniſhment. He dreamed, he was rambling in a deſert Place, and ſaw the *Conſul Marius*, guarded by his *Lictors*, and dreſſed in his Robes, coming up to him, and asking him, why he was ſo ſorrowful, and why he wandered into this deſolate Place out of all Roads? And when *Cicero* had related his Misfortunes to him, *Marius* took him by the Hand, and ordered a *Lictor* to conduct him to *The Temple of Honour and Virtue*; ſaying, *You may there hope for better Times. Valerius Maximus* gives us an Account of this Dream; and *Cicero* himſelf, who does the ſame, agrees, That there was nothing ſuper-natural in it. His Grief, which he could not ſhake off, and the Compariſon he was continually drawing between his Fate and that of *Marius*, made ſtrong Impreſſions on his Imagination, and recalled in the Night the Images of thoſe Objects which had moſt employed his Thoughts in the Day.

Val. Max. L. 1. c. 7.

The People were aſſembled in the Theatre, where *Lentulus* was celebrating ſome *Games*, when the News came of the Decree which recalled *Cicero*; and they all applauded the *Conſul* and Senators who were preſent. *Clodius* was likewiſe there, but the Imprecations he heard, ſufficiently ſhewed him the Fall of his Party. The Actors alſo made a Merit of joining in the Praiſes the People gave the *Roman* Orator, and in their Curſes of *Clodius*. There was then performing a dramatick Piece, called *The Diſſembler*. It was written by *Afranius*, who had choſen for his Hero old *Brutus*, the Avenger of Liberty, which was oppreſſed by the Tyranny of the *Tarquins*; and the People had the Pleaſure to find in the Character of the firſt *Conſul*, the Picture of *Cicero*, that brave Defender of his Country againſt the wicked Attempts of a *Clodius* and a *Catiline*. Moſt of the Parts of the Play, ſuited the late Conſpiracy; and the Actors had the Addreſs to ſhew the Reſemblances and Agreements by their Action. They even went ſo far, as to repeat the Name of *Tullius*, inſtead of that of *Brutus*, in a Line which deſcribed the intrepid Courage of that Hero, in delivering *Rome* from her Tyrants; and the Alluſion was ſometimes ſo ſtrong, that the Audience made them repeat the ſame Verſe ſeveral Times. Nor were the People leſs affected with *The Andromache* of *Accius*, which was afterwards acted. *Æſop*, who was ſo famous in old *Rome* for the Force of his Action, acted *Telamon*, a Prince, whoſe Baniſhment and Misfortunes much reſembled thoſe of *Cicero*. Theſe happy Diſpoſitions of the People, left no room to doubt, but the Decree of the Senate for recalling *Cicero*, would be ratified in the next *Comitia*; and it was almoſt unanimouſly confirmed, in a general Aſſembly by *Centuries*, in the *Field of Mars*, on the fourth of *Auguſt*. *Appius*, *Clodius*, the *Tribune Serranus*, and ſome Wretches who were hired by them, were the only Perſons that declared againſt it; and all the Fruit they reaped from their Boldneſs was, that they brought on themſelves the Clamours and Invectives of that numerous Aſſembly.

137 *Quintus Cicero*, at his Return from *Aſia*, where he had been *Quæſtor*, was often threatened with a Proſecution for Oppreſſions; and the *Roman* Orator, who was informed in his Baniſhment of what was ſaid on that Head, ſeems alarmed at it. *You write me Word*, ſays he to *Atticus*, *That Preparations are making at* Rome *for a warm attack on my Brother. This News doubles my Grief, and compleats my Misfortunes.* But the publick Steps *Pompey* took towards recalling *Cicero*, and the reunion of all Ranks of Men in his Favour, ſecured *Quintus* from the Proſecutions with which he was threatened.

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of the Decree that was going to be paſſed, in Favour of this illuſtrious unfortunate Man, who had been unjuſtly perſecuted. And in ſhort, they paſſed the Decree for his Reſtoration, in the moſt ſolemn and pompous manner. Four hundred and ten Senators and great Magiſtrates appeared in the *Capitol* on this Occaſion; and *Pompey* ſpoke with all the Dignity that the Importance of the Subject required. Among other Things, he ſaid, that *Cicero* was the only Man, whom *Rome* could juſtly call *The Preſerver of his Country*. After this, the Decree paſſed for reſtoring to him all his Effects. The ſame Day, the *Conſul Cornelius Lentulus* gave publick *Games*, and the Senators went to them as ſoon as they roſe. The News of their Decree was ſpread in all Parts of the Theatre, and received with univerſal Applauſe. Nothing remained, but to get the *Senatus-Conſultum* confirmed by the People, who were ſummoned to meet immediately, and there was an extraordinary Concourſe at the Aſſembly. All the *Citizens* of *Rome*, ranged by *Centuries*, and under Arms, appeared in *The Field of Mars*, on the Eve of *The Nones of June*; and the Law for *Cicero*'s Re-eſtabliſhment, and the Reſtitution of his confiſcated Lands and demoliſhed Houſes, was propoſed to a very numerous Aſſembly. *Clodius* oppoſed it warmly; but he talked to no purpoſe; the Intereſt of the *Conſul Lentulus* and *Pompey* prevailed.

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P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS, & Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS Conſuls.
Cic. pro Sextio.

Dio. Caſſius L. 36.

§. XXXVIII. *Cicero*, in the mean Time, having been informed of the Steps that were taken at *Rome* for his Return, had left *Theſſalonica*, and was come to *Dyrrachium*. There he received Advice, That he might purſue his Journey, becauſe his Return would be determined before he could reach *Brunduſium*; and he landed there, the next Day after the People had pronounced in his Favour. His Reception at *Brunduſium* had all the Air of a *Triumph*. From thence he ſet out for *Rome*, and had the Pleaſure to ſee all *Italy* take Part in his Glory and his Joy. The People crowded to meet him, and lined the great Roads. Every *Colony* and *Municipium* ſent its Deputies to congratulate him; and the nearer he came to *Rome*, the more the Crowds increaſed. When he was juſt ready to enter the City, at the Gate *Capua*, the whole Senate met him in a Body. The People poſted themſelves on the Steps of the Temples by which he paſſed, and followed him to the *Capitol*, teſtifying their Joy, by their Shouts and Applauſes. From thence they attended him to his own Houſe with the ſame Acclamations, and *he was carried*, as he himſelf expreſſes it, *on the Shoulders of all Rome*. The next Day he returned Thanks to the Senate, and a few Days after to the People, in two Speeches, which are yet in Being; and which made *Rome* repent of having been ſo long, as near ſixteen Months, without hearing the Voice of this perfect Orator.

Cic. ad Att. Ep. 1. L. 4. & pro Domo ſua.

§. XXXIX. As ſoon as reſtored, *Cicero* began to re-aſſume his former Aſcendant over the Senate. Corn [138] was become ſo extremely dear in *Rome*, that the Populace, who had greatly complained of it, and found no Redreſs, took up Arms and

138 *Cicero* was at *Dyrrachium* when he received the firſt News of the Decree for his Return; and he immediately embarked for *Brunduſium*, and arrived there the next Day. There, he had the Pleaſure to meet his dear Daughter *Tullia*, and to receive a Letter from his Brother *Quintus*, which informed him, That the *Centuries* all voted for recalling him to *Rome*. He therefore ſet out immediately, and in twenty four Hours reached the Capital. Amends were indeed made him for the Inſults of *Clodius*, by the Honours that were done him all along the Road. The Deputies of every City came to pay him the Compliments of the Inhabitants. The People came in Crowds to the Highways, to ſhew their Reſpect for him, and accompany him with their Shouts. When he was in the Suburbs of *Rome*, the Senate, and all the Orders of the Republick came to congratulate him on his Return, and aſſure him of their inviolable Attachment to him. His Entry into the City had all the Air of a *Triumph*. He was received with the Acclamations of all the *Citizens*, who conducted him to the *Capitol*, and from thence to the Houſe of his Brother *Quintus*. We leave the Reader to judge, how greatly *Clodius* muſt have been mortified; but nevertheleſs, he did all he could to give *Cicero* freſh Trouble. The Multitudes who had come to *Rome* from the Cities of *Italy*, to concur in voting for his recall, had conſumed almoſt all the Proviſions there. This neceſſarily raiſed the Price of what was left; and this made the Populace murmur. *Clodius* from thence took Advantage againſt *Cicero*; and at his Inſtigation, the mutinous Mob broke into the Theatre, to the great Terrour of the Spectators. Nor was this all. They ran to the Houſe of the *Prætor*, who preſided at the *Games*, deſigning to pull it down; and from thence they hurried on to the Temple of *Concord*, where the Senate were then aſſembled. There the *Conſul Metellus Nepos* came out to appeaſe them; but they aſſaulted him with Stones, and if he had not retired with Precipitation, would have killed him. This brutal Crowd were led and encouraged by two Villains. One was *Milcus Lollius*, who had already undertaken to kill *Cicero*, at the Deſire of *Clodius*; the other a *Freedman* named *Lucius Sergius*, who had long loſt all Senſe of Shame, and hardened himſelf

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and ſeized the *Capitol*; and moſt of the Senators, to avoid theſe Diſturbances, were retired to their Country-Houſes. But *Cicero* aſſembled the few that were left in the City, and got a Decree paſs'd to the Advantage of the People, and to the Honour of *Pompey* his Benefactor. At *his* Motion, *Pompey* had conferred on him the honourable Commiſſion of procuring Plenty, and bringing Proviſions to *Rome* from all Parts of the World: And in order to this, *Cicero* made him abſolute over all the Ports in the *Mediterranean*, for five Years. This was in a manner inveſting him again with that almoſt ſovereign Power, which had formerly been given him, with his Commiſſion to extirpate the Pyrates. This likewiſe ſtrengthened the Friendſhip between *Cicero* and *Pompey*; and the *Triumvirate*, which ſtill ſubſiſted, had therefore the leſs to fear from this formidable Adverſary. So that he found all Factions, except that of *Clodius*, well diſpoſed to oblige him: And as ſoon as he propoſed the Reſtitution of the Ground of his Houſe, which *Clodius* had got conſecrated to the Goddeſs of *Liberty*, all Difficulties vaniſhed. However, the Senate, tho' very well affected to him, thought it Matter of Duty to refer the Deciſion of this Affair to the College of *Pontifices*, to whoſe Cogniſance it properly belonged; and *Cicero* pleaded his own Cauſe before them, raiſed their Admiration, and defeated his Adverſary *Clodius*, whom he always found in his Way. The great Orator proved, That the Decree obtained by *Clodius* was invalid, becauſe not paſſed in the Forms required; That the *Tribes* had been aſſembled, without proclaiming the ſubject Matter which was to be propoſed to them 27 Days before their Aſſembly; and That *Clodius*'s whole *Tribunate* was a jumble of Irregularities: And in the laſt Place, anſwered the Accuſation brought againſt him, for the Authority he had got given to *Pompey*, over all the Forts in *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*. In ſhort, his Eloquence was here again triumphant. He convinced the *Pontifices*, and forced them to give him Poſſeſſion of the Ground, on which his demoliſhed Houſe had ſtood. Nor did he ſtop there. The Senate concurred in a Decree, That his Houſes both in City and Country ſhould be rebuilt, at the Expence of the Publick. That at *Tuſculum* was valued at *500000 *Seſterces*; that at *Formii*, at †250000; and his Houſe in the City at §2000000. Thus *Cicero* recovered his Repoſe, his Dignity, and his Eſtate, with the almoſt unanimous Conſent of all Orders of Men, but chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Conſul Cornelius Lentulus*, and *Pompey*, and *Milo*.

Cic. in Piſonem.

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§. XL. And now, *Cato* only ſeemed wanting at *Rome* to ſupport the tottering Republick; and we ſhall ſoon ſee him return from *Cyprus* to which *Clodius* had baniſhed him, oppoſe all ambitious Leagues, and zealouſly uphold the republican State, to the Day of his Death. Whilſt he was executing the Commiſſions he had received in the Eaſt, *Gabinius* governed *Syria* in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*. At his arrival, he found all *Judæa* in a Flame. *Alexander*, the Son of *Ariſtobulus*, who had eſcaped out of *Pompey*'s Chains, diſturbed the Peace of the Holy Nation, and the Reign of *Hyrcanus*. This weak Prince was then buſy in repairing the Walls of *Jeruſalem*, which *Pompey* had demoliſhed; and *Gabinius* came very ſeaſonably to appeaſe the Minds of the People, and reſtore Tranquillity. *Hyrcanus* went to meet the *Pro-Conſul*, and join him with the few faithful Troops he could get together. Theſe *Jews*, ſupported by the *Roman Legion* which was commanded by *Gabinius* in Perſon, fought a Battle with *Alexander* almoſt in ſight of *Jeruſalem*, and defeated him. After he had had 6000 Men killed out of twelve, he fled to [139] *Alexandrium*, a Fortreſs of *Paleſtine*, on the *Syrian* Sea. *Gabinius* left *Hyrcanus* to beſiege him there with his own Troops; and with a Detachment of *Legionaries*, marched through all

Joſeph. Antiq. L. 14.

ſelf in all ſorts of Crimes, under the Command of *Catiline*, his firſt Maſter. All the City rung, with the Exclamations of this mad Populace, and their Imprecations againſt *Cicero*. The very Children, inſtigated by the Seditious, crowded round the Door of his Houſe, and reproached him with bringing a Famine to *Rome*. Nevertheleſs, this Commotion was ſoon appeaſed, by the prudent Meaſures the Magiſtrates took, in conjunction with the Senators, to reſtore Peace and Plenty to the City. *Cicero* had already given publick Thanks to the Senate, and aſſured them of his moſt ſincere Gratitude; and he was now waiting in his Houſe for the End of this Buſtle, which laſted but a few Days. Then he went to the *Comitium*, mounted the *Roſtra*, and returned Thanks to the People likewiſe, in a Speech which is ſtill extant, as well as that which he made to the Senate.

[139] *Joſephus* ſpeaks of *Alexandrium*, as one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Judæa*. It ſtood on the top of a Mountain near *Jericho* and *Corea*. The new Works which *Alexander*, the Son of *Ariſtobulus*, addec to this Fortreſs, enabled it to ſtand a long Siege.

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Judæa, rebuilt the demoliſhed Cities, particularly [140] *Samaria*, [141] *Azotus*, and *Gaza* [142], which he reſtored to their former Splendour; and then returned to *Alexandrium*, the Siege of which was ſtill continued. Then *Alexander* begged Pardon, and by the Interpoſition of his Mother, obtained his Life and Liberty. All the Caſtles, which had for ſome Time harboured thoſe who were diſcontented with the pontifical Government, were demoliſhed. The *Pro-Conſul* divided *Judæa* into five Diſtricts, under five capital Cities. *Jeruſalem* was the firſt, *Gaza* the ſecond, [143] *Amathus* the third, *Jericho* [144] the fourth, and *Sephora* [145] the fifth. Thus *Rome* gave Law to the *Jews*, and diſpoſed of their Country with an abſolute Authority; but at the ſame Time, appeaſed the Tumults there, and left them in the full Enjoyment of their Religion. And if *Gabinius* had continued to govern the reſt of *Syria*, as he at firſt ruled *Judæa*, he would have ſpared himſelf much Trouble and Uneaſineſs.

§. XLI. As for the Republick, her Attention was wholly taken up with the War ſo happily begun beyond the *Alpes*. *Cæſar* had the laſt Year cleared *Tranſalpine Gaul* of the *Helvetii*, who had broke in upon it like a Torrent, and had driven from thence *Arioviſtus*, the proud King of a large Country in *Germany*. But that Hero thought it little to drive back the Enemies which infeſted *Gaul* croſs *the Rhine*; his Ambition led him to bring all *Gaul* under the *Roman* Yoke. The Republick had long ſince ſubdued the eaſtern Part of it. When *Cæſar* went thither, the Country of the *Salyi* and their Neighbours, the Diſtricts of *Narbonne* and *Toloſe*, and the Territories poſſeſſed by the *Allobroges* between the *Alpes*, the *Rhone*, and the Lake of *Geneva*, acknowledged her Authority. But there was ſtill a large Tract of Ground to conquer, and many fierce and warlike Nations to ſubdue. In *Celtic Gaul*, the *Ædui* were indeed united in Affection and Intereſt to the *Romans*, but they ſtill retained their own Cuſtoms, with an entire Independency, and maintained themſelves in perfect Liberty. From the Country of the *Arverni*, all thoſe to the Weſt, between *The Seine* and *The Garonne*, as far as to the Ocean, had either never heard of the *Roman* Name, or little feared it. In *Aquitanic* [146] *Gaul*, the Nations which lay between *The Garonne*, the *Pyrenees*, and the *Ocean*, were not Strangers to *Rome*, whoſe Army had often paſſed through them into *Spain*; but they little thought that *Cæſar* would ever attempt to ſubdue them. And as for *Belgic* [147] *Gaul*, as it was at the greateſt diſtance from the old *Province* which the *Romans* poſſeſſed beyond the *Alpes*, it ſeemed therefore to be the leſs expoſed to the Hoſtilities of thoſe Conquerors of the World. Beſides, the vaſt Extent of Ground which it contained Northwards, from *The Seine* to the Mouths of *The Rhine* and the *German* Sea, and the Number and Ferocity of the yet unſubdued Nations who inhabited it, were thought ſufficient to ſecure it againſt the Invaſion of the *Romans*.

140 *Samaria*, the Capital of the Kingdom of that Name, was founded by *Omri*, King of *Iſrael*. It ſtood on a Mountain, and ſubſiſted till the Time of *Salmanazar*, who beſieged it, and utterly deſtroyed it. Afterwards, it was rebuilt by the *Cutheans* who ſettled there; and ruined a ſecond Time by *John Hyrcanus*, the fourth King of the *Aſmonean* Race. *Gabinius*, Governour of *Syria*, revived it; *Herod* enlarged it, made it 200 *Stadia*, or near a League, in Circumference, and called it *Sebaſte*, or *Auguſta*, in Honour to *Auguſtus*; according to *Joſephus*, *B.* 11. *Stephen of Byzantium* is miſtaken, when he ſays, this City was afterwards called *Neapolis*. It is plain, he confounds it with *Sichem*.

141 *Azotus*, a maritime City, which had a good Port in the *Mediterranean*, between *Aſcalon*, *Jamnia*, and *Accaron*, was one of the five Lordſhips of the *Philiſtines*. Afterwards, when become ſubject to the People of God, it belonged to the *Tribe of Judah*. According to *Herodotus*, it ſtood a nine and twenty Years Siege, againſt *Pſammitichus* King of *Egypt*.

142 See Vol. 5. p. 69. Note 26.

143 *Amathus* was beyond *Jordan*, 21 Miles to the South of *Pella*. The *Greeks*, according to *Hegeſippus*, called it *Thermæ*, from the Hot Springs near it, or in it. *Reland* makes it the ſame Place as *Ramoth-Gilead*, which was a ſtrong Town, belonging to *The Tribe of Gad*.

144 The City of *Jericho* was in *The Tribe of Benjamin*, 7 Miles a little Eaſtward of *Jeruſalem*, and two Leagues and an half from *Jordan*; according to *Joſephus*. From the great Quantity of *Palm-Trees* which grew in the Plains about it, this City was called *Civitas Palmarum*, or *The City of Palm-Trees*. *Deut.* xxxiv.

145 *Sephora*, or *Sephoris*, was, according to *Joſephus*, a ſtrong Place in *Galilee*.

146 *Aquitanic Gaul* contained all the Countries which reached from *The Garonne* to *The Pyrenees*. See Vol. 2.

147 *Belgic Gaul* comprehended that great Country, which is bounded by *The Britiſh Ocean* on one Side, and the River *Seine* on the other; as we have obſerved more at large, Vol. 2.

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But nevertheleſs, the firſt Hoſtilities that *Cæſar* this Year committed, were on the *Belgæ*, in the moſt diſtant Part of all *Gaul*. He had put his Troops in Winter Quarters in the Country of the *Sequani*, under the Command of *Labienus* his firſt Lieutenant; and he wintered himſelf in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, which, as we have already obſerved, was alſo a Part of his Government, as well as *Illyricum*. His Deſign in wintering in *Inſubria*, was, to be near *Rome*. It was eaſier from thence to ſupport his Power, and carry on his Intrigues in the Capital, by his Emiſſaries, and to receive Intelligence of what was on the Carpet. His Ambition kept him always watchful of what was doing there, and particularly of the Steps taken by *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, his Aſſociates in the *Triumvirate*. But nevertheleſs, the Love of Glory ſoon brought him back into the Heart of *Tranſalpine Gaul*.

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 2. c. 1.

§. XLII. Early in the Spring, *Labienus* ſent him Word, That the People beyond *The Seine*, and in ſhort, all the Nations of *Belgic Gaul*, had conſpired againſt *Rome*. *Cæſar*'s Victories gave them umbrage. They diſliked the Continuance of his Army in their Neighbourhood; complained, that he had not carried it into *Italy*, ſince he had delivered them from their Enemies; and ſaid, he would ſoon fall upon them. This Alarm led the *Belgæ* to take Precautions. Moſt of them entered into a Confederacy, and gave each other Hoſtages. Upon this News, *Cæſar* raiſed two new *Legions* in *Inſubria*, repaſſed the *Alpes*, and joined *Labienus*. He alſo ordered the *Senones* [148], who were then Friends to the *Romans*, to watch the Motions of the *Belgæ*; and upon Information from them, that the *Belgæ* were raiſing Troops, and marching to a general Rendezvous, he immediately began his March, and in fifteen Days arrived on the Coaſts of *Belgia*.

Ibid. c. 3.

The *Rhemi* were the People whom the *Pro-Conſul* ſeemed to intend to attack firſt; and *Cæſar*'s Approach terrified them ſo much, that they had recourſe to his Clemency, and offered him Hoſtages. In the mean Time, the Army of the *Belgæ* increaſed, and their Numbers grew very formidable. In order to make a diverſion, the *Pro-Conſul* ordered the *Ædui*, to enter with their own Troops only, into * the Country of the [149] *Bellovaci*; who had the Reputation of excelling the reſt of the *Belgæ* in Strength and Courage, and claimed to have the Conduct of the whole War. They were ſo populous and powerful, that they could raiſe 100000 Men. Nevertheleſs, the § *Sueſſones* ſo far prevailed over them, that *Galba* the King of the *Sueſſones* was choſen Generaliſſimo. The Army he commanded, was to conſiſt of theſe prodigious Numbers. The [a] *Atrebates* were to furniſh 15000 Men; the [b] *Ambiani*, 10000; the [150] *Morini*, 25000; the *Menapii*, 9000; the *Caletes*, 10000; the *Velocaſſes* and *Veromandui*, 10000; the *Advatici*, 29000; and the *Condruſi*, *Ebarones*, *Cæræſi*, and *Pæmani*, all *Germans*, 40000. Nevertheleſs, *Cæſar* was not affrighted at this vaſt Multitude. After he had ordered *Divitiacus* the *Æduan*, to ravage the Country of the *Bellovacæ*, he paſſed the *Axona* [151], and encamped on the Banks of that River. At the Head of the Bridge he found over it, he placed a Guard of *Romans*, and on the other ſide of the River, a Detachment of ſix *Cohorts*.

* *Beauvoiſis.*

§ *The* Soiſſonnois.

Ibid. c. 4.

[a] *The Inhabitants of* Artois.

[b] *The Inhabitants of the Territory of* Amiens.

148 The *Senones* then poſſeſſed the Territory of *Sens*, and the neighbouring Countries.

149 *Cæſar* tells us, That moſt of the *Gauls*, who inhabited the *Beauvoiſis* and the *Soiſſonnois* came originally from *Germany*, and ſettled in this Part of *Gaul*, after they had driven out the Natives.

150 The Dioceſes of *Terouenne* and *Ipres*, and the *Boulonnois*, belonged to the *Morini*;

The Countries of *Cleves*, *Bolduc*, *Gueldre*, and a Part of *Brabant* and *Utrecht*, to the *Menapii*;

The Country of *Caux* in *Upper Normandy*, to the *Caletes*, according to *Cæſar*: The *Territory of Rouen*, according to *Ptolomy*, to the *Velocaſſes*; and *The Vermandois*, according to the old *Latin* Geographers, to the *Veromandui*.

The *Advatici*, Natives of *Germany*, came into *The Gauls* with the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, and ſeized *The County of Namur*, and adjacent Countries. Authors are divided about their capital City. Some ſay it was *Beaumont* in *Hannault*, four Leagues from *Maubeuge*. But the moſt common Opinion is, That it was *Namur*.

Moſt Moderns agree in placing the *Condruſii* near *The Meuſe*, in the Country of *Condrotz*, between *Liege* and *Namur*.

The *Eburones* poſſeſſed Part of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, of *Brabant*, and ſome neighbouring Cantons.

Sanſon gives the old *Cæræſi* the ſouth Part of the Dutchy of *Luxembourg* in the Dioceſe of *Treves*, between *The Meuſe* and *The Moſelle*. The Reſemblance of the Names has made ſome believe, that they lived near the Caſtle of *Cerei*, three Leagues from *Liege*.

151 The *Latins* give the Name of *Axona* to the River *Aiſne*, which riſes in *Champagne* on the Frontiers of *The Barrois*, and after it has run through a pretty large Tract of Ground, falls into *The Oiſe*, a little above *Compeigne*.

§. XLIII. In the mean Time, the *Belgæ* were not idle. As ſoon as the *Rhemi* had declared for the *Romans*, *Galba* came and attacked one of their Cities called *Bibrax* [152]. They beſieged it, after the manner of the *Gauls* at that Time; that is, they, without any Line of Circumvallation, ſurrounded the Place with a vaſt Multitude of Dart-Men and Slingers, who drove the beſieged from their Ramparts, and then endeavoured to make a Breach. The City was hard preſſed, and the Governour ſent *Cæſar* Word, That without ſpeedy Succours, he muſt be obliged to ſurrender. The *Pro-Conſul* therefore immediately ſent a Reinforcement of *Cretan* Archers, and *Balearian* Slingers, to ſtrengthen the Garriſon; and they raiſed the Siege. The General of the *Belgæ* left *Bibrax*, and marched directly to *Cæſar*. He encamped about half a League from the *Romans*; and his Camp appeared by the Smoke and Fire, to extend above eight Miles in breadth. The *Pro-Conſul* therefore would not give Battle, till he had firſt tried the Valour of the Enemy by Skirmiſhes. But when he found he was ſtrong enough, he drew up his *Legions* in Battalia before his Camp, in a very advantageous Poſt. It was an Hill, which in Front roſe a little above the Plain, and the Sides of which were ſteep. Beſides this Advantage of Ground, he dug a Trench at each ſide of the Hill, and ſtrengthened theſe Trenches with Forts, which covered his Flanks. When this was done, the Action was begun by the Cavalry. Between the Infantry of the two Armies there lay a little Marſh, which each expected the other to paſs, but neither dared to attempt it in ſight of the Enemy. *Cæſar* drew his back, into his Camp; and *Galba* led his, towards *The Axona*, to paſs it above the Bridge which *Cæſar* had ſeized. Upon Notice of this, the *Pro-Conſul* immediately marched his Horſe and light-armed Infantry over the Bridge, and attacked the Enemy who were embarraſſed in paſſing the River. The *Romans* killed ſo many of them with their Darts and Stones, that the Bed of the River was filled with them; and the reſt of the *Belgæ* marched over them to the oppoſite Shore. But there they were aſſaulted with ſuch a Shower of Javelins, as ſtopped the boldeſt of them. Then *Galba*, after he had loſt many Men, and failed of his Attempt on *Bibrax*, called a Council, in which it was agreed, to diſband the Army, and return every one to his own Country. But this Retreat, which had more the Appearance of a Flight, could not be made without great Loſs. *Cæſar* purſued them, and his Cavalry made a terrible Slaughter of them.

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Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 2. c. 7.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 9.

Ibid. c. 10.

§. XLIV. The next Day *Cæſar* entered into the Country of the *Sueſſones*, and ſoon appeared before * *Noviodunum*. But he found the Ditches ſo deep, and the Walls ſo high, that he could not take it by Aſſault. He therefore made his Preparations to beſiege it after the *Roman* manner; prepared his *Vineæ*, and erected wooden Towers on very high *Cavaliers*. Then the Sight of theſe Machines ſo terrified the *Novioduni*, that they offered to ſurrender, and at the Requeſt of the *Rhemi*, they were accepted, and their Effects and Liberty given them. But *Cæſar* took the two Sons of King *Galba*, and others, as Hoſtages for the Fidelity of the *Sueſſones*; and then marched againſt the *Bellovaci*, who alſo gave way to the Storm, and, tho' deemed ſo formidable, ſurrendered. When the *Roman* Army came within five Miles of [153] *Bratuſpantium* their Capital, they implored the Clemency of the Conqueror; and *Cæſar*, at the Interceſſion of *Divitiacus*, pardoned them, after he had taken from them 600 Hoſtages. After this, he marched to the Borders of the *Ambiani*, whom he found more tractable. They came and voluntarily ſurrendered to the Conqueror. But the [154] *Nervii*, a fierce Nation, who denied themſelves all manner of Pleaſures, and reproached the Nations who voluntarily ſubmitted to the *Romans* with Cowardice, acted very differently. They joined the *Atrebates* and *Veromandui* their Neighbours, and poſted themſelves on the Banks of the * *Sabis*,

* *Noyon.*

Ibid. 13.

* *The People of* Amiens.

* *The* Sambre.

152 *D'Ablancourt* ſays, That by *Bibrax*, *Cæſar* means *Braine*, a little City of *The Soiſonnois*. *Sanſon* thinks it is *Fiſmes*. But they did not conſider, that theſe two Cities lay to the South of *The Aiſne*, and That *Cæſar* ſufficiently ſhews, That *Bibrax* was to the North of it. It is therefore more natural to ſay, that the City here meant is *Laon*, which the ancient Monuments call *Mons Bibrax*.

153 *Bratuſpantium* was certainly one of the chief Cities of *The Beauvaiſis*; and the only Queſtion is, Whether it was *Clermont*, or *Granviller*, or *Breteuill*: In which the Geographers are not agreed.

154 *The Nervii* formerly poſſeſſed *The Cambreſis*, and a Part of *Hainault*.

after

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after they had ſecured their Women and Children in Places which the Marſhes about them made inacceſſible to an Army. In this Situation, all thoſe of the Country who were able to bear Arms, waited in their Entrenchments for *Cæſar*.

§. XLV. In the mean Time, the *Pro-Conſul* made great Marches towards the *Nervii*, in the Order uſual among the *Romans*. Every *Legion* marched by it ſelf; and between every *Legion*, there were a great many Carriages with the Baggage. Which ſome *Gallic* Spies obſerving, they informed the *Nervii*, That nothing was more eaſy than to attack and defeat the Rear of the *Roman* Army; ſince, if they attacked it as ſoon as the Front of the Army was in the Camp, it muſt be routed before the advanced Guard could come to its Aſſiſtance, on account of the Baggage. The *Nervii* took Advantage of this Advice, and lay in Ambuſh in a Wood on a Hill, over-againſt the Place where the *Romans* were to pitch their Camp; which was on another Hill, whoſe declivity was to a River that lay between them. By this River appeared a few Bodies of Horſe. And doubtleſs the Enemy would have executed their Deſign, if *Cæſar* had not changed the Order of his March. As he drew near the Enemy, he marched his ſix veteran *Legions* all together in the Front, and after them came all the Baggage, which was guarded in the Rear by his two new-raiſed *Legions*. In this Order the Army marched; and the *Roman* Horſe with the Slingers and Dart-Men paſſed the River, which was but three Foot deep, and attacked the Enemy's Horſe, which retired into the Wood to their
Ibid. c. 19. Infantry. In the mean time, the ſix *Legions* were buſy in pitching their Camp. At laſt, the Baggage of the *Roman* Army appeared, which was the Signal agreed on, and then the Enemy's whole Army came out of their Ambuſcade, and attacked the
Ibid. *Roman* Horſe. Theſe being eaſily defeated, they paſſed the River with incredible Swiftneſs, and ſeemed to be at once in the Wood, and the River, and at the Works
Ibid. c. 20. the *Romans* were raiſing for their Camp. So that *Cæſar* had in a manner every Thing to do at the ſame Inſtant. The Banner was to be erected, the Charge ſounded, the Soldiers at a diſtance recalled, the Army drawn up, and the Signal given. But this Difficulty was ſomewhat alleviated, by the Knowledge the *Legionaries* themſelves had of the Art of War. They immediately formed themſelves under the firſt Standards they came at, and as the Ground required; before they could get Time, either to put on their Helmets, or uncaſe their Bucklers.

Ibid. c. 21. In the mean while, *Cæſar* ran from Place to Place, exhorted the *Legionaries* to remember their former Valour, and gave the Signal. But, as his View was intercepted, and he could not ſee all Parts of the Battle, ſo neither could he poſſibly be
Ibid. c. 22. every where, and give all the neceſſary Orders. And therefore the Succeſs was different in different Places. In the left Wing, the 9th and 10th *Legions* did Wonders. They drove the *Atrebates* into the River, and made a great Slaughter of them. In another Place, the 8th and 11th *Legions*, repulſed the *Veromandui*, and drove them before them. But in the right Wing, the 7th and 12th *Legions* ſuffered extremely. The whole Body of the *Nervii* had fallen upon them, and they were ready to be ſurrounded. The *Roman* Horſe, who after their Defeat had fled to the Camp, now fled another Way; and the Squadrons of the *Treviri*, when they ſaw the Enemy in the *Roman* Camp, returned home, to carry the News of *Cæſar*'s Defeat. And indeed his right Wing was ſurrounded on all Sides, all the *Centurions* and the Standard-bearer of the fourth *Cohort* were ſlain, and almoſt all the *Centuri-*
Ibid. c. 25. *ons* of the other *Cohorts* either killed or wounded. But, in this Extremity, *Cæſar* came up very ſeaſonably, to revive the Courage of his Soldiers. He ſeized the Buckler of one of the private Men, came to the Head of his broken Wing, ordered the *Manipuli* which were too much cloſed, to widen, that they might have more room to uſe their Arms, and renewed the Attack. At the ſame Time, ſeeing the 7th *Le-*
Ibid. c. 26. *gion*, which was near him, hard preſſed, he ordered the *Tribunes* to join all the *Legions* together; and then they made a more ſtout Reſiſtance. The two *Legions* likewiſe which guarded the Baggage, ſeeing theſe Difficulties, came up with all poſſible ſpeed, to the Aſſiſtance of their General; and then the whole Face of the Action changed. Even the wounded raiſed themſelves on their Bucklers, and renewed the Fight. The Cavalry, to wipe off the Shame of their Flight, returned again to the Charge; and the very Servants of the Army, tho' without Arms, attacked the Enemy. Whilſt on the other Hand, the *Nervii* gave the moſt ſignal Proofs of the Va-

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lour of their Nation. As ſoon as one dropped down dead, another ſtood up on his Body, and ſupplied his Place. In ſhort, their Bravery was ſuch, that it in a manner extirpated this warlike Race; who almoſt all periſhed in the Battle. And then their old Men, and Women, and Children, who were hid in the Marſhes, ſent and offered to ſurrender to the Conqueror; who gave them their Cities, and their ancient Liberty.

§. XLVI. This Victory ſpread Terror in the neighbouring Countries, and the *Aavatici*, who were on their Journey to aſſiſt the *Nervii*, returned home. They were the Remains of thoſe *Cimbri* and *Teutones* whom *Marius* had defeated in *Italy*. Theſe had been left on the Banks of *The Rhine*, to the Number of 6000, to guard the Baggage and Booty of their Countrymen; and after the entire Defeat of the Army of the *Cimbri*, they had ſettled in the Place where they had been poſted. *Cæſar* therefore marched againſt theſe old Enemies to *Rome*; and upon his approach, they retired into a very ſtrong Place, and pretended to defend themſelves againſt all the *Pro-Conſul*'s Forces. They at firſt made ſome Sallies, and bravely expoſed themſelves to danger. But when they ſaw the Circumvallation finiſhed round their Town, they grew leſs bold; and when they ſaw moveable Towers raiſed up ſeveral Stories higher than the higheſt Walls, they were aſtoniſhed. At firſt indeed, they laughed at them, and thought them uſeleſs Works. But when they ſaw them not only moved, but advanced quite to their Walls, and overlook them, they ſunk into Deſpair, and had recourſe to Diſſimulation. They ſent and offered the *Pro-Conſul* to ſurrender; but intreated him to let them have their Arms, to defend themſelves againſt their Neighbours, who were their Enemies. *Cæſar* anſwered, That if they ſubmitted before the *Rams* began to batter their Walls, he would ſave the City; but that he would accept of no ſurrender, unleſs they delivered up their Arms. Upon this Anſwer, they ſaid they would obey, and threw a great Multitude of Arms into the Ditch from the Wall; but ſtill concealed about a third Part; and when they had opened their Gates, continued quiet all that Day. But in the third Watch of the Night, they made an Irruption out of the City on the *Romans*, who reſiſted them with great Bravery, and after they had killed about 4000, drove the reſt back into the Town. The next Day, *Cæſar* broke down the Gates without any Reſiſtance, and would ſhew no Mercy to Barbarians, who had no Fidelity or Truth. After the firſt Slaughter, he ſold all the reſt of the Inhabitants for Slaves; and they were, according to the Accounts of thoſe that bought them, no leſs than 53000 Souls.

Ibid. c. 27.
Ibid. c. 28.
Ibid. c. 31.
Ibid. c. 32.
Ibid. c. 33.

Not that *Cæſar* Views were confined to *Belgia*. Whilſt he was buſy in the Countries of the *Advatici* and *Nervii*, and preparing for new Wars in the moſt diſtant Parts of *Belgic Gaul*; *P. Craſſus*, the Son of the *Triumvir*, and one of his Lieutenants, ſubdued the Countries that were inhabited by the [a] *Veneti*, [b] *Unelli*, [c] *Oſymii*, [d] *Curioſolitæ*, [e] *Seſuvii*, *Aulerci* [155], and [f] *Rhedones*, and took Poſſeſſion of their maritime Cities, with only one ſingle *Legion*. The Rumour of theſe Exploits brought the *Pro-Conſul* Ambaſſadors, with Offers of Submiſſion from the Nations who lived beyond *The Rhine*; and thus the glorious Campaign ended. After *Cæſar* had ſubdued the *Belgæ*; and put his Troops into Winter-Quarters in the Territories of the [g] *Carnutes*, [h] *Andes*, and [i] *Turones*; he again repaſſed the *Alpes*, and ſpent the Winter in *Inſubria*.

[a] *The People of the Territory of* Vannes.
[b] *The People of* Coutance.
[c] *The People of* Treguier *and* S. Pol deLeon.
[d] *The People of* Cornouaille.
[e] *The People of the Territory of* Sees.
[f] *Thoſe of* Rennes, *and its Neighbourhood.*
[g] *Thoſe of* Chartrain.
[h] *The* Angevins.
[i] *The* Tourangeaux.

§. XLVII. At *Rome*, the Greatneſs of his Exploits raiſed his Reputation, and his Party viſibly increaſed. *Supplications*, or publick Prayers, were decreed him for fifteen Days, which had never been done before for any General. His Buſineſs in the Winter was to increaſe the Number of his Friends; and now, having exceedingly enriched himſelf in *Gaul*, chiefly by robbing the Temples of their Treaſure, he ſet no Bounds to his Liberalities. He was very profuſe of the Gold he had heaped up, ſold it for half its Worth, and diſtributed it very freely. So that he made his Victories in *Gaul* ſerve theſe two important Purpoſes to himſelf. 1. He effaced out of the Minds of the *Romans* the Remembrance of *Pompey*'s Expeditions in the Eaſt. There was no Compariſon to be made between the Conqueſt of ſo many warlike Nations, and the

155 The Name of *Aulerci* was common to the People of *Maine*, thoſe of the Territory of *Evreux*, and a Nation which *Pliny* and *Ptolomy* place in *Bretagne*. See Vol. 2.

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Plut. in Catone.
Vell. Paterc.
Strabo L. 14.

Reduction of ſome effeminate *Aſiaticks*. And in the ſecond Place, he made uſe of the Spoils of the conquered People to purchaſe himſelf many Friends in *Italy*. He ſowed his Riches there with Profuſion, but not without a Deſign to reap an hundred fold.

The moſt obſtinate Enemy he had in *Rome*, was *Cato*, becauſe the moſt diſintereſted, and the moſt ſagacious. The Fame of this zealous Republican had much increaſed ſince his Return to the Capital. He had ſo managed the Buſineſs in *Cyprus*, which *Clodius* had by Artifices ſent him to execute, that he had nothing to do there but to take Poſſeſſion of the Iſland in the Name of the Republick, and ſeize the Treaſures of the old King; and theſe he brought into *Italy* with the Fidelity of a Philoſopher, who ſincerely deſpiſes the Goods of Fortune. After he had, with a ſcrupulous Exactneſs, ſold the valuable Moveables of the deprived King, he drew up two Accounts, one of the Money and Effects of *Ptolomy*, and the other of his own Expences. This he did, not for fear of being accuſed of Male-Adminiſtration, for he was ſatisfied his Probity was above Suſpicion; but in order to give the Republick a Plan, by which ſhe might regulate the Governours of Provinces for the future. But his two Books of Accompts were unfortunately loſt at Sea, by the Concurrence of ſeveral Accidents. The Seaſon was far advanced when he left *Cyprus*; and he had
l.
1356250 *Ster.* on board, in Gold and Silver Coin, and Plate, and precious Stones, 7000 *Talents* [156]. All theſe Riches were put into Cheſts, to each of which, *Cato* faſtened a very long Cord with a piece of Cork at the end of it, that in caſe any of the Ships ſunk, it might be a Mark, to draw up the Treaſure from the bottom of the Sea. But it happened, that the Precaution was uſeleſs. The Squadron arrived happily at the Port of *Oſtia*, with very little Loſs.

When *Cato* was ready to land, the Magiſtrates, Senate, and *Pontifices*, went to meet him, and Crowds of People lined both the Banks of the *Tyber*. So that the entrance of his Ships into the River was a new kind of *Triumph*. Nevertheleſs, the clowniſh Philoſopher ſcorned to pay others any Civility. He neither would land at the Place where the *Conſuls* were waiting for him, nor ſo much as pay them any Compliment from his Ship. He thought it beneath him to court their Favour. His Services, and the Gold he brought, ſpake for him. And it was immediately reſolved, without tarrying for the uſual Time of Elections, That *Cato* ſhould be declared *Prætor*, and ſhould have the Privilege of appearing at the *Games* in the *Prætexta*. But *Cato* did not like theſe uncommon Marks of Diſtinction, and refuſed them. This raiſed his Credit beyond Meaſure, and he was now become the main Spring of all publick Buſineſs. All Authority in the State ſeemed to be divided between him and *Cicero*, and that of the *Triumvirate* ſunk, as faſt as theirs increaſed. Nevertheleſs, a Breach had very like to have happened between theſe two great Men, tho' both Men of ſtrict Probity, and moſt zealous Republicans. The famous Orator had clandeſtinely taken out of the *Capitol*, all the Acts that *Clodius* had paſſed during his *Tribuneſhip*; and when he was accuſed of Violence before the *Conſcript Fathers*, *Cato* declared againſt him. He ſaid, That if all the Laws of *Clodius* were annulled, then muſt what he had done in *Cyprus* be rendered invalid, and the Goods he had taken from the *Cypriots* be reſtored to them; and he therefore moved, That, if *Clodius* was a bad *Citizen*, he ſhould be puniſhed only in his own Perſon. But *Cato*'s Reſentment did not laſt long; his Love of his Country and the publick Good ſoon reconciled him to *Cicero*.

§. XLVIII. *Cato*'s Intereſt and Weight was likewiſe further increaſed, when *L. Marcius Philippus*, and *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus* entered on the *Conſulate*. The former was the Father of *Marcia*, *Cato*'s Wife; the latter his avowed Friend, and an Admirer of his Virtues. The moſt important Buſineſs the new *Conſuls* had to diſpatch, was that of the King of *Egypt*. *Ptolomy* [157] *Auletes* had ſucceeded *Alexander*,

156 7000 *Talents*, at 1000 *French Crowns per Talent*, make 21 Millions of *Livres*.

157 *Ptolomy Auletes*, the eleventh of the Name, aſcended the Throne of *Egypt*, about the Year of *Rome* 689. *Alexander* his Predeceſſor, the Son of *Ptolomy Alexander*, and Nephew of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, had left the Throne vacant, after a Reign of about 16 Years. This Prince had made himſelf odious to his Subjects by his Cruelties and Vices, and they grew ſo weary of his Tyranny, that they made a general Inſurrection, and would have ſacrificed him to their Reſentments, if he had not prudently made

Alexander, the Nephew of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, and begun his Reign, in the Year of *Rome* 690. He was a very contemptible Prince, and the *Romans* had very like to have deprived him of his Dominions, and obliged him to undergo the same Fate as his Brother of *Cyprus*. The Ambition of the Republick was insatiable. She went so far, as to endeavour to reduce the Kingdom of *Egypt* to *a Province*, and forged imaginary Rights to that rich Country, which owes its Fruitfulness to the overflowings of the *Nile*. Some *Romans* pretended, That *Auletes* was not the Son of *Lathurus*; and That the Throne he possessed was, for want of true Heirs, devolved on the predominant Republick by some [158] unknown Donation. But *Auletes* prevented the Blow that threatened him; and by the Help of his Money, gained *Cæsar*, then *Consul*, and *Pompey*. So that he was even acknowledged at *Rome* to be a lawful King. But he grievously oppressed his People, and overloaded them with Taxes, in order to pay himself the 6000 *Talents* which he had given his Patrons, to secure his Head and his Crown. Upon this, the *Alexandrians*, who were not very patient,

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l. 1162500 *Ster.*

made his escape. He fled for Refuge to *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, whither he had sent great Part of his Treasures; and there died, some Months after, perhaps of Grief at the Loss of his Crown. His Successor, *Ptolomy Auletes*, was the natural Son of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, as well as the unfortunate King of *Cyprus*, who was unjustly deprived of his Dominions by the *Romans*; and his Illegitimacy seemed justly to debar him from the Throne. *Selena*, the Wife of the last *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who was dethroned by *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, was a legitimate Daughter of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, and claimed the Crown for her Children, *Seleucus* and *Antiochus*; and they both came to *Rome*, to engage the Senate in her Interest. But the Faction of *Auletes*, and the immense Sums he distributed among the great Men at *Rome*, prevailed against Right. The two Princes, after two Years stay there, returned to *Syria*; whilst their Competitor, proud of the Protection of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, made sure of getting Possession of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, for which he was indebted to the People of *Alexandria*. He had no better Talents for reigning, than an immoderate Love for a Flute, and a great deal of Skill in playing upon it; and from thence, his Subjects gave him the Surname of *Auletes*, or the *Flute-Player*. To which he added that of *Dionysius*, which was one of the Names the *Pagans* gave to *Bacchus*. He was very fond of this Name; whether because he compared himself with this God; or because he made him his Model at his Repasts, where Wine flowed in great Plenty; or because he loved to bear a Part in the Festivals of this Pagan Deity, as is affirmed by the Writers of his Life.

[158] *Alexander*, when driven from his Dominions, and forced to shut himself up in *Tyre* to secure his Life, had, by his Ambassadors, appealed to the Senate against his revolted Subjects; and before the Negotiation was finished, he died. But before his Death, he gave up all his Rights to the *Roman* People, whom he made Heirs to his Kingdom. A Disposition which did not so much proceed from his Affection to the Republick, as from his Resentment against him who had supplanted him. By this last Act, he intended to have raised a Dispute between his Rival and the Masters of the World, and engaged him in a dangerous War. The *Will* was brought to *Rome*, and made very different Impressions on different Persons. Some, as *Lucius Marcius Philippus*, were for insisting on the bequeathed Rights, in prejudice to *Ptolomy Auletes*. Others, as particularly *Cicero*, thought the *Will* abusive and fraudulent. They represented, That so notorious an Usurpation would debase the Majesty of the *Roman* Name, and be a source of eternal Wars and Disputes; That the fruitful Fields of *Egypt* would be a Temptation to ambitious *Tribunes*, and to the Avarice of the common People, who claimed to have Lands given them for their Property; and lastly, That this new Acquisition, would revive the bloody Quarrels which the *Agrarian* Laws had so often raised in the Heart of the Republick. And indeed *Cicero*'s Opinion strongly swayed the Senators; but nevertheless, they provisionally confirmed the *Will*, in order to give them a Claim to *Alexander*'s Effects; and sent away Ambassadors for that purpose. These embarked for *Tyre*, and took Possession of the Riches of the deceased King, for the Use of the publick Treasury. As for *Auletes*, he dishonoured Majesty, by his dissolute Life and his Cruelties. He impoverished his People, to furnish Money for his Pleasures; and had great Reason to be afraid of the *Alexandrians*, whose Inconstancy and Rebellion his Predecessors had too often experienced. In order therefore to secure himself on the Throne, he renewed his Alliance with *Rome*, by his Ambassadors *Dioscorides* and *Serapio*; and effectually secured Success in his Negotiation, by giving *Cæsar* and *Pompey* near 18 Millions of *Livres*. Yet still it was thought necessary, that *Gabinius*, *Pro-Consul* elect of *Syria*, should go into *Egypt*, to ratify the Treaty; and that avaritious Governour set his Commission to sale, and he likewise obliged *Ptolomy* to give him Money. The unfortunate King therefore, in order to satisfy the insatiable Avarice of his Protectors, exhausted his Subjects, and kept them in such Oppression, that they were all greatly enraged against him, wanted only an Opportunity to rebel, and made the Murder of a Cat, as it were, the Signal for their Insurrection. It is well known, that this Animal was worshipped by the *Egyptians*; and a *Roman* Soldier had been guilty of the supposed Sacrilege. As soon as this Report was spread, there was a general Commotion all over *Alexandria*, the People ran together in Crowds, made their Way through *Gabinius*'s Attendants, and the chief Officers of the King, dragged the Murderer out of his House, and killed him upon the Spot. *Diodorus Siculus*, who relates this, was an Eye-witness of it. Then the Inhabitants, in their Rage, blamed the King for his Alliance with a Republick, which treated them as Slaves, (and indeed his unconcern at the Misfortunes of his Brother the King of *Cyprus*, who was unjustly deprived of his Dominions, at the Motion of the *Tribune Clodius*, favoured these Suspicions) rose up in Arms, and threatened the Palace. But the King escaped their Fury, and by the Advice of his favourite *Theophanes*, who had received Information of these Violences, left *Alexandria*, crossed *Egypt*, and embarked for *Rhodes*. In his Flight, *Auletes* had Time to reflect

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patient, would not long bear the Tyranny of a King, whoſe Manners made him unworthy of a Throne; but forced him to flee to *Rome* for Refuge. And then, his old Protectors, who were no longer in Office, concerned themſelves no more about the Intereſts of a King, who brought nothing to them but Wants and Complaints.

Auletes therefore went to *Cyprus*, in queſt of a *Roman*, who would have a diſintereſted Regard to the Equity of his Cauſe, and at the ſame time, might be able to reſtore him to his Dominions by his Weight and the Fear of his Arms. The King of *Egypt* followed *Cato* to *Rhodes*, and ſent him notice of his Arrival. But the proud *Prætor* did not ſtir, expecting the King ſhould come to him. Nor did he ſo much as meet him when he came, or even riſe out of his Seat, or ſalute him, otherwiſe than as a private Perſon. So that the King would have entertained a very mean Opinion of *Cato*, if he had not diſcovered in his Converſation, ſuch a Fund of Probity and good Senſe, as could not but raiſe his Eſteem. *What did you go to* Rome *for*, ſaid *Cato* to him; *or what have you found there; except ſuch extreme Avarice as all the Riches of* Egypt *cannot ſatisfy; and an inconceivable Ingratitude for all your Bounties? Take care you don't get your ſelf new Chains, by procuring new Patrons. Your ſureſt Way is to regain the Love of your Subjects, procure for your ſelf a ſolid Peace with the* Alexandrians, *and return into* Egypt. *As you have brought your Misfortunes on your ſelf, by your Male Adminiſtration, alter your Conduct, and recover the Affections of your People; and then I my ſelf will carry you back to* Egypt. *Ptolomy* admired the Wiſdom and Frankneſs of *Cato*; but ſome falſe Friends diverted him from following his Advice. He came to *Rome*, and after he had there ſollicited many Magiſtrates in vain, he repented of having neglected the Advice given him by the wiſeſt of the *Romans* in the *Levant:* But now, it was too late to receive any Benefit from his Offers. *Cato* was returned to *Rome*, and no longer in a Condition to conduct him to his Kingdom.

§. XLIX. Beſides, the *Alexandrians* had already diſpoſed of their Crown. *Berenice*, one of his Daughters, had been declared Queen of *Egypt*, after the Death of her [159] Siſter *Tryphena*; and to the Excluſion of her two Brothers, who were very young, and ſaid to be the Iſſue of an unlawful Marriage. And after they had in vain ſucceſſively attempted to procure her two Huſbands, ſhe was married to a Prince of *Syria*, named [160] *Seleucus*, and falſely believed to be of the Race of the *Seleucidæ*. He was a Man of no Education or Honour, and the *Egyptians* ſoon diſcovered his true Character. They gave him the Nick-name of *Cybioſactes*, that is, a *Kitchen-Boy*; for ſuch he was in all his Behaviour. Inſomuch, that when the Queen his

reflect on his change of Fortune, as *Cicero* obſerves, *Tuſcul. Queſt. B.* 5; and being very hungry, and much fatigued, he applied himſelf to a Peaſant, who offered him the uſe of his Hutt, and a piece of brown Bread; which he eat with a great Appetite, and ſaid, he had never made a more delicious Meal. From *Rhodes* he ſet out for *Italy*, notwithſtanding *Cato's* Remonſtrances to the contrary, and came to *Rome*, where he was received and entertained by *Pompey*, who endeavoured to prevail on the Senate to reſtore him. But the fugitive King was forced to demean himſelf ſo far, as to go from Houſe to Houſe begging Votes, and repented, when it was too late, of not having hearkened to the wiſe Advice of *Cato*.

159 According to *Porphyry*, *Tryphena*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Ptolomy Auletes*, governed *Egypt* but a very little while, with her Siſter *Berenice*. She died after ſhe had reigned one Year.

160 The *Alexandrians* had at firſt engaged *Berenice* to ſhare her Bed and Throne with *Antiochus Aſiaticus*, then King of *Comagene*, and the laſt of the Race of the *Seleucidæ*. But he died before he arrived in *Egypt*. Then *Berenice*, with the Conſent of the chief Men in *Alexandria*, choſe in his Room, one *Seleucus*, whom *Dio* calls Prince. Some Hiſtorians ſay, he was the Brother of *Antiochus Aſiaticus*, and the Nephew of *Ptolomy Lathurus* by their Mother *Selene* beforementioned. But this does not agree with *Strabo's* Account. He ſays, That the *Egyptians* forced *Berenice* to marry the uglieſt Man in the World. He was a *Syrian* by Birth, and boaſted of being deſcended from the Kings of *Egypt*. But his ſhocking Figure diſgraced the Blood from which he pretended to have ſprung; and this his deformed and ill-ſhaped Body, was inhabited by a yet more deformed Mind. The Surnames of *Cibyoſactes* and *Coquus*, which the *Alexandrians* gave him, ſhew the baſe Diſpoſitions of Mind which he brought to the Throne. Theſe were Names given in *Egypt* to Men of ſcandalous Profeſſions, and the vileſt of the People. *Suetonius* obſerves, that the *Alexandrians* a long Time after, gave the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, who made himſelf hated and deſpiſed by the *Egyptians* for his infamous Avarice, no other Appellation. In the little Time the new *Ptolomy* (for he aſſumed this Name in imitation of his Predeceſſors) reigned, he made his Reign infamous by an Act of Sacrilege. The firſt King of *Egypt*, had put the Body of *Alexander the Great* in a Coffin of maſſy Gold. This *Cibyoſactes* ſeized, and uſed a Glaſs one inſtead of it. And this ſhocking Crime haſtened the Death which his Wife *Berenice* prepared for him. She longed to get rid of a Man, whoſe Preſence ſhe could not bear; and ſhe broke through the moſt ſacred Ties, and had him ſtrangled.

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V... bear him no longer on the Throne, ſhe had him ſtrangled, and married C... *...elaus*, who was ſaid to be deſcended from the Kings of *Pontus*. *Auletes* w... *Rome*, ſolliciting the Conſent of the Republick to his being reſtored by J... the Head of an Army. The *Alexandrians*, on the other Hand, purſued ... their Hatred even to the Place of his Retreat. They ſent 100 of their ... the Capital of the World, to oppoſe his Return. But the King got the ... Deputies [162] murdered, ſome at *Rome*, and ſome before their arrival. All ... times ſtirred up againſt him *Favonius* the Senator, *Cato*'s Ape. He accuſed ...cs in full Senate, and exaggerated his late Murders, and former Miſcarriages, ...d the Baſeneſs of many *Romans*, whom he had corrupted with his Money. Nevertheleſs, *Ptolomy* found Means to eſcape Condemnation, by the Protection of *Pompey*. This *Triumvir* was then ſolliciting the honourable Commiſſion of going into *Egypt*, to compel the *Egyptians* by Force, to receive their King. A glorious Employment, of which ſeveral illuſtrious Magiſtrates were ambitious; and no one had more Reaſon to expect it, than *P. Lentulus Spinther*, the *Pro-Conſul*. He had obtained by Lot the Government of *Cilicia*, whoſe Neighbourhood to *Egypt* favoured his Pretenſions; and *Cicero* ſupported him with his Intereſt. But *Cn. Cornelius Marcellinus* likewiſe, the preſent *Conſul*, deſired the Office of repairing the Injuries done to the deprived King. So that the Number of the Competitors made it ſtill doubtful on whom that Honour would be beſtowed. What made them ſo very active and ſollicitous in favour of *Auletes*, was this; that he had ruined himſelf, and was ruining his Kingdom, by his Preſents and Promiſes to thoſe who ſhould protect him. Such Dominion had Avarice then gotten in the Minds of the *Romans*!

Cic. Epiſt. ad Famil.

§. L. In ſhort, *Rome* was ready to give Judgment, that *Auletes* ſhould be reſtored; and *Lentulus Spinther* ſeemed to have made the ſtrongeſt Intereſt for that Commiſſion. *Pompey* was excluded from it, under this honourable Pretence, That his Preſence was ſo neceſſary in *Rome*, that ſhe could not diſpenſe with his Abſence; ſince the Capital would in that caſe be exceedingly diſtreſſed, becauſe he was charged with the Care of preſerving Plenty there. But this Pretence was only the Effect of the Fears of the People that *Pompey* ſhould be too much exalted. His preſent Grandeur and Intereſt were already much ſuſpected. So that all Things ſeemed to

161 This *Archelaus* was the Son of another, whom we have ſeen deſert *Mithridates the Great* his Sovereign, and engage himſelf in the Service of the *Roman* Republick. Nevertheleſs, he declared himſelf the Son of that Monarch, and preſumptive Heir of the Kingdom of *Pontus*. *Pompey* had Time to know him in *Aſia*, and ſupported him with all his Credit. This Conqueror even gave him the Title of Prince of *Comagene*, in Gratitude for the Service he had done him in *Aſia*. Some Years ago, *Archelaus* had entered into a ſtrict Friendſhip with *Gabinius*, who was a ſubaltern Officer in the eaſtern Wars; and the Province of *Syria* having been allotted him after his *Conſulſhip*, the young Prince offered to accompany him, in his deſigned Expedition againſt the *Parthians*. But the Senate did not think fit to hazard ſo dangerous a War under the Conduct of a Man, who had irritated the People of the Eaſt by his ſhameful Injuſtice, and enormous Oppreſſions. So that *Gabinius* had Orders not to go beyond the Boundaries of his Province. And it was in this interval, that *Archelaus*, captivated with the Glitter of a Crown, was prevailed on to go into *Egypt* to marry *Berenice*.

162 The Deputies ſent from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, to juſtify their Revolt before the *Roman* Senate and People, were no leſs than one hundred in Number; and *Dio* the famous *Academic* Philoſopher, was at the Head of them. But *Ptolomy* deſtroyed moſt of them, either by Poiſon or the Sword; and the Survivors, who were either ſo intimidated by the Fear of Death, that they durſt not execute their Commiſſion, or elſe were corrupted by the King's Money. This contagious Example multiplied Murders in the Capital. Several Deputies of Provinces, who came to *Rome* to implore the Juſtice of the Senate in the Name of their Provinces, againſt the Tyranny of their Magiſtrates, were maſſacred there. The Rumour of theſe Murders raiſed the Indignation of the Publick, and gave a general Alarm. The zealous *Citizens* charged them chiefly on *Ptolomy*. *Marcus Favonius* a Stoick, exclaimed with moſt Vehemence againſt the Violences of the King of *Egypt*; and at his Motion, the Senate ordered *Dio*, the chief of the Embaſſy, to be ſummoned to appear before them, and make a Depoſition upon Oath, of the Aſſaſſination of the *Egyptian* Ambaſſadors. But *Ptolomy* was ſo fortunate, as to divert the Storm. *Lentulus*, *Pompey*, and the other great Men at *Rome*, whoſe Intereſt he had bought at a great Price, declared ſo openly in his Favour, that *Dio* durſt not appear before the Senate: And ſoon after he was ſtabbed, by a Perſon hired by *Ptolomy*. This baſe Prince, knowing he could depend on *Pompey*'s Protection, was not aſhamed to own himſelf to have been the principal Author of the Crime, and even had the Boldneſs to ſtand on his Defence. *Aſcitius* had been his Agent in the Aſſaſſination, and was proſecuted for it. His Accomplices, who were moſt of them the Domeſticks of *Lucceius*, at whoſe Houſe *Dio* lodged, appeared as Witneſſes againſt him; but nevertheleſs he was acquitted. Then the Judges, who had ſold themſelves to *Ptolomy*, were accuſed of Corruption; but they who were thought to have had a Share in the Murder, united all their Intereſt againſt the Accuſers, and Injuſtice triumphed.

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favour the *Pro-Conſul* of *Cilicia*, in his Claim of Reſtoring the King at the Head of an Army. But partly through the Superſtition of the People, and partly by the Artifices of one of their *Tribunes*, *Lentulus* was all on a ſudden diſappointed, as much as *Pompey*. The Statue erected on *The Hill of Alba* was beaten down with Thunder. Upon this, immediate Application was made to the *Sybilline* Books, to diſcover the Meaning of a Prognoſtick which was deemed fatal. *C.* [163] *Porcius Cato*, a young *Roman*, was then one of the *Tribunes*, and on account of his Eloquence, may be looked on as the Head of the College. He was alſo a zealous Republican, and an Advocate for Virtue; and was therefore enraged at the Baſeneſs of the *Roman* Lords, who for great Sums of Money had engaged to protect a King, whoſe Crimes had made him inſupportable to his Subjects. In ſhort, he was of the Blood of the *Cato's*, and had the Spirit of his Family; and he took this Opportunity of opening the *Sybilline* Books, to fruſtrate the Intrigues and avaritious Expectations of the chief Magiſtrates in *Rome*. He read, or pretended to read, in the *Sybilline* Prophecies, the following Words; which don't ſeem myſtical or abſtruſe enough to have been written in a very diſtant Age. ROMANS, IF A KING OF EGYPT HEREAFTER APPLIES HIMSELF TO YOU FOR SUCCOUR, ASSIST [164] HIM: BUT TAKE CARE HOW YOU CARRY HIM BACK WITH AN ARMY. IF YOU DO THIS, FEAR GREAT DANGERS, AND TERRIBLE MISFORTUNES. The Law required, That theſe Oracles ſhould never be divulged, till they had firſt been examined by the Senate, and they had conſented to the Publication; but the young *Tribune* had no Regard to Law. He proclaimed the pretended Anſwer of the *Sybils* in full *Comitia*; and by the religious Scruples with which he filled the Minds of the People, put a ſtop to the Purſuits of the King of *Egypt*, and the Pretenſions of *Lentulus Spinther*.

§. LI. *Ptolomy Auletes* therefore, when thus diſappointed of his Hopes, by an unforeſeen Artifice, reſolved to throw himſelf into the Arms of [165] *Gabinius*, whom he knew to be leſs ſcrupulous. This *Pro-Conſul* was then Governour of *Syria*,

163 This *Porcius Cato* had diſtinguiſhed himſelf three Years before, by accuſing *Gabinius* of canvaſſing for the *Conſulate* in an illegal manner; and being repulſed by the *Prætor*, who delayed to take Cogniſance of this Affair, he ventured to aſcend the *Roſtra*, and proclaim *Pompey Dictator*, in the Preſence of the aſſembled People. But this Boldneſs coſt him dear, he had like to have been killed by the Populace; as *Cicero* reports in his 2d Letter to his Brother *Quintus*, *B.* 2.

164 *Cicero* acknowledges (*Epiſt. ad Famil. L.* 1. *Ep.* 1.) that all Men of Senſe were convinced, that the pretended Prediction was falſe, and feigned. Nevertheleſs *Cato* forced the Keepers of the *Sybilline* Books to report it to the People; and the Verſes were recited in full *Comitia*. This manner of Publication made it impoſſible to ſuppreſs them. The uſual Way was, for theſe ſort of Oracles to be firſt communicated to the Senate, who conſidered whether it was proper to divulge them. But *Caius Cato* took a different Method, in order to prevent the Deſign of *Ptolomy*; who flattered himſelf, that he could prevail on the *Fathers* to ſuppreſs an Anſwer ſo little favourable to his Reſtoration. The reading the Words of the *Sybil* had all the Effect that the *Tribune* and other Enemies to the dethroned Monarch had expected from it. The *Senatus-Conſultum*, which empowered *Lentulus Spinther* to carry back *Auletes* to his Dominions, was abſolutely revoked. Then ſeveral Expedients were propoſed for facilitating the Return of the King of *Egypt*, without diſobeying the pretended Oracle. But Men's Inclinations and Intereſts were ſo different, that nothing could be concluded on in ſo important an Affair, but the whole Year was ſpent in fruitleſs Debates. *Ptolomy*, tired out with theſe Delays, thought it beſt for him to leave *Rome*, where he had made himſelf odious, by the Murders laid to his Charge; and he reſolved to retire to *Epheſus*, to the Temple of *Diana*, the moſt venerable *Aſylum* in *Aſia*, and there wait in Safety the Determination of his Fate. From thence he wrote to his Ambaſſador *Ammonius*, whom he left in the Capital; and the Letter was put into the Hands of two *Tribunes of the People*, *Lupus*, and *Caninius*. They read it to the Senate, and ſupported with all their Power the Intereſt the King made, to be reſtored to his Kingdom by *Pompey*, attended by only two *Lictors*. *Publius Servilius Iſauricus* was for abandoning *Auletes* abſolutely, and this Opinion would have paſſed by a Majority of Votes, if *Caninius* had not, as *Tribune*, oppoſed it. *Hortenſius*, *Marcus Lucullus*, and *Cicero*, were for reviving the old Decree of the Senate, which beſtowed that honourable Commiſſion on *Lentulus*. *Craſſus*, *Bibulus*, and *Marcellinus*, were for giving it to three Senators, excluſive of *Pompey*, *Lentulus*, or any other who had any Employment. In ſhort, after many Diſputes, of which *Cicero* gives us an Account in his *Epiſt. ad Familiares*, *Pompey* dropped his purſuit of an Honour which he moſt paſſionately deſired; and prevailed on *Ptolomy* to depend on *Gabinius*, then *Pro-Conſul* in *Syria*, for his Reſtoration.

165 *Gabinius* ſhewed himſelf to be the ſame Man in *Syria*, as he had been at *Rome*, in his *Conſulſhip*. He laid waſte that unfortunate Province by enormous Robberies. The Miſchief he did the *Publicans* who were *Knights*, is not to be conceived; tho' he had nothing to lay to their Charge, but their Affection for *Cicero* his declared Enemy. His Violences and Oppreſſions made him ſo odious, that the Senate refuſed to decree the ſolemn *Supplications* he demanded in his Letters, by way of Thankſgiving for the happy Succeſs of his Arms in *Judæa*; and

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Syria, and at the Head of ſo great an Army, that he reſolved to make War with the *Parthians*, and had already paſſed *The Euphrates*. But *Auletes* coming to him with recommendatory Letters from *Pompey*, and promiſing him 10000 *Talents* [166] if he would reſtore him, the Temptation was ſo ſtrong, that *Gabinius* fell in with it contrary to the Advice of the greateſt Part of his Officers. He immediately turned his Arms againſt the *Egyptians*, without any Regard to the Laws which forbad him to make War any where but in his Province. The more illegally he acted, the more he demanded of *Ptolomy* for it; and the *Pro-Conſul*, the King, and all the *Roman* Army, marched for *Egypt*. *Hyrcanus* the Sovereign of *Judæa*, furniſhed them with Proviſions; and the famous *Mark Anthony* [167] who commanded the Horſe and this publick Affront only made him the more audacious and untractable. As *Syria*, which he had entirely ruined, could no longer gratify his Avarice, he reſolved to make War on the *Arabians*, hoping to enrich himſelf with their Spoils; but an unforeſeen Accident made him alter his Deſign. *Mithridates*, a Prince of the *Parthians*, having been driven out of *Media*, the Sovereignty of which had fallen to his Share, by his Brother, came and ſollicited Succours of *Gabinius*. The Laws forbad the *Pro-Conſul* to go out of his own Province, or make War in any other, without firſt obtaining the Conſent of the Senate. But nevertheleſs, he was ſo affected with the Offers of *Mithridates*, and the great Riches he promiſed himſelf from this Expedition, that he immediately took the Field with *Mithridates*. He was got beyond *The Euphrates*, in defiance of his Orders which forbad it, when *Ptolomy* came to him. The King put into his Hands the recommendatory Letters *Pompey* had ſent to him, but moſt of the *Roman* Officers were againſt making War in *Egypt*. *Mark Anthony*, who commanded the *Roman* Horſe, was the only one who voted with *Gabinius* in the King's Favour. Nevertheleſs, the *Pro-Conſul* engaged to carry him back, on Condition that he would pay him for the Expence of the Enterprize 10000 *Talents*, that is, 30 Millions of *Livres*; one half immediately, and the other, after he ſhould be again ſettled on the Throne.

Gabinius therefore begun his March for *Egypt*, at the Head of his Troops, about the Month of *April*, in the Year 698, which was the ſecond *Conſulate* of *Pompey* and *Craſſus*. He left the Command of his Province to his Son, who was yet young, under the Direction of ſome ſubaltern Officers. The *Pro-Conſul* and *Ptolomy* took their Rout through *Paleſtine*, and *Antipater*, the Father of *Herod the Great*, liberally ſupplied them with all Neceſſaries for the Subſiſtence of their Army. *Anthony*, with his Cavalry, advanced by great Marches, deſigning to ſurprize *Peluſium*, an important Place, which was the Key of *Egypt*. By means of the Correſpondencies *Antipater* kept in that City, whoſe Inhabitants were for the moſt part *Jews* by Birth or Religion, the *Romans* were introduced into it; and the few native *Egyptians* who lived there, were indebted to *Anthony*, for not being ſacrificed to the Fury of *Ptolomy*, who inſiſted, that they ſhould all be put to death. After this Expedition, the *Roman* Army continued their march; and *Archelaus* met *Gabinius*, offered him Battle, and the Victory was gained by the *Romans*. The *Egyptian* Troops were cut in pieces, and *Archelaus* himſelf forced to ſurrender at Diſcretion to the Conqueror. From that inſtant, the *Pro-Conſul* might have put an end to the War, and prepared for a triumphant Entry for *Ptolomy* into *Alexandria*; but his Avarice induced him to ſuſpend the King's Return into *Egypt* for ſome Months. He conſented to let his Priſoner eſcape, upon his paying him a conſiderable Ranſom; and *Archelaus*, when again at liberty, would long have diſputed the Scepter with his Rival, if his Troops had well ſeconded his Valour. But the laſt Battle the *Roman* Army fought under the Walls of *Alexandria*, put an end to both his Reign and his Life. Being abandoned by his Soldiers, who fled at the firſt onſet, he choſe rather to be killed in Battle, than ſurvive the Loſs of his Crown. *Mark Anthony*, who had had a Friendſhip for him, ordered his Body to be ſought for among the dead, wept over the young Prince when he was found, and took it upon himſelf to ſee that ſuch funeral Honours ſhould be done him, as were due to his Rank.

Ptolomy, when Maſter of *Alexandria*, and reſettled on the Throne of his Anceſtors, eaſily reduced all *Egypt* to obedience. In order to reſtrain thoſe who were diſpoſed to Revolt, *Gabinius*, before he returned into his Province, ſupplied *Alexandria* with a large Garriſon of *Gauls* and *Germans*, under the Command of ſome *Roman* Officers of approved Valour. So that the King of *Egypt*, became a peaceable Poſſeſſor and abſolute Maſter of his Kingdom, with the Aſſiſtance of this Guard of foreign Troops, which he engaged in his Service. The firſt uſe he made of his Authority, was to revenge himſelf on the Rebels who had favoured his Expulſion; and his Daughter *Berenice* was the firſt Sacrifice he made to his Reſentment. The Crime he laid to her Charge was, her accepting of the vacant Throne, which the *Alexandrians* offered her. The richeſt Men in the Kingdom were condemned, under Pretence of having been in the Rebellion; tho' in reality, *Ptolomy* only wanted their Money, to perform his Engagements with *Gabinius*. Theſe Facts concerning *Ptolomy's* Flight and Return, we have collected from *Dio*, *Strabo*, *Plutarch*, *Joſephus*, *Juſtin*, and *Appian*, but chiefly from *Cicero's Works*.

166 Ten thouſand *Talents* at 1000 *Crowns* each, make 30 *Millions* of *French Livres*. 1937500 *St.*

167 *Mark Anthony* was the Son of *Antonius Creticus*, whom *Cicero* accuſed in one of his *Orations againſt Verres*, of ruining *Sicily*, by cruel Oppreſſions in his *Prætorſhip*. His Grandfather was the famous Orator *Marcus Antonius*, who was cut in pieces by *Marius's* Guards. His Mother was *Julia*, the Daughter of *L. Julius Cæſar*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 663, and Siſter to another of that Name, who obtained the *Conſulate* in the Year 689. This Woman, whoſe Merit was equal to that of the moſt illuſtrious Women of her Time, had, after the Death of *Antonius Creticus*, married *P. Cornelius Lentulus*, that factious Zealot for *Catiline*, who died in Priſon by the Hands of an Executioner. Hence that implacable Hatred which *Anthony* entertained from that Time to *Cicero*, who had had the Direction of that Execution. He reproached him with not complying with the Requeſt of *Julia*, who begged her Huſband's Body, till after ſhe had thrown her ſelf at *Terentia's* Feet, to obtain that Favour.

Anthony,

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Horſe in *Gabinius*'s Army, advanced before the reſt. He ſeized the Paſſes of a ſandy Deſert, through which they muſt neceſſarily paſs; and from thence advanced to the City of [168] *Peluſium*, attacked it, and made himſelf Maſter of it; which was the firſt Exploit by which he gained a Reputation for Valour. At length, the King and *Gabinius* arrived at *Peluſium* together; and marched in two Columns, againſt the *Egyptian* Army, commanded by *Archelaus* the Huſband of *Berenice*. Then a Battle enſued between *Ptolomy*'s Son-in-Law, at the Head of the Troops of the Queen his Wife, and his Father-in-Law, under the Protection of the *Roman* Eagles; and *Archelaus* was defeated and taken Priſoner by *Gabinius*. So that the Conteſt might then have been ended, if the *Pro-Conſul* had not, through Avarice, prolonged it. He took Money of *Archelaus* and let him go, pretending that he had made his eſcape; and at the ſame Time, and from the ſame Principle, demanded freſh Sums of *Ptolomy*, to compleat his Reſtoration. One *Rabirius*, a rich Burgher of *Rome*, followed the King in this Expedition; and lent him what Money he wanted, at a very high Intereſt. Such were the Artifices the *Romans* of this Age made uſe of to enrich themſelves!

Val. Max. L. 9. c. 1. Strabo. Dio. L. 39.

However, the *Egyptians* valiantly maintained the War with the King they had depoſed, in favour of *Archelaus* whom they had raiſed to the Throne; but *Ptolomy*, through the Bravery of *Mark Anthony*, became victorious in ſeveral Battles. *Gabinius*, at the ſame Time, had poſted himſelf at the Mouth of *The Nile*, and laid ſiege to *Alexandria* both by Sea and Land. Till at length, *Archelaus*, when reduced to the laſt Extremity, was forced to march out of the diſtreſſed City, and hazard another Battle, in which he periſhed, notwithſtanding all the Efforts of the *Alexandrians*; who, tho' an effeminate People, ſhewed great Valour in defence of the King of their own making. Thus *Ptolomy Auletes* was reſtored to the Poſſeſſion of his Capital, and thereby of all *Egypt*; and as ſoon as he had re-aſcended the Throne, he polluted his Hands with the Blood of his Daughter *Berenice*, and filled his Kingdom with Slaughter. To be rich was Crime enough for a Man to be condemned to die, and forfeit his Effects. He committed all theſe Crimes, in order to raiſe the great Sums he was ſtill to pay *Gabinius*, and had borrowed of *Rabirius*. And therefore, after their Return, one [169] was condemned at *Rome* for an Oppreſſor, and

Anthony, tho' educated under the Care of *Julia*, was not much improved by the Inſtructions of his virtuous Mother. His Beauty and Youth inclined him to Pleaſure; and led him firſt to enter into Friendſhip with *Curio*, that famous Debauchee, who gloried in laying Snares for Modeſty. Under the Directions of ſo contagious a Maſter, *Anthony* ſoon became remarkable for his diſſolute and intemperate way of Life; and he was forced to borrow conſiderable Sums to ſupply his Pleaſures. In a little Time, he contracted enormous Debts, and could not have eſcaped the Proſecution of his Creditors, if *Curio*, the Corrupter of his Innocence, had not been his Security for 250000 Crowns. *Antonius Creticus*, when informed of the Debaucheries of his Son, forbad him his Houſe. When thus abandoned by his Relations, *Anthony* found a Support in *Clodius*, the turbulent *Tribune*, whoſe Violences have been related. But he was aſhamed to become a Slave to the Will of a Man, whoſe Crimes had made him the Curſe of the Publick; and he therefore ſet out for *Greece*, and there learned both bodily Exerciſes and Eloquence. There he got a Taſte for the *Aſiatick* Style, which was very ſuitable to the Vanity and Oſtentation with which the Hiſtorians of his Life reproach him. At that Time, *Gabinius* paſſed through *Greece* for *Syria*, ſaw *Anthony*, and would fain have engaged him to follow him. But the young *Roman* would not conſent, till he had made him *General* of his Horſe. In this Quality he ſignalized himſelf againſt *Ariſtobulus*, drove him out of all his ſtrong Holds in *Judæa*, defeated him in a pitched Battle, and took him and his Son Priſoners. When returned from *Judæa* to *Gabinius*, he was

the Perſon that determined *Gabinius* in favour of *Ptolomy*, who was come to deſire his Aſſiſtance againſt his rebellious Subjects. Tho' moſt of the *Roman* Officers were againſt this Expedition, *Anthony* prevailed; and at the Head of his Cavalry, paved the Way for the reſt of the Army to *Peluſium*, croſs a dry and ſandy Country which they were obliged to paſs through. He came thither ſafely himſelf, and by his Care, the Army likewiſe.

168 Some Moderns have, by Miſtake, confounded *Peluſium* with *Damiette*, a City of *Lower Egypt*. The Ancients agree, that it ſtood near the moſt eaſtern Mouth of *The Nile*; and for this Reaſon, the Place where that River fell into the Sea, was called *The Mouth of Peluſium*. This City, which ſtood a little further from the Sea, than the preſent *Peluſium* does, is now at beſt but a Village, which the Inhabitants call *Belbais*.

169 Upon the firſt News brought to *Italy* and *Rome* of the Return of *Ptolomy Auletes*, and the Violences of *Gabinius* in *Syria*, all Orders of the Republick publickly expreſſed their Indignation againſt a Man, whom they accuſed of Treaſon, and Tyranny in his Government. It was openly ſaid, That he deſerved Death; and That by the Puniſhment of one, a ſtop ought to be put to the inſatiable Avarice of the many Magiſtrates, who made uſe of their Authority only to oppreſs the People committed to their Care. The Senate eſpecially could not forgive *Gabinius* his daring to undertake the *Egyptian* Expedition without their Knowledge or Conſent; and we ſhall ſoon ſee the *Pro-Conſul* ſink under the Attacks that were prepared to be made upon him, as ſoon as he returned from *Syria*.

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the [170] other accuſed; but the latter, who was defended by *Cicero*, ſeems to have been acquitted. No Man gained more Glory by all this War than *Mark Anthony*. He hereby acquired the Reputation of having great Talents for War; and from that Time, gave over the Study of Eloquence, which he had gone to *Aſiatick Greece* to purſue, declared for *Cæſar*, went to him into *Gaul*, and became one of his Lieutenant Generals.

§. LII. *Cæſar*, not content with having conquered *Belgic Gaul* the laſt Year, was preparing to croſs the *Alpes* again, in his Return thither; and as he had foreſeen that his Return might be oppoſed by the *Gallic Nations* who were neareſt to the great *Alpes*, he had ordered *Galba*, one of his Lieutenants, to winter in the Country of the [171] *Nantuates*, [172] *Veragri*, and [173] *Seduni*, with one *Legion*, and ſome *Roman* Horſe. *Galba* choſe to reſide himſelf with ſome *Cohorts*, in the City of [174] *Octodurus*, which was ſurrounded on all Sides by very high Mountains; and it being divided into two Parts by the River *Drance* [175], he left the Inhabitants one Part, and took the other for himſelf and his Soldiers. After he had ſpent ſome Time in theſe Quarters, and had ſent out ſome *Cohorts* for Corn, he was one Day informed by his Spies, That all the People had gone out of the other Part of the City by Night, and after they had joined ſome other *Gauls* of the Country, had ſeized the neighbouring Mountains, intending to fall on the Quarters of the *Romans*. In this diſtreſs, ſome of the Officers declared for abandoning the Baggage and the Town; but the major Part of them were, firſt, for defending their Camp, and leaving that for the laſt Expedient. Accordingly, when the Barbarians came and attacked their Trenches with Fury, the *Romans* at firſt, reſiſted them with great Valour; but they were over-powered by Numbers. The *Gauls* of the Mountains were above 30000. So that the Battle laſted ſix Hours, and the *Romans* both wanted Darts and Strength to throw them. But in this Extremity, *Galba*, by the Advice of two of the braveſt of his Officers, ordered his Men firſt to ſuſpend Action, in order to refreſh themſelves, and then to make a Sally; which utterly confounded the Enemy. The *Legionaries* ſurrounded them, killed above 10000, and even diſlodged the reſt from the Mountains to which they fled. After this Victory, *Galba* burnt *Octodurus*, and marched, without Oppoſition from the Enemy, to the *Allobroges*, to ſpend the reſt of the Winter in more peaceable Quarters.

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 3. c. 1.

Ibid. c. 2.

Ibid. c. 4, 5, 6.

Ibid. c. 5.

§. LIII. During theſe Expeditions, *Cæſar* viſited the Nations and Cities of *Illyricum*, which was a part of his Government; and was there informed, that a new War was ſuddenly broke out in the Heart of *Celtic Gaul*. This gave him great Pleaſure, for he had nothing leſs in view, than the Reduction of all *Gaul*; and he

Ibid. c. 7.

170 *Caius Rabirius Poſtumius*, a *Roman Knight*, had lent *Ptolomy Auletes* conſiderable Sums, to defray the Expence of his Expedition againſt the Uſurper of his Crown; and had Reaſon to expect in Gratitude, to be ſpeedily repaid. But he found that the King affected Delays, and therefore reſolved to go to *Egypt*. When he came to *Alexandria*, he earneſtly preſſed the King to perform his Engagements; but *Ptolomy* had little Regard to it. He excuſed himſelf on account of the Diſorder of his Finances, ſince the late Revolution. Nevertheleſs, he offered to make him Superintendant of the Revenues of his Kingdom, and to let him pay himſelf. *Rabirius* accepted the Offer, for fear of loſing his Debt, for part of which he was indebted himſelf to others; but the baſe Prince, ſoon after, upon ſome frivolous Pretence, ordered him and all his Servants to be ſhut up in Priſon. This ſhocking Treatment of a Man who had ſo generouſly aſſiſted him in his Diſtreſs, exaſperated *Pompey* as much as *Rabirius*. The former had, in ſome meaſure, made himſelf Security, or Guarantee, for *Ptolomy*. All the Money had been lent, and Security given at *Pompey*'s fine Houſe at *Alba*, and in his Province. Nevertheleſs, *Rabirius* had Reaſon to fear the worſt from a barbarous and a faithleſs Prince; and he accidentally found Means to make his eſcape. Tho' reduced to the loweſt Extremities, he had the good Fortune to ſave his Life from the ill Deſigns of his Debtor. But to compleat his Sufferings, the unfortunate *Rabirius* was proſecuted as ſoon as he returned to *Rome*; *1ſt*, For having formed a Scheme with the King of *Egypt* for corrupting the Senate, by lending him Money for that Purpoſe. *2dly*, For having ſhamefully debaſed and demeaned the Character of a *Roman Knight*, by making himſelf a Farmer of the Revenues of a foreign Prince; and *laſtly*, For having been an Accomplice with *Gabinius*, and ſharing with him the 10000 *Talents* which he had received for his *Egyptian* Expedition. The eloquent *Oration Cicero* ſpoke in his Defence, will be an eternal Monument of the Ingratitude and Treachery of *Ptolomy*.

171 The *Nantuates* poſſeſſed (at leaſt it is ſo conjectured) the *County of Elen* by the *Lake of Lauſanne*, near *St. Maurice* in *Chablais*.

172 The *Veragri* inhabited the *Lower Valais*, from *Sion* to *Martaignac*.

173 *The Upper Valais*, from the Springs of *The Rhine* at the Foot of *Mount de la Fourche* to the City of *Sion*, belonged to the *Sedani*.

174 *Martaignac* in *Lower Valais* was formerly called *Octodurus*.

175 *The Drance* is a little River of *Swiſſerland* in *Lower Valais*. It riſes in the Mountains which divide *Valais* from *Piedmont*, and falls into *The Rhone* a little below *Martaignac*.

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was rejoiced, that a fair Oportunity preſented it ſelf for it. The Cauſe of the War was this. The 7th *Legion* commanded by *Craſſus* the Son of the *Triumvir*, was quartered in that Part of the Country of ‡ the *Andes*, which was next the Ocean. There, being ſtreightened for want of Proviſions, *Craſſus* ſent for ſome to the [176]*Unelli*, * *Curioſolitæ*, and [177] *Veneti*. The latter, who were the moſt powerful People in the Country, and traded to the *Britannick* Iſlands, and had the laſt Year given *Cæſar* Hoſtages, now ſeized *Craſſus*'s Purveyors, who were *Roman Knights*, in hopes of recovering their own Hoſtages by that Means. Their Neighbours followed their Example, and ſoon after declared War. *Cæſar* being at a great diſtance when he received this News, ſent Orders for building a Fleet on *The Loire*, and made all haſte, as ſoon as the Seaſon would permit, to the Army. When he arrived, he found his Orders had been obeyed; and the *Veneti* were become ſo ſenſible of their Crime, in having violated the Law of Nations, that they deſpaired of Pardon. They applied themſelves with all diligence to fortify their Towns, which were naturally inacceſſible on account of the Flux of the Sea, drew their Neighbours, as far as to the [a] *Morini* and [b] *Menapii* into a Confederacy with them, and ſent to *Britain* for Succours. This Revolt gave *Cæſar* ſome Uneaſineſs, for fear it ſhould become general; and in order to prevent it, he ſent *Labienus* towards *Treves* to hinder the *Germans* from paſſing *the Rhine*, and poſted other Troops in *Gallia Belgica*, his late Conqueſt; whilſt he himſelf marched with the Bulk of his Army againſt the *Veneti*, after he had made *Brutus* Admiral of his Fleet.

‡ *In* Anjou.

* *The People of* Cornoüaille.

Ibid. c. 9.

[a] *The Territory of* Terouenne.

[b] *The Diſtrict of* Gueldres, Juliers, *and* Cleves.

Ibid.

The *Romans* had perhaps never undertaken any Enterprize that was more difficult in the Execution. Moſt of the Cities they were to beſiege, ſtood on narrow ſlips of Land which projected far into the Sea. By this means, they were acceſſible only on one Side; and when the Inhabitants began to be hard preſſed by the Beſiegers, they immediately conveyed themſelves and Effects on board their Ships, and went to another Place. So that there was no end of taking Towns. As ſoon as one was reduced, another was to be attacked. The Ships of the *Gauls* were likewiſe more flat-bottomed, and higher built, than thoſe of the *Romans*; which were too weak, either to reſiſt the Violence of the Waves in a ſtrong Sea, or to make any Impreſſion on thoſe of their Enemies, which were built of thick Planks of Oak, and had Sails of Leather. *Cæſar* was therefore forced to wait for a ſufficient Reinforcement of Ships, to make Head againſt thoſe of the *Gauls*; and when it arrived, he offered Battle. The *Gauls* immediately ſent 200 Sail out of their Ports to oppoſe the *Roman* Fleet; and the *Romans* were at a loſs in what manner to engage. The *Gallic* Ships were ſo thick, that it was not poſſible to pierce them with the Beaks of the *Roman*; and their Sterns were ſo high, that they overlooked even the Towers raiſed on the *Roman* Galleys; ſo that the *Veneti* could throw down their Darts on the Enemy, with great Advantage. But *Brutus* found out an Expedient to diſable the *Gauls* from working their Ships, which was of great Service to him. He furniſhed his Men with ſharp Hooks faſtened to long Poles; and gave Orders, that with them they ſhould cut the Cords which faſtened the Sail-Yards of the Enemy's Ships to their Maſts, and let the Sails fall. This diſabled them from moving their Ships, and then the *Romans* immediately boarded them, and made themſelves Maſters of the greateſt part of them. This fight was fought in the Sight of *Cæſar* and all his Army, who ſtood on the tops of the Hills next the Sea; and this ſingle Victory put an end to the War. Almoſt all the Ships of the *Veneti* were taken or ſunk; and afterwards, all the *Veneti* that were left ſurrendered to *Cæſar*, who put their Senators to death, and ſold the reſt for Slaves.

Ibid. c. 16.

§. LIV. During theſe Tranſactions among the *Veneti*, *Q. Titurius Sabinus*, whom *Cæſar* had detached with ſome of his Forces, came to the Borders of the *Unelli*, who were governed by *Viridovix*, who had raiſed [178] a great Army, and the * *Aulerci* and *Lexovii* had joined him. And whether *Sabinus* himſelf had deſignedly ſpread a Report of *Cæſar*'s being beaten, or common Fame had brought it, *Titurius*

* *Their Country was the Cantons of* Evreux, Liſieux, *and* Coutance.

176 Some take the *Unelli* for the People of *Coutance*, others place them in *Perche*; and ſome Moderns bring them near *Bretagne* to the ſide of *Laval*.

177 See our Account of the *Veneti*, the Inhabitants of *Vannes*. Vol. 2.

178 The People of *Evreux*, according to *Cæſar*, murdered their Senate, becauſe they oppoſed a War, the fatal Conſequences of which they foreſaw.

encouraged

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encouraged it, in order to embolden the *Gauls* by it. To this end, he kept cloſe within his Trenches, as if he durſt not appear in the Plain; and thereby brought the *Gauls* upon him. *Viridovix* attacked the *Roman* Camp with all the Vivacity of a *Gaul*; but paid dear for his Raſhneſs. His Army was totally routed, and ſoon after this Defeat, all the Cities in the Country ſurrendered. Such was the Character of the *Gauls* at that Time. They were bold, enterprizing, brave, jealous of their Liberty, and very ready to take Arms on every Occaſion. But as ſoon as this firſt Fire was ſpent, they ſunk into dejection. In a very little Time after, they forgot their Diſaſters, and were as ready as ever to run into the ſame Dangers which had before diſcouraged them.

§. LV. Thus was the beſt Part of the weſtern Side of *Celtica* ſubdued, and ſettled in Peace; and about the ſame Time, *Craſſus*, whom *Cæſar* had ſent to conquer *Aquitain*, procured ſome Reinforcements from the *Roman Province*, and began Hoſtilities in the Country of the [179] *Sotiates*. No Nation of the *Gauls* were a more warlike People than thoſe of *Aquitain*. They had formerly ſignalized their Courage againſt two *Roman* Generals, one of which, *L. Valerius Præconius*, had been killed in Battle, and the other, *L. Manilius*, had loſt his Baggage and been put to flight: And the People beyond *The Garonne* now waited for *Craſſus* in a narrow Road, where only their Horſe appeared. Their Infantry were hid behind an Hill. But after a long and fierce Battle, the *Sotiates* gave way, and fled. Then *Craſſus*, who was young, and loved Glory, being deſirous of ſignalizing his Expedition by ſome Siege, inveſted the Capital of the Country, which was ſtrongly fortified both by Nature and Art. The *Sotiates*, who on account of their Copper Mines, were moſt ſkillful in working under Ground, endeavoured to deſtroy the *Roman* Works by Sapping; *Ibid. c.* 21. and when they found it was to little Purpoſe, deſired Leave to ſurrender, and delivered up their Arms, as directed. But whilſt the *Romans* were intent on their ſurrender, a Lord of the Country named *Adcantuannus*, made a Sally upon them with a Company of [180] *Soldurii*; that is, of Perſons who had ſo ſtrictly devoted themſelves to his Service, as to live and die with him. Such Clients were very common among the *Gauls*, and their Fidelity was ſuch, that they never ſurvived their Patrons. With theſe, *Adcantuannus* fell ſuddenly upon the *Romans*, and upon hearing this Uproar, the *Sotiates* in that Part of the Town ran together and renewed the Fight, but were at laſt driven back into the City. And tho' ſo ſignal an Act of Treachery well deſerved to be puniſhed, *Craſſus* pardoned the haſty Rage of theſe brave Men, who were reduced to deſpair.

§. LVI. However, the reſt of the *Aquitani*, who were ſtill Barbarians, were no more affected with this Act of Clemency, than terrified by the Loſs of a Battle. The [181] *Vocatii* and [182] *Taruſates* continued the War, and procured both Troops and Officers from that Part of *Spain* which lies next to the *Pyrenees*. Theſe new Commanders underſtood the Art of War. *Sertorius* had taught them, how to form Armies, and to encamp, and fight, after the *Roman* manner. Nevertheleſs, *Craſſus* reſolved to loſe no Time in giving Battle to theſe new Enemies, leſt their Numbers ſhould increaſe and make them too ſtrong for his ſmall Body of Troops: But he found, that the *Gauls* had, with their Officers, changed their Conduct. They were no longer raſh, and inconſiderate. They formed their Deſigns with Deliberation, and purſued them with Circumſpection. Their preſent Scheme was to deſtroy the

179 Moſt Geographers agree, That the ancient *Sontiates* inhabited the Country of *Soz* in *Armagnac*, near *Aire* in *Gaſcony*.

180 The *Spaniards* as well as the *Gauls* had their *Soldurii*, who adhered ſo zealouſly to the Fortune of a Prince or great Man, as even to glory in dying with him. *Plutarch* ſays, That ſeveral Thouſands of *Spaniards* ſwore an inviolable Attachment to *Sertorius*, and obliged themſelves to follow him, even to the Grave. So that they never abandoned him in the greateſt Dangers. When ſurrounded by a large Body of *Romans* after the Defeat of his Army, he owed his Deliverance to theſe brave Men; who made a Way for him through the Enemy's Battalions, and were not afraid to expoſe their own Lives to ſave his. They caught him up by Force, ſays *Plutarch*, and carried him upon their Shoulders to a neighbouring City, where he was ſafe againſt the Attacks of the Conqueror; after which they diſperſed, in order to repair to his Standards again upon the firſt Signal. This ſort of *Devotements*, which Flattery and a Love of falſe Glory had introduced, have been common in the *Indies*, and in *Tonquin*.

181 Moſt Geographers place the *Vocatii* in that little Canton of *Gaſcony*, which is called *Capta-lat de Buck*.

182 The *Taruſates*, a People of *Gaſcony*, inhabited the Territory of *Tartas* in the Dutchy of *Albret*.

Roman

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Roman Army by Famine; and they had already ſeized all the Roads, through which Proviſions could be brought to it. With the ſame View they kept cloſe in their Camp, tho' the *Romans* offered them Battle; and thereby put the *Romans* under an abſolute Neceſſity of attacking their Trenches. *Craſſus* therefore obſerving, that the Courage of the *Aquitani* was abated by the Slowneſs of their *Spaniſh* Commanders, marched up to the Enemy's Lines without delay; and he found that it was not an eaſy Matter to force them. But whilſt the Battle was warmly maintained on both Sides, his Horſe, which had marched round the Enemy's Camp, brought him ſuch Intelligence, as opened him the Way to Victory. They informed him, that the Camp was not equally ſtrong, but might eaſily be forced at the Gate oppoſite to that where he was making his principal Attack. Upon this Report, he ordered his Cavalry to take with them the four *Cohorts* which he had left to guard his own Camp, and ſurprize the Enemy behind; and they did ſo with Succeſs. They forced the Camp of the *Aquitani*, and made ſo terrible a Slaughter of them, that of 50000 *Gauls* and *Spaniards*, ſcarce a fourth Part eſcaped. The Conſequence of which was the Reduction of all *Aquitain*. The [a] *Tarbelli*, [b] *Bigerriones*. *Preciani* [183], *Vocates*, *Taruſates*, [184] *Eluſates*, [c] *Garites*, [d] *Auſci*, [e] *Garumni*, *Siburzates* [185], and *Cocoſates* [186], all ſurrendered to the Conqueror, and of their own accord ſent him Hoſtages.

Ibid. c. 27.
[a] *The County of* Tarbes.
[b] *The Country of* Bigorre.
[c] *The Country of* Gavre, *or* Agennois.
[d] *The Country of* Auſch.
[e] *The People near* The Garonne.

§. LVII. And now, all the Nations in *Gaul* being diſarmed, except the *Morini* and *Menapii*, *Cæſar* marched againſt them in Perſon. But he found no more Armies in the Field, or Enemies that were bold enough to face him, as formerly. Theſe *Belgæ* changed their Method. They poſted themſelves in their Woods, from whence they made ſudden Sallies on the *Romans*, and then immediately retired to their Faſtneſſes, like Wolves to their Dens. *Gaul* was then, generally ſpeaking, covered with great Trees, and as no Care had been taken to make Roads, the low Lands, eſpecially in *Belgica*, were full of impaſſible Marſhes. In theſe ſcarce acceſſible Places, the *Gauls* entrenched themſelves with much Safety, and from thence did much Miſchief to the *Legions*. And *Cæſar* could find no other Way to unkennel them, than by cutting down the Trees. The *Romans* were inimitable in theſe kinds of Works. Whenever it became neceſſary to remove Ground, or grub up a whole Country, they handled the Ax and Spade as dexterouſly, as they did the Sword and Javelin on other Occaſions. They made an aſtoniſhing Fall of Wood in a few Days; and the *Gauls*, as faſt as *Cæſar* drew near them, retired ſtill further into the Woods. However, their Sallies became leſs frequent, after *Cæſar* had made a Rampart for his *Romans*, with the Trunks of the great Trees which he had felled. But while the *Pro-Conſul* was employed in theſe laborious Works, the Weather changed, and ſuch continual Rains fell, that he was forced to interrupt them. And therefore when he had burnt and ravaged the whole Country, he put his Troops into Winter-Quarters among the * *Aulerci* and ‡ *Lexovii*; and repaſſed the *Alpes* himſelf, as uſual, to ſpend ſome Months in *Ciſalpine Gaul*.

Ibid. n. 29.
* *The People of* Evreux.
‡ *Thoſe of the Territory of* Liſieux.

§. LVIII. He had not appeared in *Rome* for three Years; but was nevertheleſs the principal Author of all the Diſturbances that were raiſed there. *Clodius* his chief Emiſſary and Agent, was *Ædile* at this Time; and as this irreconcileable Enemy to *Cicero* had inceſſantly perſecuted him ever ſince his Return, he now made an ill Uſe of an Anſwer of the *Aruſpices*, which was very officiouſly ſpread through the Capital. Theſe Diviners declared, That one of the Gods was angry with *Rome*; and That the Republick was in danger. This *Clodius* thought a favourable Opportunity to purſue his Hatred, and he interpreted the Oracle to *Cicero*'s Diſadvantage. He ſaid, That the Orator had drawn the Wrath of Heaven on the City by [187] rebuilding his Houſe on Ground which was publickly dedicated to two [188] Goddeſſes: And

Dio. Caſſius L. 39.

183 It is very uncertain what was the Country of the *Preciani*. Some make it to have been *Bearn*, and the Neighbourhood of *Bayonne*; and others make them to have been the Mountaineers of the Territory of *Comminge*.

184 It is thought the Canton of *Euze* in *Gaſcony* was the ancient Country of the *Eluſates*.

185 We cannot gueſs, what Part of *Aquitanic Gaul* the *Sibuzates* inhabited. *Vigenerus* places them at random near *Laictoure*.

186 Nor do we know more of the Country of the *Cocoſates*. Father *Briet* gives them *Bazas* and its Dependencies.

187 *Cicero*'s firſt Buſineſs after his Return from Baniſhment, had been to demand the Reſtitution of his Eſtates, and particularly of his fine Houſe in *Rome*, which *Clodius* had razed, and dedicated the Ground to a religious Uſe. The Orator made on this Occaſion

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And without further Examination, he, with a handful of Villains, attacked the Architect and Workmen employed in the Building, and reſolved to level the new Works with the Ground. So that *Cicero*'s Houſe would have been [189] again demoliſhed, if *Milo* had not haſtened to his Friend's Aſſiſtance. But he fought a warm Battle in defence of the Palace, and prevented its ſuffering any Damage. And then *Cicero* could no longer ſet any Bounds to his Reſentment againſt *Clodius*. He declaimed againſt him the next Day in the Senate, with all the Vehemence that his Indignation could inſpire. He aſcribed the Wrath of Heaven to the Prophanation of the Sacrifice of *The Good Goddeſs*, the Odium of which, he wholly caſt on his Enemy; and to the Violation of the *Sacred Games*, which Religion commanded, and which *Clodius* had impiouſly interrupted and diſturbed. Nevertheleſs, in all theſe Invectives, *Cicero* ſpared *Cæſar*; who, tho' at a diſtance, was the Perſon that ſet the audacious *Tribune* at work, as well againſt *Pompey* as himſelf.

§. LIX. Tho' the *Triumvirate* ſtill ſubſiſted, *Cæſar* grew very jealous of *Craſſus*, and particulary of *Pompey*: Whilſt, on the other hand, *Pompey* was altogether as jealous of *Cæſar*. The new Glory the latter daily acquired in *Gaul*, began gradually to bury in Oblivion the Victories of the former in *Aſia*. Indeed *Julia*, who had great

Occaſion his admirable Oration which he called *Pro Domo ſua*, and which he himſelf thought one of his Maſter-pieces. The *Pontifices*, to whom belonged the Cognizance of religious Affairs, determined in his Favour, and declared the Conſecration null. Notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of *Serranus*, it was ordered, That his Houſe and *Catulus*'s Portico ſhould be rebuilt, and *Clodius*'s Portico demoliſhed. Then experienced Perſons were appointed to make an Eſtimate of the Loſſes *Cicero* had ſuffered by his Baniſhment; but the Valuation did not amount to near what he had loſt. *The* Conſuls Lentulus Spinther *and* Metellus Nepos, ſays he, *have, by Advice of their Council, adjudged me two Millions of* Seſterces, that is, 250000 Livres: *But they have valued my other Effects at a very low Rate. It is idle to ſay, that my Silence at theſe unjuſt Proceedings, gave People Reaſon to believe I was ſatisfied. My Reſerve, and the Juſtice of my Cauſe, ſpoke ſufficiently for me. The Thing ought to be imputed to thoſe only, whoſe low Jealouſy led them to clip my Wings, leſt I ſhould ſoar above them. But they grow again every Day, notwithſtanding their baſe Precautions; and the vain Attempts they make to humble me, will not ſtop my Flight. Cicero* here means *Pompey* and *Lentulus Spinther*. In a Letter to his Brother *Quintus*, he complains bitterly of the latter. But he forgives him, in conſideration of the Zeal he ſhewed for his Return. And indeed, the *Roman* Orator did not complain without Cauſe. His Effects had been eſtimated much below their Value. His City-Houſe, which the rich *Craſſus* durſt not buy, becauſe he thought it too fine, had coſt him above 4,000,000 of *Seſterces*, including the Repairs and Improvements. It was thought one of the fineſt in *Rome*. That at *Tuſculum*, which belonged to *Sylla* the *Dictator*, was valued at 500000 *Seſterces*, or 6250 *Livres*; which was too little, conſidering the immenſe Sums he had ſpent in making it delightful; as the Author of the Invective aſcribed to *Salluſt* reproaches him. The great Ruins which are yet to be ſeen at *Grotta Ferrata*, are ſome Proofs to this Day of its Magnificence. Nevertheleſs, the diſordered State of Affairs would not ſuffer him to rebuild it. He parted with it, and kept only that of *Formiæ*, becauſe near.

188 *Clodius* had put *Cicero*'s Houſe to ſale, and becauſe no body offered to buy it, he burnt it, and dedicated the Ground, or gave the Property of it, to one of the *Roman* Goddeſſes. It was thus the *Romans* had formerly conſecrated the Houſes of *Manlius Capitolinus*, *Spurius Caſſius*, and *Spurius Melius*, as we have obſerved in its proper Place. Turbulent *Tribunes* made an ill Uſe of this Act of Religion, againſt thoſe whom they were reſolved to ruin. In the Year 696, *Clodius* conſecrated the Eſtate of *Vatinius*, who was lately become his Enemy. The *Tribune Ninnius* did the ſame Thing by *Clodius*. Ever ſince the Year 449, the *Tribune Papirius* had lain ſome Reſtraint on the Licentiouſneſs of Magiſtrates, who ſhould make this Religious Inſtitution the Means of executing their Rage and Injuſtice, by getting a Law paſſed, That all Conſecrations ſhould be null and void, which were not authorized by the Suffrages of the People. And ſuch was this of *Clodius*. For which Reaſon, the *Pontifices* and Senate adjuged it to be vain and of no effect.

189 *Clodius*, aſſiſted by his Guards, demoliſhed *Catulus*'s Portico, which the *Conſuls* had built by Order of the Senate. From thence he ran to *Quintus*'s Houſe, and ſet Fire to it. A few Days after, he and his Company purſued *Cicero* with drawn Swords, when he paſſed through *The Sacred Street*. *Cicero* himſelf gives *Atticus* an Account of theſe Violences, in the 3*d Letter* of the *Fourth Book*. *I was in the* Sacred Street, ſays he, *on the Eleventh of* November, *when I was aſſaulted by* Clodius's *People, armed with Stones, Swords, and Staves; and I ſaved my ſelf in the Veſtibule of* Tertius Damio. *My Attendants ſuſtained the Attack of theſe Rogues with Courage, and continued Maſters of the Field of Battle*. The *Citizens*, enraged at theſe Violences, demanded to be delivered from a Monſter who was born to do Miſchief to his Country, with great Clamours. Nevertheleſs, the Zeal of the Multitude againſt the Attempts of *Clodius* did not abate his Fury. The next Day, the twelfth, he went at the Head of the Banditti he had hired, and entrenched himſelf in the Houſe of *Publius Sylla*, who had been accuſed of being an Accomplice with *Catiline*, and defended by *Cicero* in the Year 691. From thence *Clodius* came with Flambeaux to attack the Houſe of *Milo*, intending to ſet it on fire. But *Quintus Flaccus*, accompanied by a Multitude of ſtrong Fellows devoted to his Service, fell on the Aggreſſors with ſuch Vigour, that they killed ſome, and put the reſt to Flight. *Sylla* complained to the Senate againſt *Clodius*, who, he ſaid, broke into his Houſe by Force; and then all Orders in the Republick united againſt a Villain, who by his outragious Inſults was reviving the horrible Attempts of a *Catiline* or a *Manlius*, as *Cicero* ſays expreſly in the ſame Letter.

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Duty for her Father, and as much Affection for her Huſband, ſtill helped to keep up, by her Addreſs, the Friendſhip which they had ſworn. It was much owing to this illuſtrious Lady, whoſe Virtue and Prudence were not inferiour to her Beauty, that the Rivals had not yet come to an open Rupture. And another Cauſe of their preſerving a friendly Correſpondence was, their mutual Fears of *Craſſus*. They were both apprehenſive of his leaving them if they came to a Quarrel. *Cæſar* was afraid of his joining *Pompey*, and *Pompey* feared he ſhould be too weak alone, if *Craſſus* ſhould unite with *Cæſar*. So that theſe two Rivals ſtill kept up the Appearance at leaſt of Friendſhip, out of Policy; and did not break their Confederacy, tho' their Hearts were divided. And each of the *Triumviri* determined to draw what Advantage he could to himſelf from their Union whilſt it laſted. *Cæſar*'s View was, to get himſelf continued ſome Years longer in his Government of *Ciſalpine* and *Tranſalpine Gaul*, and *Illyricum*: But he ſeemed to be in great Danger of being recalled. *L. Domitius Ænobarbus*, who was a Candidate for the *Conſulſhip*, had openly declared, That if he ſucceeded, he would make it his chief Care to ſhorten the Time of *Cæſar*'s *Pro-Conſulate*, which had been too much prolonged already. *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, on the other hand, were very deſirous of being once more promoted to the *Conſulate* together; which could no otherwiſe be done, than by getting a ſuperior Intereſt to *Ænobarbus*, and ſetting him aſide. But this was a difficult Work. *Ænobarbus* had *Cato* and all the Enemies of the *Triumvirate* for him. But *Cicero* kept Meaſures with all Parties; the Remembrance of his Baniſhment had made him more circumſpect. When therefore *Craſſus* and *Pompey* had ſettled the Affair between themſelves, they thought it neceſſary to confer with *Cæſar*, and concert proper Meaſures with him, in order to their Succeſs.

Dio Caſſ. L. 39. *Cic. de Prov. Conſ. & Ep. Famil. L. 1.* *Plut. in Pomp.*

The *Pro-Conſul* of *The Gauls* was then at *Lucca* [190] upon *The* [191] *Auſer*, where he ſpent the Winter; and almoſt all the Men of great Diſtinction in *Rome* came thither to him. Which will not be wondered at, if it be remembered, that tho' he was abſent from the Capital, he governed it by his Agents and Emiſſaries: And ſcarce any Man thought it poſſible to attain to the ſuperiour Offices in the Republick without his Concurrence. This was the Cauſe of his numerous Court, which already proclaimed him Maſter of the World. By his Eſtimation, and in a manner by his Direction, the Sums were ſettled, that every Candidate for publick Offices ſhould give the *Tribes*, whoſe Suffrages they bought. There were ſo many *Conſular* Men and *Prætors* at this Court, that there were then in the City of *Lucca* above 120 *Lictors*. But what did *Cæſar* the moſt Honour, was the Arrival of *Craſſus* and *Pompey*; thoſe proud *Triumviri* themſelves did not diſdain to conſult him, for their own Intereſts. They both informed him of their Views to the *Conſulate*, in a private Conference; and *Cæſar* came heartily into their Meaſures. This was a Means to exclude *Ænobarbus*, of whoſe ill Will to him, and Plots againſt him he was not ignorant. Tho' he was very ſenſible, that another *Conſulate* would increaſe the Power of *Craſſus* and *Pompey*; it was more for his Intereſt that they ſhould ſucceed, than that the *Conſulſhip* ſhould be conferred on his Enemy *Ænobarbus*, who was entirely under the Influence of *Cato*. *Cæſar* therefore granted them all they deſired, and in order to ſerve them, ſent many of his *Legionaries* to *Rome*, and took Care to buy the Suffrages of many others for them. But all this was a very great Secret there; and it was long before the two Candidates diſcovered their Deſign.

§. LX. The *Comitia* for the Elections were held in *The Field of Mars*; but perhaps never in more Diſorder. Tho' *Ænobarbus* ſuſpected that the two *Triumviri* would be his Competitors, he did not deſiſt, even on the Day of the Aſſembly. He went from Home very early in the Morning, accompanied by *Cato*, who was to preſent him to the *Tribes*; and the Sun being not riſen, a Slave attended him with a Flambeaux. But he had not gone far, before ſome Aſſaſſines who waited for the Candidate, killed the Slave, and fell on his Maſter and *Cato*. The latter received

190 *Lucca* a free City of *Tuſcany*, and the Capital of the Republick of that Name, is remarkable, for its Antiquity. It had the Title of a *Roman Colony*, according to *Velleius Paterculus*, ſo early as in the Year 586.

191 The *Auſer*, now *The Serchio*, riſes at the Foot of the *Apennines*, and falls into the *Tuſcan* Sea, ſix Miles from the Mouth of *The Arno*.

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a grievous Wound in the Arm, and *Ænobarbus* very narrowly eſcaped with his Life. This notorious Act of Violence rouzed the Zeal of the Senate and the two *Conſuls*; but the young *Tribune Caius Cato*, who openly eſpouſed *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, proteſted againſt the Aſſembly. Upon this, the *Tribes* were inſtantly diſmiſſed, and the Aſſembly diſſolved. Moreover, the People were led away by the Faction of the *Triumviri*. *Clodius* put himſelf at the Head of the Commons, in order to recover *Pompey*'s Favour, and attended by an armed Mob, ran and beſet the Gate of the Temple where the Senate was ſitting. Then ſome of the braveſt of the Senators, ſupported by a Body of *Roman Knights*, fell with Fury upon *Clodius*, and would have torn him in pieces, if the People who ran together in great Numbers, had not threatened to ſet Fire to the Temple, and burn the *Conſcript Fathers*. So that *Clodius* was delivered back to the Populace, and the Sedition appeaſed. *Cæſar* was much rejoiced at this News. He foreſaw, That ſo divided a Republick could not ſubſiſt long; and That it would ſoon become her Intereſt, to give her ſelf a Maſter, to moderate the Follies of the People, and to keep the Senate within the Bounds of Moderation.

In the mean time, the *Tribune Caius Porcius* did not withdraw the Oppoſition he had made to the Aſſemblies for the Elections. So that when the *Conſular* Year ended, there was an *interregnum* in the Republick; which filled the Senators with Grief. They were convinced, That *Pompey* and *Craſſus* were the Cauſes of all the Diſorder; but neither of them had yet publickly declared, That he ſtood for the *Conſulate*. When they were aſked in full Senate, whether they aſpired at that Dignity, each anſwered in his own Way. *Pompey* ſaid, That perhaps he might continue his purſuit, and perhaps not; That he had but little Temptation to accept of the *Faſces*; and That his greateſt Motive to it, was the great Number of profligate People, whoſe Inſolence ought to be ſuppreſſed. But *Craſſus* anſwered, in a leſs offenſive manner, That if he thought it would be of Service to the Publick, he would undertake that Office. In ſhort, the publick Quarrels at *Rome* were endleſs, and the Senate ruined by them. They therefore put off their Senatorial Habits, and appeared in Mourning. At length, *Pompey* and *Craſſus* declared themſelves, and appeared as Candidates for the *Conſulate*. *Cæſar* had ſent young *Craſſus* to *Rome* to buy the Suffrages of the *Tribes*, in the Name of the *Triumviri*, and their Point was now ſecured. Inſomuch, that as ſoon as *Pompey* and *Craſſus* put on the white Robe, the other Candidates deſiſted and diſappeared. So that *Craſſus* and *Pompey* were nominated *Conſuls* without Oppoſition, and entered on their Office the very Day they were elected. *Cato* was the only Man who was not diſcouraged by the new Promotion. Tho' he was by no means fond of publick Offices, but rather deſpiſed them, he appeared for the *Prætorſhip*; in order to be able, as he himſelf ſaid, to oppoſe the more effectually, the Enterprizes of the two new Heads of the Republick. But the *Conſuls* found Means to diſappoint him. They preſented ſome of their own Faction to the People, and bought their Suffrages. *Vatinius* was elected *Prætor* inſtead of *Cato*, tho' in all Reſpects his Inferiour. Such is the true Spirit of the Factious. So far are they from ſcrupling Injuſtice in Elections, that they readily concur in preferring the worſt of Subjects, provided they are ſure of their Attachment. However, *Cato* was not much dejected with the Refuſal; but openly ſaid, *That no good was to be expected from two ſuch* Conſuls, *as were afraid of having* Cato *for a* Prætor.

THE

THE

Roman Hiſtory.

BOOK LXIII.

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CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, & LICINIUS CRASSUS, Conſuls.

§. I. UNDER the *Conſulſhip* of *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, *Cæſar* was no longer apprehenſive of being recalled from *Gaul*, the Conqueſt of which he had ſo far advanced. On the contrary, the Senate ordered him large Sums out of the publick Treaſury, for the Payment of his Troops. *Cicero* himſelf ſpake very warmly in the Senate in his Favour; and was chiefly inſtrumental in getting ten Commiſſioners ſent him, to aſſiſt him in ſettling the Affairs of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, and to take Poſſeſſion of it, as if this important Expedition had been already finiſhed. In the mean time, *Cæſar* was ſtill at the Head of his Armies, in order to hinder the *Germans* and other Strangers from coming to diſturb the Peace he had ſettled in thoſe Parts of *Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Aquitain*, which he had conquered. He repaſſed the *Alpes* upon the firſt News that the [1] *Uſipetes* and [2] *Tenchtheri* had croſſed *The Rhine*, pretty near the Mouth of it. Theſe *Uſipetes* and *Tenchtheri* were *Germans*, and lived next to the *Suevi*, who were very bad Neighbours. The latter, were both a numerous and a ſavage People. They were divided into an hundred Cantons, and out of each of theſe Cantons, annually drew out a Thouſand Soldiers, which together, made an Army of 100000 Men. They were inured to labour from their Infancy; accuſtomed to live by Fleſh only, without Bread; and cloathed only with the Skins of Beaſts taken in their Foreſts; and it was a Matter of the greateſt Glory among them, to make the Country all about them a vaſt Deſert, which made it the more difficult for the neighbouring Nations to have acceſs to them, and was a ſtanding Monument of their Victories over their Neighbours. So that the *Uſipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, who had long Wars with them, were at laſt driven out of their Country; and after having rambled about *Germany* for three Years, they came at laſt to the Banks of *The Rhine*, and reſolved to go over into *Gaul*. The old Inhabitants of the Country lined the River with their Troops, but the new-Comers made uſe of a Stratagem. They pretended to retire, and after marching back three Days, returned ſo ſuddenly, that they ſurprized the *Menapii*, and paſſed the River. E're they were well ſettled on this Side *The Rhine*, *Cæſar* took the Field ſooner than uſual, and came to ſtop their Progreſs, and defend this Part of *Belgica*, which he already looked on as dependent on his Republick.

Cæſ. Com. L. 4. c. 1.

Ibid. c. 4.

Ibid.

As ſoon as he appeared near theſe new Enemies, the proud *Germans* ſent him a Deputation, in which there was a mixture of Haughtineſs and Submiſſion. *We will not*, ſaid they, *begin a War with the* Romans; *neither ſhall we decline engaging with them, if we are attacked. But if* Cæſar *will come to an Accommodation with us, and*

Ibid. c. 7.

1 The *Uſipetes*, according to Father *Briet*, inhabited the Territory of *Relinchuſen* in *Germany*, and a Part of *La Marche*. Others place them in the Neighbourhood of *Zutphen*.

2 The *Tenchtheri*, Neighbours to the *Uſipetes*, poſſeſſed a Part of the Dutchies of *Mons* and *Weſtphalia*, and of the County of *La Marche*.

assign us Lands to settle on, we are ready to join Hands with him. We may possibly prove useful Allies to Rome. The *Pro-Consul* answered coldly, That he could make no Treaty with them, till they had relinquished the Lands they had usurped; That *Gaul* was so well inhabited, as to leave no Room for so great a Multitude; and That all he could do for them, was to desire the * *Ubii* to give them a Settlement in their Dominions. The Deputies desired Time to consider of the Proposal, and prayed *Cæsar* to advance no further. But the *Pro-Consul* saw through their Design. They waited for the Return of their Cavalry, which they had sent to a great distance for Booty. *Cæsar* therefore continued his March, and met the same Deputies with new Orders. They told him, they were in Treaty with the *Ubii*, for leave to settle in their Country, and desired him to delay beginning Hostilities with them for three Days. And tho' the *Pro-Consul* saw the Tendency of these Delays, he complied with their Request. In this Interval, the Cavalry of the Enemy fell on that of the *Romans*, contrary to their plighted Faith: And in this unexpected Attack, they put the *Roman* Squadrons into some Disorder. They lost 74 Men; and in the Action, there were two *Gauls* on the *Roman* Side, *Piso* of *Aquitain*, and his Brother, who signalized both their Courage and their Affection to each other. One of them being surrounded by the Enemy, the other ran to his Assistance, and disengaged him. After this, the latter penetrated too far into the Heat of the Battle, and received many Wounds; upon which the former, who was just delivered out of Danger, returned to the Engagement, and was killed over the Body of his dear Brother. An heroic Action which would have been highly extolled by the Historians of that Time, if the two Brothers had been *Romans*.

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* *The People of* Cologne.

Ibid. c. 12.

§. II. *Cæsar*, exasperated at the Perfidiousness of the *Usipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, would receive no more Proposals for prolonging Time; but immediately drew up his *Legions* in three Lines, ordered his Cavalry to follow them, and surprized the Enemy in such Confusion, that their Defeat was rather a Massacre than a Battle. They ran out of their Camp in great Confusion, and, without making scarce any Resistance to the *Romans*, fled. The Women and Children led the Way; the Horse, by *Cæsar*'s Order, pursued them to *The Rhine*, near the Place where it joins *The Maese*; and there the Slaughter was renewed with such Fury, that of 400000 Souls of both Sexes and all Ages, but a small Number survived; and they chose rather to inlist themselves under the Conqueror, than to return into their own Country. This Victory tempted *Cæsar* to cross over into *Germany*; he was nearly concerned to preserve *Gaul* from the Irruptions of the *Germans*; and he ordered Preparations to be made for that Expedition.

Ibid. c. 13.

The *Roman* Army thought *The Rhine* such a Barrier as was not to be surmounted; but *Cæsar* was not to be discouraged by any Difficulties. He had a fair Pretence for making War with the [3] *Sicambri*; they had given a Reception to the Cavalry of the *Usipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, and refused to deliver them up; and this was enough to induce a Conqueror to declare War. He therefore ordered a Bridge to be thrown over the River which separated *Gaul* from *Germany*; but we shall not amuse ourselves with giving a particular Description of it. The Honour of this fine Performance, does more properly belong to the excellent Workmen employed, than to the Hero that employed them. However, this great Work was finished in ten Days; and as soon as it was compleated, and guarded with Forts at each end, *Cæsar* broke into *Germany*. The *Ubii* had already put themselves under the Protection of the *Romans*; and the *Pro-Consul* resolved, to avenge the Injuries done them by the *Suevi*, and chastise the *Sicambri*. But these two Enemies were struck with Terror at the *Roman* Name; and not daring to engage the *Legions* in a pitched Battle, fled to their Forests for Refuge. The *Roman* Army therefore only plundered and sacked the Country of the *Sicambri*; and after the *Pro-Consul* had made the *Suevi* sensible, that there was a more formidable Nation in the World than themselves, he returned back to *Gaul* over his Bridge, and broke it down. This famous Expedition into *Germany* was finished in 18 Days.

Ibid. c. 17.

3 We cannot give any exact Account of the Country of the *Sicambri*. We only know, that they lived near the Rivers *Lyppe*, and *Isel*; and That they possessed a pretty large Territory in *Germany*.

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§. III. And now, as the Nations of the *Britiſh* Iſlands had declared themſelves againſt *Cæſar* in his Wars, almoſt as much as the *Germans*; *Cæſar*, after he had puniſhed the latter, made Preparation for chaſtiſing the former. There was indeed a great deal of difference between croſſing the Sea, and paſſing *The Rhine*; but the Conqueror thought nothing impoſſible. Tho' the Summer was far advanced, and the Winter comes on ſooner in theſe northern Countries; he gave himſelf no Concern about Seaſons, or Winds. His firſt Deſign was to get ſome Knowledge of theſe People, and to diſcover with his own Eyes, how large an Iſland *Britain* was, or at leaſt, learn the *Britiſh* manner of Life, and their Art of War. This he could not learn from the Merchants who traded on the Coaſt; and he ſent *Voluſenus* to diſcover the Harbours and Roads; whilſt himſelf croſſed the Country of the *Morini*, came to the Place where the Paſſage from the Continent to the Iſland is narroweſt, and brought thither the Fleet which he had made uſe of againſt the *Veneti*. He embarked two Regiments on four and twenty Tranſports, and part of his Cavalry, on eighteen other Veſſels, and left the reſt of his Army in *Gaul*, under the Command of two Lieutenant Generals. In the mean Time, he ſent before him *Comius*, a Native of *Artois*, who was well known in *Britain*, with Orders to acquaint the *Britains* of his coming, and adviſe them to enter into Alliances with *Rome*, and give the *Romans* Hoſtages. At length, the *Pro-Conſul* himſelf ſet out with a fair Wind and Tide, and came to a plain and flat Shore. The Iſlanders immediately drew to the Sea-ſide with their Cavalry and Chariots, which were ſoon followed by the reſt of their Troops, to hinder the Deſcent. At this Sight, the *Romans* loſt their uſual Ardour and Alacrity; and when they came to engage the *Britains*, *Cæſar* found
Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 4. c. 24. them not ſo eager for Battle as formerly. If the chief Enſign of the tenth *Legion*, had not firſt leaped into the Water, and by his Words and Example excited the *Legionaries* to follow him, *Cæſar* would perhaps, have been obliged to return to Sea. But the Fear of leaving a *Roman Eagle* in the Hands of the Barbarians, raiſed the declining Courage of the *Romans*. They leaped out of their Ships, notwithſtanding the Darts of the Enemy; and a furious Battle enſued, which was fought in great
Ibid. c. 26. Confuſion. The *Legionaries* who left their Boats in great haſte and diſorder, had great difficulty to form themſelves under any Enſigns; but *Cæſar* ſent them Aſſiſtance in his Long-Boats; and then their Numbers, Valour, and Experience, ſup-
Ibid. plied their want of Order. They gained the Shore, and as ſoon as they came to engage the *Britains* on firm Ground, the latter fled in more Diſorder than they had fought. Inſomuch, that perhaps very few of them would have eſcaped, if *Cæſar*
Ibid. had had all his Cavalry, or they had been able to follow them. However, the *Britains* deſired Peace, and promiſed Hoſtages; but deſigned to break their Word, and make the whole *Roman* Army periſh in their Iſland. When *Cæſar* ſent the ſeventh *Legion* to get Proviſions, the Iſlanders ſurrounded them on a ſudden with their Chariots and Soldiers, and ſome *Romans* fell in the firſt Attack. This new Way of fighting in Chariots, and the Dexterity of the *Britains* in managing them, at firſt terrified the *Legionaries*: But *Cæſar* came up very ſeaſonably to their Aſſiſtance, and put an end to their Fears. He diſengaged them, and the bad Weather preventing his purſuing his Victory further, he returned to his Camp. The Enemy applied to him for Peace, a ſecond Time; and as the *Equinox* was now at Hand, when the Tides are higher, and the Seas more dangerous than at other Times, he contented himſelf with demanding of the *Britains* double the Number of Hoſtages he
Ibid. c. 26. had before required, and ſet ſail in the middle of the next Night. He returned ſafe to *Gaul* without the Loſs of one Ship, and there was forced to come to a new Engagement. Two of his Ships, on board of which were near 300 *Roman* Soldiers, not having been able to follow the reſt, had come to a Port at a little diſtance from that where *Cæſar* landed; and as ſoon as theſe 300 had come aſhoar, they were ſurrounded by a Company of *Gauls*, who were in hopes of a Booty. *Cæſar* informed of the
Ibid. c. 37. Danger of his *Legionaries*, immediately ſent all his Cavalry to their Aſſiſtance, and puniſhed the Inſolence of the Barbarians, by putting them to flight, and killing a
Suet. in Julio. great Number of them. And here, if we were to give Credit to an Author much given to Detraction, we ought to add, That the Senate of *Rome* were diſſatisfied with *Cæſar*'s Proceedings, and ſent Spies to watch him. But be that as it will, the *Pro-Conſul* finiſhed his Campaign gloriouſly. He had nothing more to do, than to

put his Troops into Winter-Quarters, which he did in *Belgic Gaul*; and, crowned with many freſh Lawrels, repaſſed the *Alpes*, and returned to *Inſubria*. His Reputation increaſed at *Rome*; and the Senate, not ſo much in Honour to the Gods, as to the Conqueror, decreed him *Supplications* for twenty Days. Year of *ROME* DCXCVIII. CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, & LICINIUS CRASSUS, Conſuls.

§. IV. Thus *Cæſar* had made War all the Year with Succeſs in *The Gauls*; whilſt *Pompey* and *Craſſus* were diſcharging their Offices of *Conſuls* at *Rome*, in a manner moſt agreeable to the *Triumviri*. Their Adminiſtration had all the Appearance of an abſolute Sovereignty. After they had excluded *Cato* from the *Prætorſhip*, they took care to have ſuch only elected to the great Offices, as were moſt devoted to their Faction. They were wholly intent on their own Intereſts and thoſe of their Cabal, and governed the Republick without any Regard either to the Deciſions of the Senate or the Authority of the People. *Pompey*, who was the firſt *Conſul*, had brought ſo many of the *Tribunes* into his Meaſures, that he was, in effect, the Arbiter of the *Comitia*. There were but two in the whole College, who were ſo diſintereſted, and had ſo much regard for the publick Good, as to oppoſe the exorbitant Authority which the two *Conſuls* uſurped. Only *Cato* and *Favonius* retained their Zeal and Conſtancy, whilſt every Thing gave way to the Power of the two *Triumviri*; who began their Year with getting the two Provinces they liked aſſigned them, not by the Senate, but by the aſſembled *Tribes*. *C. Trebonius*, who was entirely devoted to the *Conſuls*, made a Propoſal to the People, to put *Craſſus* and *Pompey* upon a level with *Julius Cæſar*, by aſſigning them Provinces much like his. *You have given* Cæſar, ſaid he, *the glorious Commiſſion of ſubduing* Gaul *to the Dominion of the Republick; and the Lawrels he gathers there, not only do Honour to himſelf, but are of great Service to the whole* Roman *State. Why then ſhould we ſuffer two other Warriors, who are in nothing inferior to him, to be unactive? On one Hand,* Spain *is in Motion; and the Succours ſhe laſt Year ſent to the* Gauls, *foretell a ſpeedy Revolt. On the other Hand, the* Parthians *have greatly enlarged their Dominions in* Aſia, *and our Allies as well as our* Provinces, *ſuffer by their Incurſions. So that there is plainly one Conqueror wanting in the Eaſt, and another in the Weſt, to ſpread the Terror of the* Roman *Name in thoſe Parts, as far as the* Pro-Conſul *of the* Gauls *has done.* Craſſus *has been long famous as a General, for his military Exploits; and the Renown of* Pompey's *Victories is ſpread all over the World. What then can we do better, than employ the two greateſt Men in the Republick, in extending her Frontiers beyond the Conqueſts of* Alexander? *In order to this, let us aſſign thoſe Commanders longer Commiſſions than we uſually have done; and give to one the Government of* Spain, *and to the other that of* Aſia, *for five Years. It is by length of Time only, that* Cæſar *has ſubdued the* Gauls, *and made the* Romans *formidable, even to* Germany *and the* Britiſh Iſlands; *and let us not therefore confine the Valour of* Pompey *and* Craſſus, *within narrower Bounds. If we appoint each of them his Province for the ſame Time that you have given* Cæſar *his, our Republick will ſoon be confined within no other Bounds, than thoſe of the whole World.* *Plut. in Craſſ. & Pomp.*

This Speech was applauded by the *Tribes*; but the wiſeſt of the *Romans* ſaw, that the Propoſal tended to increaſe the Strength of the *Triumvirate*, and to arm ambitious Men againſt the State. Nevertheleſs, *Cato* and *Favonius* were the only Perſons who dared make any Oppoſition to the Law propoſed by *Trebonius*. *Favonius* harangued the People for an Hour, to divert them from granting what was deſired in favour of the *Conſuls*; but they had no Regard to his Remonſtrances. *Cato* ſpoke two Hours, [4] rambled much, and ſaid little to the Purpoſe. At laſt, he was enjoined Silence; and ſtiſt perſiſting, was driven from the *Roſtra*. Nevertheleſs, he returned to the Charge, and then, by Order of the *Tribunes*, their [5] Officers carried him to Priſon. *Dio Caſſ. L.* 39.

In

4 According to *Plutarch*, *Cato* demanded leave to ſpeak in the *Comitia*, and the People gave him two Hours; which he ſpent in declaiming vehemently againſt the Tyranny of the *Triumviri*, and repreſenting the Misfortunes with which the Republick was threatened.

5 The *Lictors* firſt only dragged him out of the *Forum*. But as ſoon as he was got from them, he again made the beſt of his Way back to the *Roſtra*; and notwithſtanding the Threatenings of *Trebonius*, continued to exhort the zealous *Citizens* to join with him, to deliver themſelves from Oppreſſion. In ſhort, he ſo much exaſperated the *Tribunes*, by his Clamours and Invectives, that they ordered their Officers to carry him to Priſon. But he ſtill went on to ſtir up the People that followed him by his Diſcourſes.

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In ſhort, the whole Day was ſpent in theſe Debates, and the *Tribunes* who were to ſpeak laſt, had not Time for it. The next Day, the *Tribune P. Aquilius Gallus*, and *C. Ateius Capito* his Collegue, reſolved to oppoſe the Motion of *Trebonius*; and for fear of miſſing his Point, and being driven from the *Roſtra*, if he ſhould come too late to the Aſſembly, *Ateius* ſpent the Night in the Senator's Hall, which was near the *Comitium*. He waited to get Poſſeſſion of the *Roſtra* at Day-break, that he might ſpeak firſt. But *Trebonius* got the Key of the Hall, and ſhut up his Collegue in it, till after the Affair was [6] determined. By this Means, the eight *Tribunes* who were in the Intereſt of the *Conſuls*, made no doubt of gaining at once the Suffrages of the People; not imagining, that *Cæſar*'s Agents and Friends would ſtart any new Difficulties. But the latter plainly ſaw, that the *Trebonian* Law tended as much to depreſs *Cæſar*, as to exalt *Pompey* and *Craſſus*. The Conqueror of *The Gauls* had but one of the five Years of his Command yet to come; and it was very viſible, that as ſoon as that ſhould be expired, he would be reduced to a private Life, and all the Power of the Republick veſted in *Pompey* and *Craſſus*. *Cæſar*'s Friends therefore made a great ſtir in the *Comitium*, and ſuſpended the Determination; and the *Conſuls*, in order to put a ſtop to theſe Confuſions, thought proper to ſatisfy them, by procuring of the People, a Prolongation of *Cæſar*'s Commiſſion. It was propoſed to the *Tribes*, before the *Trebonian* Law was accepted; and the *Comitia* never diſcovered more Earneſtneſs and Zeal, than in giving *Cæſar* this new Mark of their Eſteem. They very readily continued him three Years longer ſay ſome, or five according to others, in the *Pro-Conſulate* of *Tranſalpine* and *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and of *Illyricum*. A fatal Prolongation indeed, which gave *Cæſar* too much Power, and ſoon produced the utter Ruin of the Republick!

§. V. When *Cæſar* was ſatisfied, there was no longer any Oppoſition to the Pretenſions of *Pompey* and *Craſſus*. The *Trebonian* Law was paſſed; and the *Roman* People decreed, 1. That *Craſſus* ſhould command in *Syria*, and have the Care of *Egypt* and *Macedon*; and That *Pompey* ſhould have the Government of the two *Spains*, and of *Africa*. 2. That it ſhould not be in any one's Power to recall either from his Province, till five Years were expired. 3. That they might immediately raiſe as many Troops as they judged neceſſary for their reſpective Expeditions. And 4. That each might draw what Succours he thought fit into his Province, from the Kingdoms and States in Alliance with *Rome*. This *Plebiſcitum* plainly tended to the Deſtruction of the Republick. It was making the *Triumviri* ſole Maſters of it, by giving them the Command of three Armies, which though ſeparated in different and diſtant Countries, might at any Time unite, and fall ſuddenly on the Capital. The moſt ſenſible Republicans were under greateſt Apprehenſions from *Cæſar*, and condemned the Cowardice and Imprudence of *Pompey*, who had prevailed on the People by his Sollicitations to prolong his Father-in-Law's Government, for five Years. And therefore *Cato* publickly reproached him with not underſtanding his own Intereſt. *You not only*, ſaid he, *put* Cæſar *over our Heads, but likewiſe over your own: And may the Gods grant, that you be not your ſelf cruſhed by that Weight, which you have brought upon us!* A Prediction, which afterwards proved too true; but *Pompey* placed too great a Confidence in his own Merit, and depended too much on the Power given him, to raiſe Troops and form an Army in *Spain*. Tho' after all, he had as yet no Deſign to leave *Rome*, and make War beyond the *Pyrenees*; he only ſent thither in his Room ſome Lieutenant Generals of his own chooſing. He had ſeveral ſtrong Attachments to the Capital. He loved his Wife *Julia* to a Weakneſs, and could not think of leaving her. He was, in ſome meaſure, a King in Diſcourſes. Nevertheleſs, *Trebonius* conſidered, That ſuch an Act of Violence might make the common People riſe, in favour of a Man whom they reſpected for his Virtue, and therefore commanded the *Lictors* to let him go.

6 *Plutarch* ſays, That the *Tribunes* who favoured the *Triumviri*, poſted armed Men, who hindered *Caius Aquilius* from coming out of the Senate to go to the *Comitia*; and adds, That *Cato* in vain cried out, That it thundered, and That the Laws of Religion forbad their purſuing any Buſineſs in an Aſſembly which the Gods condemned. He was driven out of the *Forum*. Then the *Citizens* divided into two Parties, and from Reproaches came to Blows with ſuch Fury, that ſeveral were killed on the Spot. And the Enemies of the *Triumviri* were running armed to demoliſh the Statues of *Pompey*, when *Cato* ſtopped them, by repreſenting to them, that ſo bold an Action would be attended with ſome fatal Cataſtrophe.

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Rome, eſpecially as long as his *Conſulſhip* continued. And laſtly, the Applauſes he received from the *Roman* People gave him great Delight; and his Vanity was much ſoothed by the Homage paid him by Ambaſſadors from all Parts of the World.

§. VI. On the other Hand, *Craſſus* was intent on ſetting out for *Aſia*, and entering there on ſuch a Career, as *Cæſar* had almoſt finiſhed in the Weſt. He was extremely deſirous of engaging the *Parthians*. Indeed the *Plebiſcitum* which had given him the Province of *Syria*, had not enjoined him to be the Aggreſſor on the *Parthians*; but the artful *Cæſar* preſſed him by Letter, to force a Way through thoſe People into [7] *Bactria*, and from thence to *The Indies*. The further *Craſſus* penetrated Eaſtwards, the better able *Cæſar* would be, to put in Execution his Deſign of ſubverting the Republick, and turning it into a Monarchy: And *Craſſus* was the Dupe of *Cæſar*'s flattering Counſels. He was continually talking of his Conqueſt of the *Parthians*, and fancied himſelf already on the Banks of *The* [8] *Indus* and *The* [9] *Ganges*. He was quite intoxicated with his Hopes, and made his Levies and formed his *Legions* in *Rome*: And when he came to march his Troops out of the City to the Place of Embarkation, he was then made ſenſible of the Diſlike the *Citizens* had to his Expedition. He had boaſted too much of his going to make War with the *Parthians*; who were ſo far from having committed any Act of Hoſtility againſt the *Romans*, that they had entered into a ſort of an Alliance with them. The People therefore ſaid, That it was a baſe and unworthy Act, to diſturb the Tranquillity of a peaceable Nation, who had deſerved no ill Treatment from *Rome*. The *Tribune Ateius Capito*, the avowed Enemy of the *Triumvirate*, applauded the Murmurs of the People, and would probably have ſent *Craſſus* to [10] Priſon, tho' a *Conſul*, if eight other *Tribunes* had not oppoſed the Violence of their Collegue, and reſcued *Craſſus* out of the Hands of the Officer who had ſeized him. However, *Ateius* waited for the *Conſul*'s Departure, and as ſoon as he appeared under the Gate of *Rome*, the *Tribune* ordered a Fire to be kindled, threw ſome Perfumes into it, and invoking the infernal Gods, uttered a thouſand Imprecations on him, if he ſhould have the Aſſurance to diſturb the Liberty of the *Parthians*. And tho' *Craſſus* probably took no notice of theſe Curſes, yet his ill Succeſs made the *Romans* believe, That he had undertaken the War under unfortunate *Auſpices*. However, *Craſſus* was not at all affrighted by them. He embarked his Troops at *Brunduſium*, ſet ſail, notwithſtanding the badneſs of the Seaſon, loſt ſome Ships in his Paſſage, made the Ports of *Galatia*, and from thence continued his Rout by Land, to the further end of *Aſia*.

§. VII. In the mean Time, the *Conſuls*, before the Departure of *Craſſus*, undertook to reform certain Abuſes in the Republick. One of the moſt crying was the notorious Corruption of the Judges, and the Injuſtice of the Judgments given in private Cauſes. Some ſcandalous Inſtances of it had been ſeen, with Regard to the Murders which *Ptolomy* had procured, of all the Envoys the People of *Egypt* had ſent to accuſe their King. *Ptolomy* had, by the help of his Money, got himſelf acquitted. And Avarice had got ſo great an Aſcendant over Juſtice, that this Evil was increaſed beyond all Bounds. Indeed, ſome old Laws had ordered the Judges to be choſen out of *Senators*, *Knights*, and thoſe who had the Government of the Finan-

7 *Bactria* is a Province of *Perſia* which was anciently bounded to the Weſt by *Margiana*, to the North by the River *Oxus*, to the South by Mount *Caucaſus*, and to the Eaſt by *Aſiatick Scythia* and the County of the *Maſſagetæ*. It contained a conſiderable Part of *Choraſan*, and *Maurenahar* or *Uſbeck* in *Tartary*; and took its Name from *Bactria* its Capital, which was formerly famous for its Largeneſs and its Riches.

8 *The Indus*, which divides *India* from *Perſia*, riſes in Mount *Paropamiſus*, now Mount *Calchiſtan*, which is a Part of Mount *Taurus*; waters the northern Parts of *India*; and, after a courſe of 500 Leagues, falls into the *Indian* Sea.

9 *The Ganges* riſes in Mount *Imao*, one of the moſt eaſtern Branches of Mount *Taurus*, waters the ſouthern Provinces of *India*, and falls into *The Gulph of Bengal*.

10 According to *Plutarch*, *Craſſus*, alarmed at the Threatenings of *Ateius*, deſired *Pompey* to accompany him to the Gates of the City; and the Preſence of a great Man, whom they ſo much revered, kept many of thoſe who had moſt zealouſly oppoſed this Expedition in awe. But *Ateius* was ſo far from giving way, that it only made him the more violent in declaring againſt this Attempt of *Craſſus*. That *Tribune* met him, forbad him to go on, and had him ſeized, in order to have ſent him to Priſon. But the eight *Tribunes* his Friends, delivered him out of the Hands of the *Lictors*, conducted him, as it were in Triumph, out of *Rome*, and he continued his March to his Place of embarking, without regarding the Imprecations *Ateius* uttered againſt him at the Gate of the City.

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ces; but theſe Precautions had not cured the Evil. *Craſſus* and *Pompey* therefore made a Law, whereby they conſiderably increaſed the Number of the Judges, whom the Orators had Power to chooſe, to be Aſſeſſors with the *Prætors*. They nominated 340 Perſons, all Men of known Probity; and this their firſt Edict did the *Conſuls* Honour.

Quintil. L. 6. c. 3. Aſcon. Præd. in Piſonian. Dio Caſſ. L. 39.

Their Succeſs in endeavouring to correct a ſecond Abuſe, was not ſo great. The great Magiſtracies were become venal, and the People publickly ſold the Suffrages they gave in *The Field of Mars*. *Pompey* and *Craſſus* declaimed againſt this publick Diſorder, and increaſed the Penalties already inflicted by Law, on the Candidates, who ſhould be convicted of procuring the *Curule* Offices by their Bounties. But the publick laughed at this new Edict, and at thoſe who propoſed it. Every one knew, that *Craſſus* and *Pompey* had procured the *Conſulſhip* by Violence, and had themſelves given the People Money, to chooſe ſome of their Faction into the firſt Stations.

Id. Dio Ibid.

And laſtly, the third Law that *Craſſus* and *Pompey* would have made to reſtrain Luxury, was Matter of ſtill greater Diverſion. It is certain, that notwithſtanding the Laws now in being, the Profuſeneſs of the *Roman* Tables was carried to very great Exceſs. But it unluckily happened, that *Pompey* [11] and *Craſſus* themſelves were almoſt as ſumptuous in their Entertainments as *Lucullus*, who was famous for good eating; and when it was propoſed to the Publick to retrench Meats and Sauces, the famous Orator *Hortenſius* mounted the *Roſtra*, and artfully took Occaſion from thence to bring the Motion to nothing. *What are we doing*, Romans, ſaid he, to the aſſembled People; *ſhall we be ſo imprudent as to charge our* Conſuls *with Intemperance and Prodigality? The magnificent Entertainments of* Pompey *and* Craſſus *do Honour to* Rome, *as well as give Pleaſure to their Gueſts. And it would be caſting a Reflection on thoſe great Men, to make them the Cauſes of a new Law by the Irregularity of their Conduct.* This Pleaſantry ſet all the Laughers againſt the Law, and the *Conſuls* dropped it. Nothing more was ſaid of it; and the *Romans* continued to live ſplendidly, and ſet no Bounds to their Delicacies.

§. VIII. Theſe Airs of a Reformer, which did not at all ſuit *Pompey*, began to ſink his Credit, which might end in Contempt: And as he was greedy of Glory, and exceeding jealous of the Good-Will of the People, he took the moſt effectual Method to recover it. Knowing how very curious and fond the *Romans* were of their *Shows*; and that it was generally by the Pomp and Magnificence of their *Games*, that the *Ædiles* made their Way to the ſuperior Offices; he found an Opportunity to gratify this Paſſion of the Multitude, tho' not without a great Expence. Since his Return from *Aſia*, he had had Time to build a fine Theatre; or rather, he had lent his Name to that which [12] *Demetrius*, one of his Freedmen and his Favou-

11 The following Story related by *Plutarch*, gives us ſome Reaſon to believe, that *Pompey* was naturally temperate and content with little. Having a great diſlike to all ſorts of Food, after a long Fit of Sickneſs, his Phyſicians adviſed him to try to eat a Thruſh; but the Seaſon for them being paſt, there were none to be had. His Servants therefore had recourſe to *Lucullus*, who kept thoſe Birds all the Year; but *Pompey* would not be indebted to him, for what he could do without. *Was it neceſſary*, ſaid he, *in order to the ſaving of my Life, that* Lucullus *ſhould be an Epicure?* and without Regard to the Orders of his Phyſicians, commanded the moſt common Meats to be brought him as before.

12 *Demetrius* got ſuch immenſe Treaſures in the Service of *Pompey* his Maſter and Patron, that he became as rich as *Craſſus*, and *Lucullus*. Beſides the ſtately Theatre which he built at his own Expence in *Pompey's* Name, he poſſeſſed the fineſt Country-Houſes near *Rome*, and thoſe very delightful Gardens, which from him were called *The Gardens of Demetrius*. *Plutarch* ſays, he died worth 4000 *Talents*, that is, 12 Millions of *Livres*. He was not aſhamed to live in a magnificent Houſe, whilſt *Pompey* contented himſelf with a very plain one, which he kept till after his third *Triumph*. He then thought it neceſſary to have a Houſe more ſuitable to his Rank. But even this new Houſe, tho' better diſpoſed and more ſhowiſh than the firſt, had nothing remarkable in it. At leaſt, the Perſon who rented it after *Pompey's* Death, aſked with Surprize, where the Hall was, in which the Conqueror of *Aſia* uſed to eat?

Demetrius owed all theſe great Riches to the very great Credit he found Means to gain with his Maſter. Nations and Monarchs made it their Buſineſs to gain the Favour of the Freedman, in order to procure an eaſy Acceſs to *Pompey*. The Cities earneſtly ſought his Protection, and ſervilely paid him ſuch Homage as is due only to crowned Heads. *Cato*, when only *Legionary Tribune*, was an Eye-witneſs at *Antioch*, of the Servility with which they did Honour to a Man of ſo mean an Extraction. Juſt before he arrived there, he ſaw a great Number of the Inhabitants dreſſed in white; at the Head of the Multitude marched in great State, the Prieſts of the Gods in all their fineſt Habits, and the Magiſtrates of the City; who were followed by a Company

Favourite, had built with the immenſe Riches he had brought from *Syria*; and this ſtately Structure was now to be dedicated. He had probably ſuffered *Craſſus* to ſet out already for his Province, that he might not ſhare with him the Honours of the Feſtival. To make this Theatre the more venerable, there was joined to it a Temple dedicated *To Venus the Victorious*. But as it might happen, that ſome rigid *Cenſors* might, one Time or other, order a Place to be demoliſhed, which was appropriated to immodeſt Shows, and deſigned for a Nurſery of Lewdneſs; *Pompey*, the better to perpetuate his Work, had it dedicated to the Mother of *Æneas*, and to the Goddeſs, who was the Protectreſs of the *Romans*. Hitherto, the Seats of the Spectators had been only made of Wood, and put up on the Days of the *Shows*; but *Pompey* now firſt made Seats for the People, of hard Stone, or Marble. The moſt ſkilful Workmen that could be got from foreign Countries, were employed in the Decorations and Ornaments of the Theatre; and in it were placed Statues of all the great Men, who had been diſtinguiſhed by their Merit or Fortune. The dramatical Pieces, which were preſented on this ſolemn Occaſion, may well be ſuppoſed to have been of the beſt, and Muſick was joined with Declamation; or rather, ſome Pieces were repeated, and others ſung, ſucceſſively. After this, the Theatre was immediately turned into an Amphitheatre, Malefactors entered the Liſts with Lions, and in five Days 500 of them were killed. The fineſt Day of all was the laſt; but it ended a little gloomily. Eighteen Elephants, which had been bought at a very great Price in *Africa*, and with great Difficulty tranſported to *Rome*, appeared in the *Arena*; not only to ſhew themſelves, and raiſe the Admiration of the Spectators by their Cunning; but they firſt fought with one another, then with *Gladiators*, and laſtly, with *Getulian* Archers, who were uſed to hunt and kill them. Some of them, which ſurvived the others, grew mad, and made terrible Efforts to break the Iron Grate which ſeparated them from the Spectators. Then Fear ſeized the Aſſembly, but it ſoon turned into Compaſſion for the poor Animals. They lifted up their Trunks to Heaven, as if to call on the Gods to witneſs the Perfidiouſneſs of Men; and the People concluded, That they had been forced on board, after a Promiſe had been given that their Lives ſhould be ſaved. The *Romans* fancied that Elephants had Reaſon, and underſtood the Language of Men, tho' they could not anſwer them.

Year of *ROME* DCXCVIII.

CN POMPEIUS MAGNUS, & LICINIUS CRASSUS, Conſuls.

Tacit. Annal. L. 14. Plut. in Pomp. Dio. L. 39.

Plin. L. 8. 7.

Thus *Pompey* ſpent the Year of his *Conſulſhip* in Amuſements, always well pleaſed as long as he could receive the Applauſes of the People in his Theatre, rule in the Senate, and give Law in the *Comitium*. Tho' through an exceſſive Fondneſs for his Wife, he had declined the governing *The Spains* in Perſon, and had ſent thither *Afranius* and *Petreius*, two Men of Merit, one of which had been *Conſul* and the other *Prætor*, to govern them in his Name; he nevertheleſs raiſed *Legions*, and commanded them in *Italy*. His Pretence for a Step ſo little conſiſtent with a Republican State, was his being charged with a Commiſſion for ſupplying the Capital with Plenty of Proviſions [13] for five Years, which was only to be done by Force. But

pany of young Children, very richly dreſſed, and divided into two Bands. *Cato* thought all this Train were coming to do him Honour, and as he was an Enemy to Pride and Oſtentation, he ſeverely reproved the Servants he had ſent to provide him Lodgings, for not preventing this vain Ceremony, which did not at all ſuit his Simplicity of Life. Nevertheleſs, he ordered his Attendants to diſmount, thinking it but decent to meet this Proceſſion on Foot. Then an old Man, who regulated the March of the Inhabitants, advanced forwards, to prevent him, with a Crown on his Head, and a Rod in his Hand; and to *Cato*'s great Surprize, enquired, where he had left *Demetrius*, and the exact Time of his Arrival. This ſhewed the *Romans*, that all theſe Honours were deſigned for him, and their only anſwer to the old Man was a loud laugh. Then they paſſed through the Crowd, whilſt *Cato*, who followed in ſilence, lamented the Caſe of this Multitude, who were thus ſhamefully enſlaved to the Will of a vile *Freedman*. *Unfortunate City!* ſaid he, with a Sigh, and ſo paſſed on. *Pompey* is blamed for giving Encouragement to theſe Diſtinctions, out of a blind Deference to this Man whom he had raiſed from Slavery; but who had gained ſuch an Aſcendant over the Mind of his Maſter, that he made himſelf the Arbiter of the Favours and Fate of Sovereigns. His Inſolence was ſo great, that he placed himſelf at the Head of *Pompey*'s Table, and there behaved himſelf with ſuch Audaciouſneſs, as raiſed the Indignation of all that came to it.

13 *Plutarch* obſerves, That *Pompey*, in order to procure Plenty in *Rome*, went to *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*; and That when he was ready to embark, he braved the Winds and Storms that happened to ariſe juſt at that Time. When the Pilots repreſented to him, That he could not put out to Sea in ſuch Weather without imminent Danger, he replied, *It is neceſſary that I ſhould ſet out; but not ſo, that I ſhould live.* He had a happy Paſſage, contrary to all Expectation, and by his Care, the Capital was ſupplied with ſo great a Quantity of Corn, that the Senate ſupplied all the Cities round about, with their Superfluities.

his real View was to maintain himſelf in that Superiority, which he had aſſumed during his *Conſulſhip*. In order to put himſelf upon an equal Foot of Power with his two Aſſociates in the *Triumvirate*, he was reſolved to have an Army as well as they; and he ſtill kept it, after the *Conſular Faſces* were transferred to other Hands.

Year of ROME DCXCIX. L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS, & APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER, Conſuls.

§. IX. On the firſt Day of *January*, *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and *App. Claudius Pulcher* took upon them the publick Adminiſtration, in Quality of *Conſuls:* And it ſeemed likely, that under this new Government, every Thing would go againſt the *Triumviri*. *Ahenobarbus* was *Cæſar*'s avowed Enemy, and he had boaſted the laſt Year, that he would have him recalled from his Government of *The Gauls*. Beſides, he had Reaſon to complain of *Pompey* and *Craſſus*. They had not been content with depriving him of the *Conſulate*, but had treated him with Violence; inſomuch that he had very like to have loſt his Life, by perſiſting in his Purſuit. It was highly probable therefore, that he would carry his Reſentments to the utmoſt Extremity, againſt *Pompey*, *Craſſus*, and *Cæſar:* And *Cato* was now in a Condition to aſſiſt him. He had juſt obtained the *Prætorſhip*, which he had before [14] loſt through the Intrigues of the *Triumviri*. So that, it is eaſy to imagine, that *Ahenobarbus* in Revenge, and *Cato* out of a Zeal for the publick Good, were very ready to do their utmoſt, to deſtroy the ambitious Confederacy of the *Triumvirate*, if poſſible. But the latter had taken their Meaſures ſo well, that it was not in the Power of their Enemies to hurt them. *Pompey* had an Army at the Gates of *Rome*, *Cæſar* another in the Weſt, and *Craſſus* a third in the Eaſt. So that *Ahenobarbus* and *Cato* continued quiet. As for *Cicero*, he, like a wiſe Politician, had openly moved the People to continue *Julius Cæſar* in his Governments of *The Gauls* and *Illyricum*, and had exhorted the *Tribes* to give *Syria* to *Craſſus:* And it was to him that *Pompey* was indebted, for the vaſt Power he enjoyed by Sea and Land, in order to enable him to ſupply the Wants of *Rome*. The *Triumviri* had therefore little to fear from the new *Conſuls*, or the formidable *Prætor*; and indeed nothing very remarkable happened during their Adminiſtration. We only know, that *Claudius Pulcher* had *Aſia*, properly ſo called, for his Province, and that he languiſhed away his Time in Idleneſs. The Attention of the *Romans* was fixed on *Gaul*, where *Cæſar* was ready to compleat the Eſtabliſhment of the *Roman* Dominion; and on *Syria*, which *Craſſus* took Poſſeſſion of, after he had diſpoſſeſſed his Predeceſſor *Gabinius:* And in relating the various Occurrences with which this Year abounded, we will begin with what happened in the Eaſt.

L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, & App. Claudius Pulcher, Conſuls. *Cic. ad Attic. L. 4. Ep. 10. Dio L. 39.*

Cic. de Prov. Conſul.

§. X. *Parthia*, an eaſtern Country beyond *The Tigris*, was formerly only a very ſmall Part of the Empire of the *Perſians*, as long as it ſubſiſted. It was then narrow of Extent, but was greatly enlarged, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*. The *Parthians* took Advantage of the Quarrels that aroſe between the *Macedonian* Officers, about dividing their King's Conqueſts, and extended their Dominions into *Meſopotamia*, as far as to the *Euphrates*. They were a warlike People, and made themſelves formidable to all the inner Parts of *Aſia*, both by their Bravery, and manner of fighting. The great Number of Studs which they had in their large Paſtures, ſupplied them with Multitudes of Horſes which were excellent for ſpeed, and of theſe they made the beſt Cavalry in the World. For this Reaſon, they uſed no Infantry in Battle, but placed their whole Strength in their Squadrons, which were brave and well diſciplined. They generally uſed only offenſive Arms, that is, Lances, Javelins which they threw with their Hands, and Arrows which they ſhot out of their Bows with more Dexterity than the *Cretans* themſelves. They did not know the Uſe of the Buckler, which they thought an Incumbrance; but to ſupply the Place of it, they wore tried Helmets on their Heads, and excellent Cuiraſſes on their Breaſts. The reſt of their Bodies were covered with Coats of Mail, and their Horſes were barbed and capariſoned. Their Arms were very miſchievous. The

Dio Caſſ. L. 40. App. in Parthic. Plut. in Craſſo.

[14] The laſt Year, *Pompey* had made uſe of a Trick, to hinder *Cato's* Election to the *Prætorſhip*. He had falſely pretended, That it thundered during the *Comitia*, and that he had obſerved ſuch a Flight of Birds, as was an ill Omen. The People upon this immediately diſperſed, and the Aſſembly was poſtponed to the next Day. In this Interval, *Pompey* made it his Buſineſs to ſecure the Suffrages of the People in Favour of *Vatinius*, *Cato*'s Competitor; and his Money had ſo good an Effect on the *Tribunes* and the Commons, that he ſucceeded.

Iron of their Lances, Javelins, and Darts was ſo excellently tempered, that they would penetrate the beſt Bucklers, and the ſtrongeſt Cuiraſſes. Nevertheleſs, this Nation which was ſo well qualified for War, and formed to all military Exerciſes, were naturally diſpoſed to Peace: And *Pompey*, during his Expeditions in the Eaſt, had either never been willing, or elſe never dared, to diſturb their Repoſe. But *Craſſus* was more enterprizing, and ſeemed to have been ambitious of *Syria* for his Province, only in order to make War with the *Parthians*.

Year of *ROME* DCXCIX. L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS, & APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER, Conſuls.

As ſoon as the *Conſul*, (for ſo *Craſſus* was when he landed in *Aſia*) had landed his Troops, he marched for *Galatia*. There reigned an old King named *Deiotarus*, who was undertaking to build a new City, in the decline of Life. *Craſſus* thought it an unſeaſonable Enterprize, and pleaſantly ſaid, *You begin, Sir, to build a City at the twelfth Hour of the Day.* To which, the *Galatian* King looking at the *Conſul*, and perceiving that he was old (for *Craſſus* was paſt ſixty, and looked older than he was) replied with a Smile, *Neither are you very early in your Expedition againſt the* Parthians. But this did not at all ſuſpend the *Conſul*'s Deſign. He led his Army into *Meſopotamia*, croſſed *The Euphrates* by the Help of a Bridge which he threw over it, and there took many Cities. The *Parthians* had ſeized them, after the Death of *Alexander*, and had ſuffered thoſe *Macedonians* to live in them, which that famous Conqueror had placed there for Garriſons. Theſe had greatly multiplied, and being weary of the *Parthian* Government, readily ſurrendered to the *Romans*. Only one City named [15] *Zenodotia*, which had made one *Apollonius* their Governour; who ſeems to have been originally a *Macedonian*, incurred the Reſentment of *Craſſus*, by the Treachery of *Apollonius*, who payed dearly for it. He pretended to ſurrender up the Place to the *Romans*, and as ſoon as the Detachment ſent to take Poſſeſſion of it was entered, he cut them in pieces. But his City was immediately beſieged, and taken by Aſſault, the Tyrant periſhed, and all the Inhabitants were reduced to Slavery, and ſold to the beſt Bidder. For this ſingle Conqueſt, *Craſſus* made his Soldiers give him the Title of *Imperator*; and they laughed at his Vanity, expecting little from a General, who was ſo eaſily elated with the leaſt Succeſs.

App. de Bell. Parth.

App. Ibid.

Nor was this immoderate Love of Glory, the leaſt Fault *Craſſus* had. He was naturally ſlothful, and Age had deadened the Vigour of his Courage. His Views were narrow; and his Ardour for Conqueſt immediately cooled, as ſoon as he ſet about it. Had he had Reſolution enough to have purſued his Fortune, and marched directly to *Babylon* and [16] *Seleucia*, he might have made himſelf Maſter of thoſe two great Cities, which were then totally ſubdued to the *Parthian* Government. By taking Advantage of the Terror his Arms had ſpread in all the Eaſt, he might have nobly ſupported the Title of *Imperator*, which he had procured on ſo ſlight an Advantage. But his Conſtancy failed him, as ſoon as he began his Career. He was in haſte to get into *Syria*, and take Poſſeſſion of his Government; and this fooliſh Impatience made him neglect the War ſo happily begun with the *Parthians*. He quitted *Meſopotamia*, leaving only 7000 Foot and 100 Horſe to guard it; and from thence went to *Antioch*, where his Son *Publius* joined him. Young *Craſſus* had, till that Time, made War under *Cæſar* in *The Gauls*, in Quality of Lieutenant General, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf there. But he came [17] into *Aſia*, only to be a Witneſs of his Father's ill Conduct, and to partake of his Misfortunes. *Craſſus* began his Adminiſtration [18] with committing all the Vices, of which his Predeceſſor *Gabinius* had been accuſed. He drove *Gabinius* out of *Syria*, which he had oppreſſed with his

15 *Stephen of Byzantium* places *Zenodotia* near *Nicephorium*, and conſequently not far from *The Euphrates*.

16 *Seleucia* ſtood between *The Tigris* and *The Euphrates*, a little above *Babylon*. Theſe two Rivers watered the neighbouring Countries, and *The Tigris* waſhed the Walls of this City. It took its Name from *Seleucus Nicator* its Founder, and the firſt King of *Syria*. It became greatly ſuperior to *Babylon*, with reſpect to Populouſneſs, Extent, and the Magnificence of its Buildings.

17 *Plutarch* tells us, That young *Craſſus* brought his Father 10000 *Gallic* Horſe.

18 The *Conſul Craſſus* had, ſome Months before, ſent one of his Lieutenants to take Poſſeſſion of the Government of *Syria* in his Name; but *Gabinius*, whoſe Time was already expired, refuſed to ſurrender it up to him. This Affront *Craſſus* was expected to revenge with Severity; but he regarded *Gabinius*'s Money more than his own Honour. He even oppoſed *Cicero*'s Deſign, of publiſhing a ſecond Time the *Sybilline* Oracle, in order to make the *Egyptian* Expedition ſtill more odious; and *Pompey* joined with him againſt the *Roman* Orator. Their Rage carried them ſo far, as even to reproach him with his Baniſhment in the ſevereſt Terms.

Year of *ROME* DCXCIX.

L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, & App. Claudius Pulcher, Conſuls.

Exactions, and forced him to embark in order to return to *Rome*: And as the Adventures of this famous Oppreſſor are too remarkable not to deſerve a Place here, we will give the Reader ſome Account of them before we return to *Craſſus*.

§. XI. *Gabinius* [19] returned to *Rome* loaded with the Curſes of *Syria*, and entered the City by Night. The Complaints of all the Nations in the Eaſt had come thither before him, and when he appeared in *Italy*, he was execrable in the Sight of the *Roman* People. It was well known, That he had, without Orders, nay, againſt the Inclinations of his Republick, reſtored King *Ptolomy* to his Dominions; That he was reſponſible for all the Blood with which *Ptolomy* had covered *Egypt*; That he had been induced to place this bad Prince on the Throne by nothing but Bribery, and had extorted Money from him by many baſe Artifices; That the *Syrians* had ſuffered extremely by his Oppreſſions; That his Avarice had led him to diſturb the *Roman Knights*, who collected the publick Revenues in *Syria*; and That he had even laid his Hands on the publick Money. It was likewiſe ſaid, That the *Jews* had redeemed themſelves from paying Tribute to the Republick, by giving him large Sums. *Cicero* exclaimed vehemently againſt his old Enemy, who had formerly contributed to his Baniſhment, and whom he could not but conſider as his chief Perſecutor; and the Eloquence of the Orator was ſtrongly ſupported by a freſh Accident which had done much Miſchief in *Rome*. *The Tyber* had overflown a Part of the City, and done great Damages. The Water ſoaking into the Foundations of the Brick-Houſes, had undermined them; the Houſes fell, and buried a great many Inhabitants in their Ruins. This *Cicero* repreſented as the Puniſhment of Heaven, for their having deſpiſed the Oracle of the *Sybils*, in re-eſtabliſhing *Ptolomy* in his Dominions, contrary to their Injunctions; and obſerved, *That though they ſuffered the Puniſhment, it was* Gabinius *that had drawn down the Vengeance of the Gods upon them.* The Criminal ſeemed in great Danger of being convicted of Sacrilege, and diſobeying the Laws, by leaving his Province, and reſtoring a Prince who was charged with many Crimes, without the Order of the Senate: But he was too rich to ſuffer the Severity of the *Roman* Laws. By his Money, and the Intereſt of his Friends, he got himſelf [20] acquitted. In a Word, the Villain was protected by *Pompey*,

Dio Caſſ. L. 39.

19 *Gabinius* was not in haſte to get to *Rome*. He waited to give his Friends Time to calm the People, who were enraged againſt him, and diſtribute the Sums he had tranſmitted to them, to corrupt his Accuſers and his Judges. But this Delay was made a new Crime, and the *Tribunes* had already agreed to proceed to Judgment againſt him in his Abſence, when he arrived at the Gates of *Rome*. There he ventured to demand a *Triumph*, which, as he pretended, was due to him, to reward his *Judæan* and *Egyptian* Expeditions. But ſo far was he from having any Regard paid to his Demand, that he was accuſed of Oppreſſion, of High-Treaſon againſt the *Roman* People in reſtoring King *Ptolomy*, and of having bought Suffrages to procure the *Conſulſhip*. When thus obliged to deſiſt from his Pretences to a *Triumph*, he entered *Rome* by Night, to avoid the Inſults of the Populace; and the next Day appeared at the Tribunal of the *Prætor*, *Quintus Alfius*, a Magiſtrate famous for his Probity, to anſwer the Complaints made againſt him, on account of *Ptolomy*'s Return. Ten Days after, he appeared before the Senate to give an Account of his Adminiſtration, as uſual; and after he had ſpoken briefly in it, and was ready to leave the Aſſembly, he ſaw the *Syrian Publicans* appear, who had already applied to the Magiſtrates for Relief againſt his Robberies. *Cicero* was their Orator, and demanded Juſtice in their Name. *Gabinius* turned pale at this Sight; and for want of Reaſons, had recourſe to Invectives. But he was enjoined Silence, and the *Conſul Appius* having declared himſelf his Accuſer, gave in the Number of the Witneſſes which depoſed againſt him, and of his Accomplices who had ſhared the Shame and the Fruit of his Crimes.

A few Days after, he appeared before the aſſembled People; and they were ſtruck with Horror at the Sight of a Man ſo infamous for his Crimes. They had like to have torn him in pieces. The *Tribunes* were forced to make uſe of all their Authority to appeaſe their firſt Rage; and then, *Caius Memmius*, who was one of them, repreſented his Crimes in ſo ſtrong a Light, that it ſeemed impoſſible he ſhould eſcape Death, or perpetual Impriſonment. But his Son, trembling at the Thoughts of his Father's Death, had recourſe to Tears and Supplications. He threw himſelf proſtrate at the *Tribune*'s Feet, implored his Clemency, and expreſſed his Grief in the moſt pathetick Terms. *Memmius*, regardleſs of his Prayers, with a ſullen Silence puſhed him roughly from him, and would give no Ear to his Intreaties. But this affecting Sight diſarmed the People of their Rage. They all unanimouſly ordered the *Lictors*, who had already ſeized *Gabinius* as a Criminal condemned to Death or Impriſonment, to let him go; and referred the Trial of the Criminal to the *Prætor*'s Tribunal.

20 *Cicero*'s own Account of his Acquittal, is this. *The powerful Sollicitations of* Pompey, ſays he to *Atticus*, *the Poverty and Avarice of the Judges, the Weakneſs of the Accuſer* Lucius Lentulus, *who was himſelf openly accuſed of ſuffering himſelf to be corrupted, all contributed to ſcreen a Villain from the Rigour of the Laws.* Nevertheleſs, out of 70 Votes, there were 38 for the Condemnation of *Gabinius*, as *Cicero* writes, in the ſame Letter; and adds, That the Judges were intimidated by a Report that *Pompey* would be nominated *Dictator*, to govern the Republick

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pey, and *Cæſar*'s Agents; and *C. Mummius, the Tribune of the People*, who was his Accuſer, could not prevail on the People to condemn him.

The firſt Crime laid to his Charge, was that of High-Treaſon againſt the People; but the ſecond was neither deemed ſo pardonable, nor heard before ſuch indulgent Judges as the aſſembled *Tribes*. He was accuſed of robbing the Publick, at the Tribunal of *Cato* who was then *Prætor*. The whole Republick was intereſted to fill the Treaſury with the Spoils of this publick Robber; and tho' *Pompey* returned from the Country on purpoſe to do his utmoſt to ſave the Eſtate and Honour of his Friend, it was in vain. Indeed he went ſo far [21] as to engage *Cicero* himſelf to plead for *Gabinius*. The famous Orator was mean enough to act in open contradiction to himſelf, and appear in defence of a Wretch, whom he had formerly often taxed with Injuſtice. But as he had the Shame of defending a bad Cauſe, ſo likewiſe the Mortification of loſing it. [22] *Gabinius* was condemned to be baniſhed; the only Puniſhment the *Roman* Laws inflicted on publick Extortioners and Oppreſſors.

Cic. pro Rabirio, poſth. Val. Max. L. 4. c. 2.

§. XII. However, the Example of the ſevere Puniſhment of *Gabinius* did not terrify his Succeſſor in *Syria*. Tho' the *Craſſian* Family was reckoned the richeſt in *Rome*, and *Craſſus* had inherited the Surname of *Dives*, yet his great Wealth did not extinguiſh his Deſire of heaping up ſtill more Treaſures. He carried his Avarice to greater Lengths than his Forefathers had done; and as his Government afforded him an Opportunity to gratify it, he did not let it eſcape him. *Judæa* was a conſiderable Part of his Province, and was not deemed the leaſt wealthy Part of *Aſia*. The Temple at *Jeruſalem* eſpecially, was famous for its Riches; the Wealth of the Nation being there laid up as a ſacred Treaſure. *Pompey*, when he had formerly made himſelf Maſter of the Holy City, had not meddled with theſe Riches, which he could not carry away without Sacrilege; but *Craſſus* was not ſo ſcrupulous. He went to *Judæa*, which was then in Tranquillity, for that very Purpoſe; and if we may believe *Joſephus*, took to himſelf the 10000 [23] *Talents* which the *Jews* had depoſited there. But whatever the Sum was, the Prieſts are ſaid to have redeemed their Temple from Plunder, by giving him a Rafter of ſolid Gold. Nor did the Temple of *The Syrian Goddeſs*, at [24] *Hierapolis* in *Cæloſyria*, eſcape the Ravages of the *Pro-Conſul*. He ſeized all the Veſſels in it of precious Metals, and applied them to his own Uſe. And laſtly, he ordered Soldiers to all the Cities in his Province, and then excuſed them upon paying the Sums he demanded. In this manner *Craſſus* ſpent the Winter at *Antioch*, wholly intent on enriching himſelf; and in the mean Time, the Service was neglected, and the Army languiſhed. There

Joſeph. Antiq. L. 14. Plut. in Craſſo. App. in Parth.

publick with abſolute Authority. At the ſame Time, *Dio* tells us, That *Domitius Calvinus* affected to vote aloud, for acquitting the accuſed; and *Cicero*, in one of his Letters to his Brother *Quintus*, ſays, That another Perſon roſe up, before the Seſſion was ended, but after he had numbered the Votes, to give *Pompey* notice of *Gabinius*'s Victory. But the People, at the News of this ſhocking Injuſtice, burſt out into Invectives, and Imprecations on his Judges; and all the Weight of the publick Indignation fell on one of *Gabinius*'s Freedmen. *An Hour after*, ſays *Cicero*, in the ſame Letter to *Atticus*, *other Judges enraged at this Injuſtice, immediately condemned* Antiochus Gabinius, *one of his Freedmen and Officers, who had been brought up by* Sopolides *the Painter, to ſuffer the Penalties of the* Papian Law. *Upon which, the Wretch, who had been the* Pro-Conſul's *Accomplice in his Crimes, immediately cried out; What, muſt I be condemned and my Maſter acquitted? I always heard that* Mars *and* Venus *were taken in the ſame Net.* The *Papian Law* here mentioned by *Cicero*, was paſſed by *Junius Pennus, Tribune of the People*, in the Year 627, and revived in 688, by another *Tribune of the People*, named *Caius Papius*. It excluded Foreigners from the Privilege of living in the Capital.

21 *Dio Caſſius* tells us, That *Pompey* aſſembled the People, and publickly read to them *Cæſar*'s Letters, wherein he moſt earneſtly recommended to him the Intereſt of *Gabinius*; and adds, That *Cicero*'s ſudden Change in favour of his moſt cruel Enemy procured him the Surname of *The Deſerter*.

22 *Gabinius*'s Effects were confiſcated, notwithſtanding the Authority of *Cæſar* and *Pompey* his Protectors. But ſix Years after, when the former was become ſupreme Maſter of *Rome*, he recalled him from Baniſhment, and gave him the Command of a Body of Troops in *Illyricum*. However, this Expedition did not ſucceed. He was beaten by the Barbarians, and forced to flee for Safety to *Salona*, where he fell ſick and died.

23 *Joſephus* ſays, That *Craſſus* carried away 10000 *Talents* of Gold, that is, the Value of 30 Millions of *Livres*, and robbed the Temple of its richeſt Ornaments.

24 The ancient City of *Edeſſa*, or *Hierapolis*, ſtood 20 Miles Weſt of *The Euphrates*, on the Banks of *The Singas*, which runs into that great River. The *Syrians* called it *Magog*, and the *Greeks Bambyce*. The Temple which the Inhabitants had there erected in Honour to *The Syrian Goddeſs*, was thought one of the richeſt in the World. Nations and Monarchs brought their Offerings thither, from all Parts of the Eaſt. See *Lucian*'s Treatiſe on *The Syrian Goddeſs*, and our Remarks Vol. 5. p. 118. Note 4. The Word *Hierapolis*, which ſignifies *The Holy City*, ſhews the Veneration the *Syrians* had for the Object of their Worſhip.

were

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were no Reviews, no military Exerciſes, no Order, no Diſcipline, among them; and this ſordid Conduct of the *Roman* General were ſurer Indications of his Misfortunes, than any ſuperſtitious Preſages. However it is ſaid, That as they were going out of the Temple at *Hierapolis*, the Son fell down on the Threſhold of the Door, and pulled down his Father with him; and That the Diviners from thence foretold great Calamities to both, which we ſhall ſee fulfilled the next Year.

§. XIII. Whilſt *Pompey* was unlearning the Art of War at *Rome*, being wholly intent on pleaſing the People and his Wife *Julia*; and whilſt *Craſſus* was diſhonouring himſelf in *Syria* by his Oppreſſions; *Cæſar* was filling *Gaul*, *Germany*, and the *Britiſh* Iſlands with the Fame of his Exploits. After he had kept the States of *Ciſalpine Gaul* to their Duty, and reduced the [25] *Piruſtæ*, a Nation of *Illyricum* near *Macedon*, the Hero repaſſed the Mountains and returned to *Tranſalpine Gaul*. There he viſited all the Places in which his Troops had had their winter Quarters, and found his Orders perfectly well executed. He had, at his Departure, commanded his Lieutenant Generals to build him a great Number of Ships a little lower than thoſe generally uſed in the Ocean, becauſe the Waves in theſe narrow Seas were ſmaller on account of the frequent return of the Tides; and becauſe the lower they were, the fitter they would be for Tranſports, and making Deſcents. He was ſtill bent on another Expedition to the *Britiſh* Iſlands; and every Thing was now ready for it. His Soldiers had built, or refitted, above 500 great Veſſels, and about 28 Galleys; and he immediately ordered his Sea-Officers to convey the Fleet to the Port [26] *Itius*, and there wait for him. But a new Expedition on the Continent retarded that by Sea, for a little Time. The *Treviri* were divided into Factions, one of which wanted to have *Cingetorix* their chief Magiſtrate, and the other *Indutiomarus*. The former was well affected to the *Romans*, and complained to *Cæſar* of the Violences of the Party that oppoſed him: And *Indutiomarus* had the Boldneſs to take up Arms, hid the old Men Women and Children in the Wood *Arduenna*, and waited for the Arrival of the *Romans*, whoſe Guide *Cingetorix* was, at the Head of an Army. *Cæſar* marched with his *Legions* towards *The Rhine*; but upon his Approach, the *Treviri* deſerted in Crowds from *Indutiomarus*'s Camp, and came and paid their Homage to *Cæſar* and *Cingetorix*. At length, the Chief of the Rebels himſelf ſent Deputies to the *Pro-Conſul*, promiſed him Fidelity, and offered to deliver up *Treves*, and make Peace with him. *Cæſar*, intent on his *Britiſh* Expedition, readily accepted the Offer, and only demanded of him 200 Hoſtages, among whom was to be his own Son.

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 5. c. 1.

Ibid. c. 3.

And now, nothing elſe appearing to hinder his Departure, *Cæſar* came to the Port *Itius*; and there found, that 40 of his Ships had been driven back to the Place where they were built, by a Storm, and therefore could not reach the Port; but that the reſt were ready to ſail. However, this did not diſcourage him; but a pretty ſingular Adventure, and the north-weſt Wind which then blew, delayed his Departure for ſome Time. He had had the Precaution to order the *Gallic* Lords to follow him to the Conqueſt of *Britain*; partly, that they might be of ſome Uſe to him there, and partly to have them as Hoſtages for the Fidelity of their People during his Abſence. Among theſe Princes, there was an *Æduan* named *Dumnorix*, who was very ambitious, and as zealouſly ſet againſt the *Romans*, as the reſt of his Nation were attached to them. He aſpired at making himſelf Maſter of his Republick. *Cæſar* ſummoned him to embark; but he firſt feigned many Excuſes, and at laſt threw off the Maſk. He told the other Lords, *That* Cæſar *was only carrying them to* Britain *to murder them there, becauſe he durſt not do it in* Gaul. This was brought to the *Pro-Conſul*'s Ears, who ordered him to be narrowly watched. But in the Hurry of the Imbarkation, the *Æduan* found an Opportunity to make his eſcape with the Cavalry of his own Country. *Cæſar* immediately ſent great part of his Horſe in purſuit of him, and they, according to their Orders, upon his making Reſiſtance, killed him. His Troops returned to *Cæſar*'s Camp, and after this, the Voyage met with no more Obſtructions. *Labienus* was ordered to continue on the

Ibid. c. 5.

Ibid. c. 6.

Ibid. c. 7.

25 It is conjectured, That the *Piruſtæ* were a Nation of *Albania*, a Province ſometimes placed in *Macedon*, and ſometimes in *Illyricum*.

26 The moſt common Opinion is, That *Cæſar* by the *Portus Itius*, means *Calais* in *Picardy*. Some Geographers have aſſerted without Proof, that it was either *St. Omers*, or *Boulogne*, or *Mardyke*.

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Continent, with three *Legions* and 2000 Horſe, and *Cæſar* ſet ſail with five *Legions* and the ſame Number of Cavalry. A ſouth-weſt Wind aroſe, and the Paſſage being only between ſix and ſeven Leagues, the Fleet was driven in the Night too much Northwards. But the Tide turning, they, with the Help of their Oars, turned back, and came to the Shore which *Cæſar* knew was fit for landing, and the next Day about noon the *Romans* all landed without Oppoſition.

§. XIV. There *Cæſar*'s firſt Care was, to chuſe a proper Place for a Camp, to leave 10 *Cohorts* and ſome Cavalry to guard his Fleet, and to go in queſt of the Enemy. He was informed by ſome Priſoners, that the Army of the Iſlanders was not far off, and ſoon diſcovered their Cavalry and Chariots which were ſo formidable in Battle. There was a River between him and the Enemy, who were poſted on an upper Ground, on the oppoſite Bank; and they began from thence to throw their Darts *Ibid. c.* 9. and harraſs his Troops. But this Advantage was of no long continuance. The *Roman* Cavalry croſſed the Water, and put the Iſlanders to flight. They retired to a Wood, which was ſtrongly fortified by Art and Nature, and where they were as ſecure as in a Citadel; nevertheleſs, the 7th *Legion* made an Aſſault upon their Entrenchment, *Ibid.* and drove them from it. But this vigorous Action could not ſecure the *Romans* againſt Accidents. Whilſt they were purſuing the Enemy a-ſhore, a violent Storm aroſe at Sea, which did *Cæſar*'s Fleet very great damage. Forty of his Ships were *Ibid. c.* 11. utterly deſtroyed by it, and the reſt were exceedingly hurt, by being driven on one another. The *Pro-Conſul* ordered thoſe that were leaſt hurt to be refitted, and ſent to *Labienus* to build him new ones on the *Belgic* Coaſt. After this, he returned to the Place where he had been, and there found a greater Body of *Britiſh* Forces than *Ibid.* before. A new Enemy appeared, who was more formidable than any he had yet met with in the Iſland. This was *Caſſivelaunus*, the Sovereign of a Country on the North ſide of *The Thames*, about 80 Miles from the Sea. He had long been ac- *Ibid.* cuſtomed to military Affairs, in the frequent Wars he had maintained with his Neighbours; but now the whole *Britiſh* Nation united under him to oppoſe the Foreigners, and choſe him for their General. He had aſſembled a great many Troops, part of which he ſent to meet and fight *Cæſar*, and kept the reſt with him to hinder his croſſing *The Thames*, and entering his Dominions. The former fought ſeveral fierce *Ibid. c.* 15. Battles before they were defeated; but at laſt, *Cæſar* forced his Way through them, put them to flight, and continued his March towards *The Thames*.

§. XV. The *Roman* General's Deſign was to penetrate into the Dominions of *Caſſivelaunus*, and ſubdue them. This, he knew was the moſt difficult Part of his Work. To paſs a great River in ſight of an Army drawn up in Battalia on the oppoſite Shore, together with the Enemy's new Way of fighting, was enough to ſtartle his *Legionaries*. The Inhabitants of the inner Part of *Britain* differed much from thoſe on the Coaſts. The latter much reſembled the *Gauls* in their Dreſs, the *Ibid. c* 12,14. Form of their Houſes, and their Humanity and Cuſtoms. The former were fierce and barbarous. Their Bodies were ſhaven all over, except their Heads and upper Lips, and they painted themſelves of a bluiſh kind of Colour, not very different from *Ibid. c.* 14. a Sea-Green, to make them look the more terrible. They neglected the Cultivation of their Lands, lived only on Milk and raw Fleſh, and their whole [26] Buſineſs was Arms. Beſides, they were very active and vigilant as well as brave, and were not without their Stratagems in War. Such was the Enemy that defended *The Thames*, and diſputed the Paſſage of it. Nevertheleſs, *Cæſar* was not diſcouraged; and having, by accident, found a fordable Place in that deep River, he immediately ordered his Cavalry to paſs it, and his Infantry to follow them, tho' the Water was up to their Necks. The Reſolution of the *Romans*, and the Ardour with which *Ibid. c.* 18. they plucked up the Stakes, which lined the Banks of the River, ſtruck Terror into *Caſſivelaunus*; and he immediately diſmiſſed his Army, for fear of a pitched Battle, and kept with him only 4000 of his Charioteers, with which he long haraſſed the *Romans*. Sometimes he ſallied ſuddenly out of a Wood, and attacked the *Legionaries* in their March; ſometimes he ſurprized them as they were foraging. Inſo-

26 The *Britons* had neither Gold nor Silver among them. Their Money was Pieces of Copper and Iron Rings, which were valued by their Weight. They ſcrupled eating Hares, young Geeſe and Hens, though they bred them for their Pleaſure. Their only Meat and Dreſs were the Fleſh and Skins of their Flocks.

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much, that *Cæſar* was forced to forbid his Soldiers going to any diſtance from him, for Booty; and he would have found it very difficult to have come off with Conqueſt, if Heaven had not thrown ſome very favourable Circumſtances in his Way.

Ibid. c. 20. The [28] *Trinobantes* were one of the largeſt and moſt powerful Nations in the Iſland. *Caſſivelaunus* had cauſed their laſt King *Inmanuentius* to be killed, and *Mandrubatius* his Son had fled to *Gaul* to implore *Cæſar*'s Protection. This young Prince had followed the *Pro-Conſul* home, and made it his Buſineſs to gain him the Affections of his Subjects. So that the *Trinobantes* came and ſurrendered to the *Romans*, and offered to take up Arms againſt the Murderer of their old King. *Caſſivelaunus* was terrified at *Cæſar*'s good Underſtanding with a People ſo near his own, and retired to his Capital City; if we may give that Appellation to a Wood which was ſurrounded with Mountains and Marſhes, and was a more proper Retreat for wild Beaſts than for Men. *Cæſar* therefore beſieged this Fort, and took it by aſſault; but ſtill his Work was not done. *Caſſivelaunus* eſcaped by a Place which was not inveſted, and renewed the War. He ſent Orders to four Kings of *Kent*, to attack the Camp the *Pro-Conſul* had left on the Coaſt to guard his Fleet, with all their Forces. But the ten *Roman* Cohorts made ſo vigorous a Sally on the Barbarians, that they put them to Flight, and killed a great Number of them. And then *Caſſivelaunus* became more tractable. He hearkened to the Propoſals made him by a Lord of the * *Atrebates*, on the Part of the *Pro-Conſul*, ſubmitted to become Tributary, gave Hoſtages, and promiſed never more to diſturb *Mandrubatius* and his *Trinobantes*.

Ibid. c. 21.

Ibid. c. 22.

* *The Inhabitants of the Territory of* Arras.

Plut. in Pomp. §. XVI. *Cæſar* would have been more ſenſibly affected with Joy at his Conqueſt, if it had not been interrupted by bad News from *Rome*. His Daughter *Julia* was dead in Child-bed, in the Flower of her Age; and her Death was of ſuch Conſequence, that it was not eaſy to ſay, which had the greateſt Loſs in it, *Rome*, or her Father, or her Huſband. She had been the great Cement of the Peace between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, who had ſo long been Rivals; and ſhe was thought to be in a manner the Support of the Republick, by holding the Hands of thoſe two Warriors, who were equally ambitious. Her Virtue and fine Qualities, which were above the common Standard, endeared her more to her Father, than her Relation to him. *Pompey* loved her to Adoration, and *Julia* was not wanting in a Return of Affection, tho' he was almoſt paſt the Age of appearing amiable when ſhe married him. His continual Complaiſance and Civilities to her, and above all, his good Underſtanding made her the moſt tender, and the moſt obliging Wife in the World. This appeared, when *Pompey* had like to have loſt his Life. There was a Sedition made at an Election of *Ædiles*, in which ſome Blood had been ſhed, and *Pompey*'s Cloaths were ſtained with it. *Julia*, his Wife, was with Child, and as ſoon as ſhe ſaw her Huſband's bloody Robe, ſhe fell down in a ſwoon, wounded her ſelf, and brought forth a dead Child. Afterwards, ſhe died in Child-bed with a ſecond Daughter, which did not long ſurvive her. *Cæſar* was exceedingly afflicted at this [29] great Loſs; and he left the Iſland he had conquered, reimbarked his Troops, and returned to *Gaul* before the autumnal Equinox, without loſing one Ship in his Paſſage.

Ibid. c. 23.

Ibid. c. 24.

§. XVII. At his Return, he found a great Alteration among the *Gauls*. The Drought had produced a Famine in their Country; and therefore for the better Subſiſtence of his Troops, after he had called a Council of the States at * *Samarobrina*, he divided them, and put them in different Quarters. He ſent one *Legion*, under the Command of *Fabius*, to the § *Morini*; another, under *Q. Cicero*, to the ‡ *Nervii*; a third, under *L. Roſſius*, to the [30] *Eſſui*; a fourth, under *T. Labienus*, to

* Amiens.

§ *The People of* Teroüenne *in* Artois.

‡ *The People of* Hainault.

28 Moſt Geographers place the *Trinobantes* in *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*.

29 Proviſion had been made for her Obſequies, and *Pompey* had ordered the Body to be carried to *Alba*, and buried at one of his Country-Houſes which was near it; when the People ſeized the Corpſe, and reſolved, that the Aſhes of *Cæſar*'s Daughter ſhould be mingled with thoſe of the Heroes of the Republick, who were buried in *The Field of Mars*. The *Romans* thought this ſingular Mark of Diſtinction due to a Woman, who was more remarkable for her Virtue, than either the Eminence of her Rank, or the Splendour of her Birth.

30 The Country of the *Eſſui* has hitherto been unknown to modern Geographers. Some place them on the Confines of *Normandy* and *Bretagne*; others in the Territory of *Seez*; others in that of *Bayeux*; and ſome carry them ſo far as to the County of *Eu*. And

to the *Rhemi*; three continued among the [31] *Belgæ*, under the Lieutenant Generals *L. Munatius Plancus*, *C. Trebonius*, and *M. Craſſus* the *Quæſtor*; and laſtly, a new raiſed *Legion*, with five *Cohorts*, was ſent to the * *Eburones*, under the Command of *Q. Titurius Sabinus* and *L. Aurunculeius Cotta*. This was a regular Diſpoſition; none of theſe ſeparate Bodies being above 25 Leagues aſunder, they were all near enough to aſſiſt one another in caſe of an Attack. But the General thinned the Country of the *Belgæ* a little too much of Troops, and ſent *Plancus* with his *Legion* to ſuppreſs an Inſurrection in the Country of the *Carnutes*. *Ambiorix* and *Cativulcus*, two Princes who bordered on the *Eburones*, or perhaps the *Eburones* themſelves, took advantage of this, and at the Sollicitation of *Indutiomarus* the *Trevir*, raiſed an Inſurrection among their People againſt *Sabinus* and *Cotta*. They begun their Revolt by baſely murdering all the *Roman* Soldiers that were ſcattered about the Foreſts cutting Wood; and then came and beſieged the *Roman* Camp. The *Romans* in a Sally put the *Gauls* to Flight; and then, at their Requeſt, ſent a Deputation to *Ambiorix*, who ſolemnly declared his Obligations and Friendſhip to *Cæſar*; and added Treachery to his Diſſimulation. *He intreated the* Romans *to take care immediately to ſecure themſelves againſt a Surprize from the* Gallic *Nations, who had all agreed to aſſemble to cut off the* Roman Legions *that very Day, and had hired a great Body of* Germans, *who were to paſs the* Rhine *in two Days to come to their Aſſiſtance: and he offered them a ſafe Paſſage through his Dominions if they would retire to Cæſar or Labienus.* When this was propoſed in the *Roman* Council of War, the Officers were divided in Opinion. *Cotta* was for continuing in their Poſt, and keeping on the defenſive: *Sabinus* inſiſted on accepting the Propoſal of *Ambiorix*, and going to join *Labienus* or *Cicero*: And after many Debates, the latter prevailed. They decamped by break of Day, and fell into an Ambuſh which *Ambiorix* had laid for them. The Part which *Sabinus* commanded were attacked on a Surprize, and ranged themſelves as well as they could; but the *Cohorts* under *Cotta* made a better appearance, becauſe he was more on his Guard. However, the *Romans* made what Reſiſtance they could in a Line, and afterwards formed themſelves into a Circle. This was uſed only in the utmoſt Extremity, and the *Legionaries* were diſcouraged by it. Nevertheleſs, they defended themſelves with great Bravery; inſomuch, that the Enemy ordered their Troops to attack them only at a diſtance, and flee as oft as they approached them; and they kept their Ground, till two in the Afternoon. At laſt, upon the Death of two of the braveſt of their *Tribunes*, and upon *Cotta*'s receiving a Wound in the Face, *Sabinus* reſolved to aſk Quarter of the Enemy. But when he and other Officers drew near *Ambiorix*, to treat with him, they were immediately ſurrounded and cut in pieces. Upon this, the Battle was renewed, *Cotta* killed, and the reſt of the *Romans* returned for the moſt part to the Camp, and there killed themſelves, whilſt ſome few only fled through the Woods to the Camp of *Labienus*.

§. XVIII. *Ambiorix*, elated with this firſt Succeſs, proclaimed it amongſt the neighbouring Nations; raiſed the * *Advatici* and others, by telling them this was their Time for ſhaking off the *Roman* Yoke and recovering their Liberty; and went to beſiege *Cicero* in his Camp. He had received no Information of the Defeat of *Sabinus* and *Cotta*; ſo that ſome of his Men, who were cutting Wood in the Foreſts, were intercepted and loſt; and then the Enemy came with great vehemence to attack him. Nevertheleſs, he withſtood, tho' with great difficulty, their firſt ſhock, on which they chiefly depended; and immediately ſent Letters to *Cæſar*. But the

Year of ROME DCXCIX. L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS, & APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER, Conſuls.

* *The People of* Liege.

Ibid. c. 26.

Ibid. c. 27.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 33.

Ibid. c. 34.

Ibid. c. 37.

Ibid.

* *The People of the County of* Namur.

Ibid. c. 39.

Ibid.

And in this diverſity of Opinions which are all built on arbitrary Conjectures, we know not which to prefer.

31 Under the general Name of *Belgæ* were comprehended all the People of *Belgic Gaul*, according to the Limits we gave that great Region in the 2d Volume. But here the Name of *Belgæ* is confined to a Quarter of *Belgica*, which *Cæſar* calls *Belgium*: *Tres in* Belgio *collocavit*. As to its Situation and Limits, it appears, that *Beauvoiſis* was a Part of old *Belgium*, from *Cæſar*'s own Account. He ſays he gave the Command of three *Cohorts* to *Craſſus* in *Belgium*. Some Time after, he ſent a Courier to the young Commander to leave *Beauvoiſis*, and join him with his Troops. So that *Belgium* and *Beauvoiſis* ſignify the ſame Place. And it is as certain, that *Artois* was in this Province. We may obſerve, in the 8th Book of *The War with the Gauls*, that *Cæſar* came and joined his Troops in *Belgium*, and wintered in a City of *Artois* called *Nemetocerna*, which moſt modern Geographers place where *Arras* now ſtands. *Amienois* alſo, which lies between theſe two Provinces, doubtleſs belonged to *Belgium*; and *Sanſon* adds the Dioceſe of *Senlis*, and *Vermandois*.

Ways

Year of *ROME* DCXCIX. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, & App. Claudius Pulcher, Conſuls.

Ways were ſo ſtopped up, that all his Meſſengers were taken. After this, he built 120 Towers for the Defence of his Lines, with incredible Expedition; and withſtood two ſucceſſive Attacks, with more Courage than perhaps the Orator would have done. He had the good Fortune to have his *Legion* full of good Officers; and the Adventure of two of his *Centurions*, *T. Pulfio*, and *L. Varenus*, was remarkable. They were both very brave, had ever been Rivals in Glory, and the former invited the latter to march with him out of the Camp, and ſhew his Valour on this Occaſion. This ſaid, *Pulfio* attacked the Enemy, killed the foremoſt Man, and was immediately ſurrounded. *Varenus* followed him at a little diſtance; and ſeeing his Diſtreſs, relieved him. This drew the Multitude of the Enemy upon himſelf; and whilſt he was reſolutely reſiſting them, he fell down. Then *Pulfio*, ſeeing his Danger, came in his Turn, to his Relief, and ſaved him from being cut in pieces; and both returned ſafe to the Camp with this double Glory, that they had nobly triumphed over their own perſonal Enmity, as well as bravely reſiſted and happily eſcaped the common Enemy.

Ibid. c. 39.

Ibid. c. 44.

Nevertheleſs, *Cicero*'s Camp was ſtill inveſted, and *Cæſar* had received no Advice of the Danger of his Lieutenant General. At laſt, the Slave of a faithful *Gaul*, named *Vertico*, undertook to carry a Letter to the *Pro-Conſul*, and paſſed through the Enemy unſuſpected. Then *Cæſar* immediately aſſembled the *Legions* near him, and ſent Orders to *Cicero* to defend himſelf till he came. The Letter was written in *Greek*, and the *Gaul* who carried it, had Orders to faſten it to a Lance, and throw it into the Camp, if he could find no other Means to convey it. The *Gaul*, in Obedience to his Orders did ſo, and the Lance ſtuck in a wooden Tower, where it was not diſcovered till two Days after, by a private *Legionary*, who brought the Letter to his General. *Cicero* immediately communicated the joyful News to his Soldiers; and they ſoon ſaw the Smoke of Fires at a diſtance, which confirmed it. The *Gauls*, upon the firſt News of *Cæſar*'s Approach, raiſed their Siege, and marched to meet him; and *Cicero* ſent back the former Meſſenger to *Cæſar*, to give him notice of their coming. They were 60000 ſtrong, which made them ſo bold, as even to attack *Cæſar*'s Camp; but in one ſeaſonable Sally, he repulſed, diſperſed, and made a great Slaughter of them. After this, he came to *Cicero*'s Camp that very Day with all his Troops; and was much ſurprized at the Progreſs the Barbarians had made in the military Art. They had learnt to build Towers and work *Rams* after the *Roman* manner, and had made as good Lines of Circumvallation as the *Romans* themſelves; and *Cæſar* was apprehenſive of the Conſequences of it.

Ibid. c. 48.

Ibid. c. 49.

Ibid. c. 52.

§. XIX. In the mean time, the Fame of *Cæſar*'s Victory was brought to *Labienus* in the Neighbourhood of *Treves*, with incredible Expedition. He was likewiſe in Danger of being inveſted; for the Contagion of the Revolt had ſpread to the *Rhemi*; and *Indutiomarus* had reſolved to attack him in his Trenches the next Day. But upon the firſt Report of the Defeat of *Ambiorix*, he decamped, and retired to the Banks of *The Rhine*. *Cæſar* took up his Quarters in the Neighbourhood of [32] *Samarobriva*, and ſince the Diſturbances were ſo great in *Gaul*, reſolved to continue there all the Winter. The [33] *Armoricæ* had alſo drawn Troops together near *Roſcius*, in the Country of *Eſſui*, reſolving to attack him; but upon the News of *Cæſar*'s Victory, they retired and diſperſed. And when the *Pro-Conſul* had firſt quelled them by his Arms, he proceeded to terrify them with his Threats. He aſſembled together the Chiefs of every City, warmly reproached them with their Unfaithfulneſs, and filled ſome of them with dread. But *Indutiomarus* ſtill continued untractable. After fruitleſs Attempts on the *Germans*, whoſe Experience made them fearful of paſſing *The Rhine*, he at leaſt gained the *Senones*, one of the moſt flouriſhing People in *Gaul*. They had driven out of their Country *Cavarinus*, whom the *Pro-Conſul* himſelf had made their King; and rather than reſtore him, they choſe to join *Indutiomarus*. This ſo much encouraged him, that he even ventured to come and inſult *Labienus* in his Camp. The old *Roman*, who was uſed to deſpiſe the raſh

Ibid. c. 53.

32 *Samarobriva*, which *Cicero* calls *Samarobrina*, and ſome others *Samarobriga*, is the old Name the *Latins* gave to the City of *Amiens*. It is derived from *Samara*, which was formerly the Name of the River *Somme*, and *Briga*, a *Celtic* Word which ſignified *a Bridge*. *Amiens* ſtood on that River; and it appears that it made a conſiderable Figure in *Belgic Gaul*, ſo early as in *Cæſar*'s Time.

33 The People of *Bretagne* were called *Aremoricæ* or *Armoricæ*, from the *Celtic* Words *Ar Mær*, which ſignifies *near the Sea*; that Province of *Gaul* laying next to the Ocean.

Sallies of the Enemy, and make his Advantage of them, continued close behind his Trenches, and pretended Fear. In the mean Time, he sent privately for all the Cavalry in the Neighbourhood, and still affecting Fear, bore the Insults of the Enemy, who daily marched up to his Camp without any reply. But when the Cavalry he had sent for, were come up to his Camp, he commanded them to sally out and attack the Enemy; with Orders to every one of them, That they should not tarry so much as to wound any of the Enemy in their Flight which he foresaw, till *Indutiomarus* was killed, on whose Head he set a great Reward. This animated the *Romans* with such Vigour, that they defeated the Cavalry of the *Treviri*, whom they attacked, killed their Chief, and brought his Head to *Labienus*: And this gave *Cæsar* a little more quiet, during the rest of this Campaign, which as it was the most difficult, so likewise the most glorious, of any he had made in *Gaul*. But after all, tho' he had been victorious in this turbulent Year, he had lost a great Number of his Men, and was forced to have recourse to *Pompey*, who readily lent him two *Legions*, which he had raised in *Cisalpine Gaul*. The good Understanding between the Father-in-Law and the Son-in-Law was not yet broken, notwithstanding the Death of *Julia*. *Pompey*, for the Good of the Publick, and the Honour of his Country, willingly parted with two *Legions* which he could spare out of an Army, which he kept up for Ostentation only, near *Rome*; and thereby unwittingly and undesignedly helped to promote the Glory of a Rival, who in a very little Time became his Enemy.

Year of *ROME* DCXCIX.

L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, & App. Claudius Pulcher, Consuls.

Ibid. c. 57.
Ibid. c. 58.
Ibid.

§. XX. *Pompey* was blind to *Cæsar*'s Success; but *Cato* foresaw the Evils he was preparing to bring on the Republick, and had more than once declared it. But what Remedy could he possibly find out to prevent them? However, he resolved at least, to make use of his *Prætorian* Authority to cure the Wounds that Vice had given the Republick. Luxury was increased to so great an Excess, that the Magistrates appeared on their Tribunals as delicately dressed as Women; and *Cato* endeavoured to reform this Abuse by his own Example. Without any Regard to modern Fashions, he consulted only the Example of the Ancients; and learning from the Statues of *Romulus* and *Camillus*, what Habits were worn by those first Judges of the *Romans*, he conformed to them. He administred Justice without Shoes or Tunick, or any other Habit but the *Toga*, which he wore, because the Mark of Magistracy. This Air of Negligence did him almost as much Honour as the Judgments he pronounced; and the next Abuse he undertook to Remedy, was the Ambition of the Candidates for Offices. The Disorders they committed were enormous. Votes were publickly bought, and many of the *Roman* Citizens lived by selling their Suffrages, for the *Consulship*, *Prætorship*, *Tribuneship*, and *Ædileship*. The Expedient *Cato* proposed to the Senate, to stop the Progress of this Evil, was to oblige every Magistrate to give an Account by what Means he had procured his Election: And they decreed accordingly, That whether they were accused or not, a strict Enquiry should be made into their Behaviour during the Canvass. By this Means, they might, tho' nominated to an Office, be excluded from it, if they had used unlawful Methods in order to obtain it: And this Decree was equally offensive both to the Candidates and the People. It was depriving the former of a sure Way of procuring Honours without Merit; and the latter, of a Support in their Indigence, without Care or Labour. *Cato*, who was allowed to be the Author of the Decree, was therefore hated and cursed, both by the ambitious Rich, and the indigent Populace; and when he appeared in the *Comitium*, they threw Stones at him, reviled, struck him, and endeavoured to keep him from the *Rostrum*. But nevertheless he mounted it, and as soon as he appeared, the Mutineers were silent. Such an Ascendant has true Virtue over the most prejudiced Minds!

§. XXI. The Time for the Election of the *Tribunes* was drawing nigh, when this Decree was passed; and it had a surprizing Effect on those, who aspired at Seats in that venerable College. As Ambition is always fearful and suspicious, every one was afraid his Competitors would buy Suffrages in breach of the new Statute; and to prevent their mutual Uneasiness, they agreed among themselves, that each of them should deposite in a third Hand the Sum of 125000 **Drachmæ*, which should be forfeited to the rest, by him that purchased any Votes. They would have lodged this Deposit in *Cato*'s Hands; but he declined the Trust. He made it his whole Business

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Year of *ROME* DCXCIX. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, & App. Claudius Pulcher, Conſuls.

to watch the Steps of the Candidates; and when he had found one of them guilty of foul Play, he immediately condemned him to pay the Sum agreed on. But the reſt refuſed to take any Advantage of it; and ſaid, it was Puniſhment enough for an unfortunate Man to have ſuffered the Shame of being condemned by *Cato*. By theſe Acts of Juſtice, the Reputation of the *Prætor* increaſed daily, and eclipſed that of *Pompey*. *Cato* was his Adverſary [33], becauſe an Enemy to all the ambitious, and particularly to the *Triumvirate*, whoſe ſecret Practices he deteſted.

Cic. ad Q. Fratrem L. 3; *& ad Attic L.* 4. *Ep.* 15, & 16.

But, notwithſtanding all *Cato*'s Efforts to hinder the Sale of Suffrages, he could not prevent the new Method that was taken by the Candidates for the *Conſulſhip*. They indeed bought no more ſingle Votes of the People; but every one of them, in order to ſecure himſelf Succeſs againſt his Competitors, purchaſed either the Protection of the *Triumviri*, or of the preſent *Conſuls*. There were four old *Prætors*, who put on the white Robe on this Occaſion: The firſt, *Caius Mummius*, who was ſupported by all *Cæſar*'s Faction; the ſecond, *C. Domitius Calvinus*, who was ſupported by the Friends of the *Conſuls*; the third, *Marcus Scaurus*, for whom *Pompey* uſed all his Intereſt; and the fourth, *M. Valerius Meſſala*, whom *Cæſar* protected underhand, and whoſe Party, tho' it appeared weakeſt at firſt, at laſt prevailed. However, they were all oppoſed in their Attempts, and all accuſed of uſing unlawful Means to obtain the *Conſulate*. The Orators who accuſed them inveighed equally againſt the ambitious Candidates, and their mercenary Protectors; and ſaid, this Practice was ſo infamous, and the Corruption ſo dangerous to the Republick, that it tended to nothing leſs than its utter Ruin. Nevertheleſs, the *Comitia* for the Elections were held in *The Field of Mars*; but *Q. Mutius Scævola*, one of the *Tribunes*, and a true Republican, raiſed Difficulty upon Difficulty againſt their Election, and by continually ſtarting freſh Religious Scruples in the Minds of the Aſſembly, got it diſſolved without Effect, as oft as it was called. Till at length the *Conſular* Year expired, before the Elections were made, and a long *Interregnum* enſued.

Year of *ROME* DCC. *An* Interreign *of ſeven Months.*

§. XXII. Thus ended the ſixth Century, from the Foundation of *Rome*; and it was attended with ſuch Events abroad, as were ſufficient Indications that the Republick was now threatened with an approaching Revolution. The entire Defeat of *Craſſus* by the *Parthians*, compleated, if I may ſo ſpeak, the Ruin of the Republican State, by breaking the only Bond of Union between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*; and the *Pro-Conſul of Syria*'s Misfortunes are too intereſting not to deſerve a particular Relation. He left *Antioch*, and took the Field as ſoon as the Seaſon would permit; tho' he had a few Days before received an Embaſſy from [34] *Orodes* King of the *Parthians*, to this Effect; That if the *Roman* People had ſent him with an Army, a War muſt enſue, which would end in the Deſtruction of one of the Parties; but That if the Report was true, That he was coming contrary to the Inclinations of his Republick, and only in order to enrich himſelf, the King pitied his old Age, and would let go the *Romans* he had left in *Meſopotamia*, who ſeemed rather to be beſieged than in Garriſon. *Craſſus* only ſaid with Arrogance, *You ſhall have my Anſwer at* Seleucia; and the Ambaſſador pointing to the Palm of his Hand, replied,

Plut. in Craſſ. Dio Caſſ. L. 40. *App. in Parth.*

33 On the other hand, *Pompey*, to deſtroy *Cato*'s Credit, was continually endeavouring to make him odious to the Populace, by Perſons whom he hired to inſult him in the Streets, and decry his Virtue. But the moſt formidable of all the Enemies he raiſed up againſt him, was *Clodius*. This enterprizing Man had lately reconciled himſelf to *Pompey*, who made uſe of him for a Tool to execute his Deſigns; and he was every where continually declaiming and inveighing againſt *Cato*. He accuſed him of taking Part of the Riches of the King of *Cyprus* to his own Uſe. He pretended, That the Philoſopher's diſregard for *Pompey*, was not ſo much the Effect of a true Zeal, as of a ſtrong Reſentment at *Pompey*'s having refuſed to marry his Daughter. *Cato* anſwered theſe Reproaches, with a Temper which was ſome Proof of his Innocence. *The Senate and People*, ſaid he, *will bear me witneſs, that at my Return from* Cyprus, *I brought more Gold and Silver to the publick Treaſury, than* Pompey *did from his Conqueſts, after he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the richeſt Spoils of* Aſia. *My paſt Conduct, and the publick Regiſters, will vindicate me from that Calumny. And* Clodius's *Reflection with reſpect to the Marriage of my Daughter, is altogether as groundleſs. I never propoſed to my ſelf ſuch a Son-in-Law as* Pompey. *I have no manner of Inclination to an Alliance with a Man, who is wholly given up to his Ambition, and ready to ſacrifice the publick Good to his own Advancement.*

34 *Orodes*, ſurnamed *Arſaces*, and the 14th King of the Race of the *Arſacidæ*, was the Son of *Phraates the Third*. He raiſed himſelf to the Throne, in the Year of *Rome* 696, by the Murder of *Mithridates* his elder Brother, who had reigned before him. *Plutarch* calls him *Hyrodes*.

Hair

Year of *ROME* DCC.

An Interreign *of seven Months.*

Hair shall grow here, before you shall be Master of that City. *Orodes*, incensed by the Report of his Ambassador, immediately took Arms, and divided his Troops into two Bodies. With one, which he commanded himself, he entered *Armenia*, to make a Diversion for the Troops which *Artabazes*, the King of that powerful Country had raised, to reinforce the *Roman* Army; and he gave the Command of the other, to the brave *Surena*, the most famous of his Generals, whose Renown was increased by his late Victory.

In the mean time, the *Pro-Consul of Syria* advanced towards *Mesopotamia*, and was joined by the Remains of the little Army, which he had left between *The Euphrates* and *The Tigris*. These Troops had just been beaten by *Surena*, and the Account they gave of their Misfortune, was sufficient to have intimidated *Crassus* and his *Legionaries*. *These* Parthians, said they, *are terrible Enemies: We could neither come up with them when they fled, nor escape them when they pursued. Their defensive Arms are Proof against our Darts; and their offensive ones so sharp, that our Bucklers are no guard against them.* *Crassus* heard this Relation with Contempt; and looked on it only as the idle Effects of the Fears of a parcel of Cowards, who had basely suffered themselves to be put to Flight. But, the *Quæstor Caius Cassius Longinus*, who had great personal Bravery, and was afterwards one of the Murderers of *Cæsar*, and most of the *Legionary Tribunes*, were not so regardless as *Crassus* of the Relations of those Soldiers. They thought it a Matter of such Consequence, that they deliberated once more, whether they should continue the War with the *Parthi ns*, or not. Besides, the *Roman Legions* were intimidated with the Reports of their Comrades, and the *Auguries* foreboded no good in this Expedition. But *Crassus* persisted obstinately in his Point, both against the pretended Admonitions of the Gods, and the Opinions of his Officers. Nay, he would not even hearken to the Advice of *Artabazes* [35], who invited him to enter *Parthia* by the Mountains of *Armenia*; but on the contrary, by his Obstinacy, forced him to return himself into his own Dominions to guard them.

§. XXIII. Heaven seemed determined to hurry on the *Pro-Consul* to his Destruction. As soon as he arrived on the Banks of *The Euphrates*, at a City called [36] *Zeugma*, he immediately passed the River with his Troops, over a Bridge which is said to have been formerly built by *Alexander the Great*. Whilst they were passing it, the Sky grew dark, and so violent a Storm arose, that it filled the Soldiers with Consternation. The Thunder roared, the Lightning fell, and the Wind was so high, that it broke down a Part of the Bridge, and rent the Banner on which the General's Name was inscribed. The Horse *Crassus* rode in Battle, fell into the River and was drowned with the Groom that led him. The Golden Eagle, which was the chief Standard of the Army, is likewise said to have turned about of it self on the Staff upon which it was fixed, as it were to admonish the General to return back. But whatever becomes of these Prognosticks, and the many [37] others which Fable has

35 *Artabazes*, whom *Plutarch* calls *Artavasdes*, was come to join *Crassus* at the Head of a Reinforcement of 6000 Horse; and at the same Time promised to bring 10000 armed Horses; and 30000 Foot at his own Expence. But he used all the Means he could to persuade the *Roman* General to take his Rout through *Armenia*. He represented, That that fruitful Kingdom would abundantly supply his Army with Provisions; and That Mount *Taurus* would secure him in his March, from any Attacks from the Enemy, in a Country not passable for Cavalry, which were the chief Strength of the *Parthians*. But *Crassus*, obstinately bent on leading his Troops through *Mesopotamia*, would not hearken to the Remonstrances of *Artabazes*. And therefore the King of *Armenia*, who foresaw the bad Success of so ill conducted an Enterprize, left *Crassus*, and returned to his Dominions.

36 *Strabo* and *Pliny* place the City of *Zeugma* in *Comagene*, a Province of *Syria*. It took its Name from the *Greek* Word ζευγμα, which signifies *a Bridge*. At this Place there was *a Bridge* over *The Euphrates* into *Mesopotamia*; which Bridge had been built, according to *Dio Cassius* and *Stephen of Byzantium*, by *Alexander the Great*. Nevertheless, besides that it is not credible That that, Conqueror went as far as to *Comagene* in order to pass *The Euphrates*, *Arrian* says, he repaired the Bridge of *Thapsacus*, which had been partly demolished by Order of *Darius*, after which he led his Army over that River, into the Plains of *Mesopotamia*.

37 All Things seemed to conspire, says *Plutarch*, to shew *Crassus* beforehand the ill Success of his Expedition. The Storms of Thunder that arose while he was passing the Bridge of *Zeugma*, beat down part of it. The incessant Claps of Thunder and Flashes of Lightning that followed one another, greatly increased the Terror of the Soldiers. They said, the Gods reproved the General for his Enterprize, and could not declare their Anger in a more sensible manner. Several Events that followed were taken for so many bad Presages of the most fatal Changes. The War-Horse *Crassus* used to ride, leaped into *The Euphrates* and was drowned, together

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has added to History, this at least, is certain, That *Crassus* persisted in his Resolution to enter into *Mesopotamia*; and was chiefly led thereto by these three Motives. 1*st*, He loved Independency, and was glad of an Opportunity to undertake a War of his own Head, against the Will of the *Roman* People. 2*dly*, He was jealous of *Cæsar*'s Success, and thought to have equalled him, by leaving his Province to march against the *Parthians*, as the *Pro-Consul* of *The Gauls* had left his, to make the *Roman* Name known to the *Germans* and *Britons*. And 3*dly*, He promised himself immortal Glory and immense Riches from the Conquest of a Country, which had never yet been touched, either by *Lucullus*, or *Pompey*. Avarice was his prevailing Passion.

When the *Roman Legions*, to the Number of seven, exclusive of the eastern Succours, were entered into *Mesopotamia*, the Men of best Understanding in the Council of War, were of Opinion, That the Troops should be suffered to refresh themselves in some faithful Cities, whilst Scouts were sent out to discover the Enemy. This was wise Advice; but *Crassus* had two *Asiatick* Princes in his Army, whose Advice he took, and who betrayed him. These were an *Arabian* named *Alchando*, and one *Abgarus* [38] who reigned in a little Territory called *Osroene* [39], between *Mesopotamia* and *Syria*. They had formerly come over to *Pompey*; but had since privately entered into a Correspondence with the *Parthians*, and now served them as their Emissaries with *Crassus*. They had so strongly insinuated themselves into his Affections, that he hearkened to no body but them. *Abgarus* especially, who knew the *Pro-Consul*'s Foible, spared no Money to gain him. The true Scheme for a prosperous Campaign, would have been to have followed the Course of *The Euphrates*, and to have gone up by it to *Seleucia*, and from thence to *Ctesiphon* [40]; the chief Cities of the Kingdom of *Parthia*; and this was the Opinion of the *Roman* Officers. But the perfidious *Abgarus* set it aside by his false Reasonings. He told *Crassus*, *That he would lose Time by Delays*; *That he wanted Wings and Feet more than Arms, against a Nation who had long been preparing to run away with their most valuable Effects into* Scythia *and* Hyrcania [41]; *and That, if he did not engage soon, their King would gather together all his Forces and obstruct him in his pursuit.* And the Traitor prevailed against the most sensible of the *Roman* Officers. He observed, that the Footsteps of the Enemy's Squadrons shewed their Flight and their Fear; and the *Legionaries*, when they had a little recovered their Fright, trusted themselves to the Conduct of this bad Guide. They first entered into a vast Plain full of agreeable Meadows, and divided by Rivulets; and their March was easy cross this delicious Country. But as they advanced, the Roads grew worse and worse. They were forced to climb Mountains and Rocks, which brought them to a dry and sandy Plain, where they could neither find Food to satisfy their Hunger, nor Water to quench their Thirst. And then *Abgarus* began to be suspected [42] by the *Tribunes* and their

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gether with the Groom that led him. Some unguarded Expressions which had dropped from the General as he was haranguing his Troops, were capable of such Interpretations, as the Superstitious made to forebode the Misfortunes with which they thought themselves threatened. And lastly, while the Sacrifice was offering, which the Laws of Religion required, to purify the Troops before they took the Field, *Crassus* let fall the Entrails of the Victim which the Priest had put into his Hands; and the Persons present drew sad Presages from this Event, which was purely accidental. But the General only sneered at it, and said, *That his Arms should not slip out of his Hands in the same manner.*

38 *Plutarch* calls this Cheat *Ariamnes*; and makes him to have been, not a King of *Osroene*, but a Commander among the *Arabians*.

39 *Osroene*, otherwise called *Anthemusia* was one of the Cantons of *Mesopotamia*, which lay next to *The Euphrates*. Its chief Cities were *Edessa* and *Nicephorium*.

40 The ancient Geographers place *Ctesiphon* in *Chalonitis* a Province of *Assyria*, on the Banks of *The Tigris*. The *Parthian* Kings resided there in Winter, on account of the Mildness of the Climate. *Strabo* makes it one of the chief Cities in the *Parthian* Empire.

41 Old *Hyrcania* lay near the *Caspian* Sea, which bounds it to the North. To the South, it is bounded by *Parthia* properly so called; and to the East and West by *Great Media* and the River *Oxus*. Its capital City which *Ptolomy* mentions, gave its Name to the whole Province.

42 The *Romans* could no longer doubt of *Abgarus*'s Treachery, after the Arrival of the Couriers from *Artabazes*. This Prince sent *Crassus* Advice, That the King of *Parthia* had made an Irruption into *Armenia* at the Head of a numerous Army, and that he wanted all his Forces to defend himself against so formidable an Enemy. *Join your Troops with mine*, adds he, *and I will be answerable for the Victory.* Orodes *cannot withstand two such united Powers. One single Battle gained will entirely drive him out of my Dominions, and ascertain to you the Conquest of a very large Country. And if you will not come*

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their *Legionaries*. But, tho' *Ariobarzanes* ſent an Expreſs to *Craſſus*, to adviſe him to take the Hills, and avoid entering into the barren and deſert Plains, where his Troops would periſh with Hunger, it was all in vain. The *Pro-Conſul* inconſiderately and blindly followed his ill Fate. *Caſſius*, tho' young, warmly expreſſed his Indignation againſt *Abgarus*; but the Traitor ſoftened him with his Promiſes, and flattered him with bringing him ſoon into a Place of Plenty. Whilſt *Craſſus* gave no other Anſwer to the Murmurs of his Troops, than this, That they were not to expect to find the Delights of *Campania*, in the extreme Parts of the World.

§. XXIV. The Enemy were not far off; *Surena* [43], with an Army numerous and well ſtored with Proviſions, was waiting to ſee the Strength and Courage of the *Romans* abated by Want. *Abgarus* often procured Interviews with the *Parthian* General, under Pretence of going out on Parties; and when he had taken his Meaſures with *Surena* for deſtroying the *Roman* Army, he came in all haſte to inform *Craſſus*, That a ſmall Number of *Parthians* were drawing near him. The *Romans* were therefore forced to arm in great haſte and diſorder; and *Caſſius* was for drawing up the *Legions* ſo wide, as to cover as much Ground as poſſible, for fear of being ſurrounded. He had better Intelligence than *Craſſus*, who ſaw only with *Abgarus*'s Eyes. *Caſſius*'s Scouts had informed him, That the Enemy were not ſo weak as was repreſented. But the *Roman* [44] General believed only the [45] Man who betrayed him; and drew up his Troops in a Square [46], and in ſuch cloſe Order, that the whole Army looked more like one *Phalanx*, than Troops drawn up in *Manipuli*, with Spaces between them, after the *Roman* manner. This Fault gave *Surena* a great Advantage. In his Wings *Craſſus* poſted 4000 of his Horſe; and gave the Command of the Right to old *Caſſius*, and that of the Left to *Caſſius* his Son. He himſelf choſe to be in the Center. In this Order, they advanced to the Banks of a little River, or rather Rivulet, called *The* [47] *Baliſſus*. The *Romans* who

come into my Propoſal, uſe this Precaution at leaſt for your own Sake, always to keep under the Shelter of the Mountains both in your Marches and Encampments, that they may ſecure your Legions *againſt the Attacks of the* Parthian *Horſe*. But this wiſe Advice only made *Craſſus* the more untractable. He fancied *Artabazes* was laying a Snare for him, to deſtroy him; and under this Perſuaſion, he anſwered the Meſſengers in a great Rage, That after his Expedition, he would fall on *Armenia*, and make their Maſter repent of endeavouring to betray the Intereſts of *Rome* by his pernicious Counſels. *Caſſius* could not hear this mad Anſwer, without the greateſt Indignation. He was extremely enraged, not ſo much at *Craſſus*, as the Traitor *Abgarus*, who abuſed his Confidence to lead him to his Deſtruction; and he in great Reſentment, accoſted the Deceiver in a private Place, and loaded him with Curſes. *How could you ſeduce* Craſſus *ſo much, as to induce him to lead his Army into ſandy and uncultivated Plains? What was thy Deſign, thou Traitor! in leading him through a Road which is more proper for a Leader of unfortunate Robbers, than a* Roman *General!* But the Cheat knew how to conceal his Deſigns under fallacious Appearances. He encouraged *Caſſius* and the Soldiers to go on, by promiſing them a charming Country beyond thoſe Deſerts, which was very fruitful, and would make them abundant Amends for their Fatigues.

43 If we may depend on the Account given us of him by *Plutarch*, *Surena* had all the Qualifications that make a great Man. He was deſcended from the firſt Nobility, and had derived from his Anceſtors the Right of tying the Royal Fillet on the Kings of *Parthia* at their Coronation. With this illuſtrious Birth, he had a conſummate Prudence before the uſual Age; for he was yet but Thirty. *Aſia* had already admired his Exploits. His Valour kept the Princes and Nations in awe, who were entered into a Confederacy againſt the formidable Power of the *Parthians*. *Orodes* was indebted to him for his Throne, and for the taking of *Seleucia*. He firſt mounted the Ramparts of that Capital, ſtruck Terror into the Enemy's Battalions, and beat down all that oppoſed him. His Stature was Majeſtick, and evidently ſpoke the Hero. His Riches appeared to be immenſly great, by the Magnificence and Pomp of his Train in his Marches. His Equipage conſiſted of a thouſand Camels; and his Guard of as many Horſe compleatly armed. He had above 10000 Slaves and Vaſſals light-armed in his Pay; and he is ſaid to have united the Effeminacy and Luxury of an *Aſiatick* with the Intrepidity of a Conqueror. And indeed, he carried with him whatever could contribute to his Pleaſures. His Concubines always attended him in his Expeditions. Tho' he was ready to brave Death in a Breach or a Battle, he was not aſhamed to paint his Face and perfume his Hair after the Manner of the *Medes*: Whereas the *Parthians* always went to Battle with their Hair in Diſorder, and making as hideous Figures as they could, to ſtrike the more Terror.

44 *Plutarch* ſays, That *Craſſus*, inſtead of appearing in a red Dreſs, as was uſual for Generals, appeared firſt in a black one; and when he perceived his Miſtake, returned to his Tent, and put on the military Habit. But the Sight of his mournful Habit revived the old Prejudices entertained by the Soldiers, of the ill Succeſs of the Battle, and filled them with Conſternation.

45 At firſt, ſays *Plutarch*, *Craſſus*, by the Advice of *Caſſius*, extended his *Legions*, and the Horſe in his Wings ſo much, that tho' the Plain was very large, he could not be ſurrounded by the Enemy. But he afterwards changed this Diſpoſition, and drew up his Infantry in cloſe Order.

46 This Square Battalion faced every Way, and had on every Side twelve *Cohorts* in Front.

47 *Plutarch* and *Appian* both mention the Rivulet *Baliſſus*, which creeped towards the Frontiers of *Aſſyria* in a ſandy and uncultivated Plain.

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were much haraſſed and oppreſſed with Thirſt, were refreſhed with this Water, and then marched up [48] to the Enemy, whom they now firſt ſaw on the oppoſite Bank.

The *Legions* were not at firſt terrified with the Sight of the Number and Appearance of the *Parthians*. *Surena*, tho' young, was an able General. He had hid the beſt Part of his Troops, in the Coppices, and behind the Hills, in order to ſurprize and diſcourage the *Romans* the more, by their ſhewing themſelves all on a ſudden: And the Stratagem had its Effect. As ſoon as Orders were given by their General, the *Parthians* ſeemed to ſtart up out of the Ground, with a frightful Dinn, and terrible Outcries. They had neither Trumpets nor Clarions in their Armies. They uſed only the more ſhocking Sounds of Drums [49] and Timbals to excite themſelves to fight, and to which the *Romans* had never been accuſtomed. But what moſt affected the latter was, the Pomp and Glitter of the *Parthian* Horſe. When they ſaw an innumerable Cavalry, finely mounted, carrying glittering Arms, wearing ſhining Cuiraſſes and Helmets of a poliſhed Metal, and their Horſes cloathed in Armour of Steel or Braſs, their Courage ſunk at once. *Surena* in particular appeared by his Stature to be of a gigantick Race; but his fine Mien and rich Dreſs gave him rather the Appearance of a *Mede* than a *Parthian*. The Battle was begun by the light Infantry, which *Craſſus* [50] ordered to advance againſt the Enemy: But a Shower of Darts ſoon forced them to retire to their main Body. After this, the *Parthians* attacked the firſt Ranks of the *Roman* Army; and finding it too cloſe to be broke through, they inveſted it in Front and the two Flanks. Then the *Parthian* Horſe ſhot a Shower of Arrows on the *Romans*, every one of which did Execution, becauſe the *Legionaries* were in ſuch cloſe Order; and the two Wings in vain advanced in good Order to repulſe them. The *Parthians* retired, but ſhot their Arrows as faſt in their Flight, as before. So that whether the *Legionaries* kept their Ground, or purſued the flying Enemy, it was equally impoſſible for them to avoid the Attack. Thoſe People were as expert in ſhooting when their Backs were turned, as when they faced their Enemies.

§. XXV. At laſt the *Pro-Conſul*, tired with ſeeing his Army ſtand ſtill, and ſerve only for a Butt for the Enemy's Arrows which flew at them without intermiſſion, ordered his Son *Craſſus* to attack the Aggreſſors with a Detachment of Cavalry and light Infantry. The young *Roman*, who was arrived from *Tranſalpine Gaul*, where he had commanded under *Cæſar*, had brought with him 1000 *Gallic* Horſe, who were the Choice of the Army he had commanded in the Weſt; and when he had added to theſe ſome *Roman* Squadrons, with eight *Cohorts*, and 500 Archers, he fell on the *Parthians*. The Senator *Cenſorinus*, and *Megabacchus* a brave Soldier, followed him. *Surena*'s Cavalry retired according to Cuſtom, and then returned in a greater Number to inveſt the Detachment of young *Craſſus*. As the Enemy's Horſes were turning round the *Romans*, they raiſed ſo great a Duſt, that the Soldiers could not ſee. Nevertheleſs, they felt themſelves wounded with Darts, tho' they could not perceive whence they came. In ſhort, if the Infantry of the Detachment could have fought a pitched Battle, the Victory would have been more diſputed. But the *Parthians* kept to their old Way of fighting; and it was in vain for young *Craſſus*, to preſs his Men to march up to them. Some ſhewed him their wounded Bodies, others their Arms faſtened to their Comrades by Arrows, others their Feet ſo pinned to the Ground by them, that they could not ſtir. The young Commander therefore left his Foot to the Mercy of the Enemy, and led up only his Cavalry againſt them. The *Gauls* made the firſt Attack; but their Lances did little Execution among Men armed with Cuiraſſes, and Horſes covered with tried Armour. Nevertheleſs, theſe weſtern Troops behaved themſelves with all

48 Moſt of the Officers were for encamping on the Banks of the Rivulet *Baliſſus*, till they could get certain Intelligence of the Number and Diſpoſition of the *Parthian* Army. But *Craſſus*, led on by the inconſiderate Ardour of his Son, and the Troop he Commanded, only gave his *Legions* a little Time, to take a Meal ſtanding; and then precipitately led them to Battle.

49 The *Parthians* in Battle uſed only Drums with little Braſs Bells hanging to them, and ſome other Inſtruments, whoſe Sounds imitated the rattling of Thunder, and the roarings of wild Beaſts.

50 In the firſt Onſet, the *Parthians* made an Attempt to charge the *Romans* with Pikes, and break through the Square Battalion; but they were ſo cloſely formed, that they were impenetrable by the Enemy.

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all imaginable Courage. They diſmounted, and crept under the Bellies of the Enemy's Horſes, in order to wound them, and make them throw their Riders: And if Valour had been to have decided the Diſpute, *Craſſus* would have been victorious. But he was grievouſly wounded in the Heat of the Action; and when he returned, in the midſt of his faithful *Gauls*, to his Infantry, he found them in a great Conſternation. All he could do, was to lead the Remains of his Detachment to a neighbouring Hill, there put himſelf on the defenſive, and wait for Succours, which never came. Then, overwhelmed with Grief, and knowing what a Wound he had received, he ordered his Attendant to kill him. After his Example, *Cenſorinus* and *Megabacchus* ſtabbed themſelves with their Swords, and the reſt were for the moſt part cut in pieces by the Enemy, who did not at moſt make above 500 Priſoners of War.

Thus the Son of *Craſſus* was killed, almoſt in his Father's ſight; and the only act he did in this Battle, worthy of a great General, was, after he heard of this fatal Accident. Tho' moſt deeply affected with Grief at his Loſs, he diſſembled his Concern for fear of diſcouraging his Army; and cried out, *One Soldier the leſs cannot affect the Victory: Let us charge, Let us fight with Reſolution, and forget what's paſt!* Tho' the *Parthians* ſhewed him the Head of his Son on the top of a Lance to intimidate him, he flew towards them; but the Courage of his Soldiers was ſunk, and the Shout they were forced to give before the Action, was feint and languiſhing. Whereas the Clamours of the Enemy were loud and piercing: And the Effect was anſwerable to their Expectations. They, without drawing very near them, ſent clouds of Arrows on the *Legionaries*, and killed great Numbers of them. But the greateſt Slaughter among them, was made by the perfidious *Abgarus*, who with his auxiliary Troop attacked the *Romans*, his Friends and Confederates, in the Rear. This put their Battalions in Diſorder; nevertheleſs, they continued under Arms, and kept their Ranks till Night. When they left the Field of Battle, the *Parthians* cried out, *Let us leave the Father at full Liberty to lament the Death of his Son!* and then inſtantly diſperſed, and went to paſs the Night in the neighbouring Foreſts; for they never form Camps to lodge in.

§. XXVI. *Craſſus* and his Soldiers had a melancholy Night, and before the Sun was up, their Curioſity led them to the Plain, which they found ſtrewed with their dead. The Opinion of the *Roman* Officers was, That they ſhould withdraw the Troops to [51] *Carrhæ*, a neighbouring City on the River [52] *Chaboras*; and this produced terrible Outcries and Deſpair among the wounded, who were going to be left to the Mercy of the *Parthians*. Nevertheleſs, the Army decamped with little Noiſe, before Day, but their March was [53] ſlow, in order to give the Stragglers Time to come up. There were but about 4000 left in the Camp. When it was Day, the *Parthians* returned, and put all the *Romans* left on the Field of Battle, who had not killed themſelves, to the Sword. Then they purſued the Fugitives, and came up with *Vargunteius*, one of the *Roman* Lieutenant Generals, who was leading four *Cohorts* through By-Ways to *Carrhæ*; and cut them all in pieces except twenty brave Men, who made their Way through the Enemy Sword in Hand. Theſe came ſafe at *Carrhæ*, where they found *Craſſus* and *Caſſius* arrived before them, with the Remains of their Army.

51 *Carrhæ* was a City of *Meſopotamia*, which *Stephen of Byzantium* places on a River of the ſame Name. *St. Jerome* thought that the *Carrhæ*, which was ſo famous for the Defeat of *Craſſus*, was the *Charran* of the Scriptures, to which the Patriarch *Abraham* retired, after he had left *Ur* a City of *Chaldea*; and *Samuel Bochart* and *Saumaiſe* have adopted the ſame Opinion.

52 It is uncertain whether the River *Chaboras* is the ſame as *The Charra* which watered the City of *Charræ*, according to *Stephen of Byzantium*. Perhaps *The Charra* might fall into *The Chaboras* near that City. But be that as it will, this River which *Strabo* and *Ammianus Marcellinus* call *Aboras*, roſe at the Foot of Mount *Maſius* in *Meſopotamia*, a different Mountain from another of the ſame Name near Mount *Niphate* in *Armenia*. It runs from North to South, and falls into *The Euphrates*.

53 According to *Plutarch*, a *Roman* Officer named *Egnatius*, at the Head of 300 Horſe, arrived at *Carrhæ* before *Craſſus*, and only tarried long enough under the Walls to inform *Coponius* the Governour, who commanded the *Roman* Garriſon there, That the *Roman* Army had had a great Battle with the *Parthians*. After this he continued his March, and repaſſed *The Euphrates* over the Bridge which *Craſſus* had built.

Surena

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In the mean time, *Surena* was not idle, but purſued *Craſſus* and *Caſſius*; and when informed that they had marched by *The Chaboras*, and entered the City which ſtood upon it, he followed them thither, reſolving either to beſiege *Carrhæ*, or draw the *Pro-Conſul* into a Snare. With this latter View, he ſent thither one of the Subjects of *Abgarus*, who, with the Help of the *Latin* which he ſpoke fluently, got into the City, and told *Craſſus*, That *Surena* deſired a Conference with him, or at leaſt with his *Quæſtor*, to draw up Articles for a Peace. The Propoſal was at firſt accepted; but afterwards, when the double Dealing of the *Parthian* was diſcovered, it was rejected. He underhand endeavoured to perſuade the *Carrhæans* to deliver up *Craſſus* and *Caſſius* to him in Chains. The *Roman* Council therefore thought it neceſſary to flee ſtill farther, and ſeek another *Aſylum*: And their Departure ought to have been kept a Secret. But the *Pro-Conſul* communicated it in Confidence to one *Andromachus*, who, ſince the Treachery of *Abgarus* was become his Favourite; and this Man likewiſe proved a Traitor, and ſold the *Roman* to *Surena*. He undertook to be the Conductor of the *Roman* Army, on purpoſe to lead them to the Place where the *Parthians* were waiting for them. They choſe a dark Night for their Departure, and whilſt the Darkneſs laſted, no Enemy came near them. But their treacherous Guide led them through many Windings and Turnings, in order to bring them to a marſhy Place, where the Infantry were up to the Knees in Mire. Then *Caſſius* began to ſuſpect Treachery, and turning ſhort back again towards *Carrhæ*, ſaid, alluding to the Treachery of *Andromachus*, and the Dexterity of the *Parthians* in the Uſe of their Bows, *After I have ſuffered the Malignity of the* Scorpion, *I will take what Care I can not to expoſe my ſelf to* Sagittarius. In ſhort, the wiſe *Quæſtor* reached *Syria*, followed by only 500 Horſe. Another Officer named *Octavius*, conducted by faithful Guides, gained the neighbouring Mountains called [54] *Sinnaci*, and with him about 5000 *Romans*, who entrenched themſelves there before break of Day.

§. XXVII. As for *Craſſus* and his Troops, they were ſtill toiling in the Dirt, when *Surena*, at Sun-riſing, inveſted them with his Cavalry. *Octavius* ſaw the Danger of his General from the top of the Hill, and without heſitation flew to his Aſſiſtance; and after an obſtinate Fight, the *Romans* at laſt diſengaged *Craſſus*, the Soldiers covering him with their Bodies and their Bucklers, and carried him to the Mountain. *Surena*, mortified that ſo fine a Prey had eſcaped his Hands, ſurrounded the Mountain, as if with Deſign to make a new Attack; but he found his *Parthians* were weary of fighting. Inſtead of Force therefore, he had recourſe to Artifice; and made Proclamation in his Army, That he was inclined to treat with the *Pro-Conſul* of Peace. He ſaid, *It was better to come to a Reconciliation with* Rome, *than to ſow the Seeds of an eternal War, by ſhedding the Blood of one of her Generals.* This was publickly reported, even in the Preſence of the *Roman* Priſoners; and they had Liberty enough given them, to go and relate to *Craſſus* what they had heard. Agreeably to theſe Declarations, *Surena*, after a ſlight Skirmiſh, advanced towards the Hill on which the *Romans* were, attended only by a few of his Officers, and when he was almoſt within Bow-ſhot, he opened his Arms, ſhewed his Bow unbent, and with Signs invited *Craſſus* to an Interview. The inveſted *Legionaries* leaped for Joy, but the General did not immediately acquieſce in theſe firſt Declarations. He heſitated; but was at laſt forced by his own Soldiers to go alone, and run the Hazard of a ſuſpected Conference. He therefore called the Gods and his Officers to witneſs the Violence his Troops offered him, and attended only by *Octavius* and *Petronius*, without Guards or *Lictors*, went to entruſt his Life with Barbarians, whoſe Treachery he had very [55] often experienced. Nevertheleſs, ſome

54 The Mountains called *Sinnaci* by *Appian* and *Plutarch*, are the ſame as Mount *Maſius*. At leaſt, there was near the latter a City of *Meſopotamia* called *Sinna*, according to *Strabo*; and this City may have given its Name to the neighbouring Mountains.

55 According to *Plutarch*, *Surena* had ſent two *Greeks* who had ſettled in *Parthia*, to meet *Craſſus*. On the other Hand, the *Roman* General ſent to *Surena*, to know in what manner the Conference was to be held, and to ſettle the Number of Guards that ſhould attend them. But the *Parthian*, inſtead of giving Audience to the two *Roſcius's*, (Brothers, who were the Meſſengers) kept them Priſoners; then advanced, mounted on a very fine Horſe, and attended by his chief Officers, near the Foot of the Hill; and *Craſſus*, who waited for the Return of his two Meſſengers, was ſurprized at being prevented by *Surena* himſelf, when he leaſt expected him.

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Battalions followed him to a certain diſtance; and whilſt *Craſſus* was walking at the Head of them, according to the manner of the *Romans*, *Surena* came well mounted to him, and when he ſaw him, accoſted him thus. *What! A* Roman *General in ſo humble a State! Enter into Friendſhip, my Lord, with my Maſter* Orodes, *and experience his Liberality. Accept this fine Horſe from my Hands, which I preſent you with in his Name.* This ſaid, two of his Attendants ſeized *Craſſus*, and put him on a ſtately Horſe, adorned with Gold Furniture; but *Octavius* [56] ſuſpected this unexpected Honour. He killed one of the Grooms; was himſelf immediately killed by a *Parthian*; and this produced at firſt a Tumult, and then a Battle, in which *Craſſus* received a mortal Wound, and fell dead to the Earth. But whether he was wounded by the Hands of a *Roman* or a *Parthian*, Hiſtory does not inform us. However, his Head and his Right-Hand were immediately cut off, in order to be ſent to *Orodes* in *Armenia*; and his mangled Body was left in the Duſt, and became Food for the Birds. The reſt of his Army either ſurrendered to the Conqueror, or diſperſing themſelves in the Night, were purſued by the *Parthians*, and all put to the Sword. The *Romans* loſt at leaſt 30000 Men in this Campaign; 20000 of them were killed on the Spot, and 10000 continued in Captivity among the Barbarians, and became Slaves to them. And no vanquiſhed General was ever more inſulted than *Craſſus* after his Death. His Head was brought to the King [57] of *Parthia*, when he was at Table; and he ordered melted Gold to be poured into his Mouth. Indeed Avarice had been *Craſſus*'s predominant Vice. His Ambition, which was boundleſs, was

56 According to *Plutarch*, the King of *Parthia*'s Grooms ſeized *Craſſus* by the middle, and ſet him on an Horſe which they whipped before them, to quicken his Pace. *Octavius* and *Petronius* enraged at this Inſult, ſeized the Horſe by the Bridle, and the few *Romans* that attended them, came round their Officers to ſupport them, but were repulſed by *Surena*'s Attendants. Both Parties fought reſolutely; *Octavius* killed a Groom in the Diſpute; and himſelf received a Wound from behind him with a Sabre, which laid him dead on the Sand. In ſhort, moſt of thoſe who fought to ſave *Craſſus* periſhed in the Diſpute; and the reſt made their eſcape to the Mountain.

57 The King of the *Parthians* had laid *Armenia* waſte, and made *Artabazes* repent of the Aſſiſtance he gave the *Romans*. But at laſt, the two Monarchs concluded a laſting Peace between them; the Seal of which was the Marriage of *Pacorus* the Son of *Orodes*, to the King of *Armenia*'s Siſter. In the mean Time, *Surena* ſpread a Report, That *Craſſus* was ſtill alive, and That he would carry him to *Seleucia*, and ſhew him to the People there. His Deſign was to entertain them with a comical Scene, which he projected in his March. There was among the *Roman* Priſoners one *Caius Paccianus*, who was very like *Craſſus*; and *Surena*, after he had put him in a *Parthian* Dreſs, placed him at the Head of the Army on a War-Horſe. Before him marched twelve *Lictors* armed with Axes and *Faſces*. His Guards were mounted on Camels; and in Reproach of *Craſſus*'s Avarice, every one had an empty Purſe hanging by him. The bloody Heads of ſeveral *Roman* Soldiers ſtuck on the Axes, revived the melancholy Remembrance of the Battle of *Carrhæ*; this odd Train was followed by a Company of debauched Women, who in looſe Songs ſtigmatized the Name, Memory, and Character, of *Craſſus*; and the Affair became ſtill more offenſive to modeſt Minds, when *Surena* produced in the Preſence of the Senate of *Seleucia* a Collection of laſcivious Tales, then known by the Name of *The Mileſian Fables*. One *Ariſtides of Miletum*, to whom were aſcribed ſome ancient Memoirs concerning *Sicily Italy*, and *Perſia*, was the Author of that infamous Book; one Copy of which the Conquerors had found in the Cloak-Bag of a *Roman*, whom *Plutarch* calls *Ruſtius*.

The General took Occaſion from thence to inveigh againſt the Debauchery of the *Roman* Citizens. *Theſe are the Abominations which this infamous City puts into the Hands of her Soldiers; it is thus ſhe forms her Youth to the Exerciſes of War.* But, beſides that it was unjuſt to judge of all the *Romans* by one, theſe Reproaches very ill became the Mouth of *Surena*, who carried in his Train two hundred Chariots for his Concubines, and whatever could contribute to his Pleaſures. He was every Day ſeen in his Camp to have recourſe to his Pleaſure, to refreſh himſelf after his military Fatigues. Beſides, ſays *Plutarch*, it did not become *Surena* to be ſo ſevere on an Hiſtory of the Gallantries of the *Mileſian* Women, becauſe he could not but know, that ſome of them had captivated ſome of the Kings of *Parthia*, and even given Monarchs to that Empire. It was notorious, that ſeveral of the *Arſacidæ* were born of *Ionian* and *Mileſian* Strumpets.

Whilſt the *Parthian* was triumphing at *Seleucia*, the Son of *Orodes* was married to the Siſter of *Artabazes*. The two Kings ſolemnized their new Alliance with expenſive and publick Feaſts, and their Rejoycings were accompanied with Theatrical Performances in *Greek*, taken from the beſt *Grecian* dramatick Poets. The King of the *Parthians*, who underſtood the Beauties of that Language, had read the beſt Authors in it; and *Artabazes* diverted himſelf at his leiſure Hours, with writing Tragedies, Hiſtories, and other Treatiſes, in *Greek*. Several of his Works were extant in *Italy*, in *Plutarch*'s Time. In the midſt of theſe Rejoycings, *Stillaces*, who was ſent by *Surena*, arrived in the Capital of *Armenia*. The two Monarchs were at Table ſeeing ſome Scenes of *The Bacchantes* of *Euripides*, and the tragical Adventures of *Pentheus* and his Mother *Agave*, when the Meſſenger was introduced, and preſented *Orodes* with the Head of *Craſſus*. At this Sight, the Lords of the two Kingdoms gave a mighty ſhout, and *Stillaces* was admitted to the Table, and gave an Account of the Victory gained by *Surena*. Then, one of the Actors named *Jaſon*, immediately changed his Dreſs, to perſonate *Agave* holding her Son's Head in her Hand, and in the heighth of his Joy, diſputed with the *Bacchantes* the Honour of having given

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was chiefly, if not wholly, founded in his Paſſion for Riches. I would willingly believe, that he had a laudable Emulation of equalling *Cæſar* and *Pompey*; but he did not, like them, make War with that noble Generoſity and Diſintereſtedneſs, which increaſed the Glory of their Victories. However, he diſhonoured the *Roman* Name, in the fartheſt Parts of the World; and ſhewed by his Defeat, that there was a People in the Eaſt, who were able to withſtand the Power of *Rome*. And after all, the Diſgrace he brought on his Republick, was not the greateſt Evil ſhe ſuffered by his Death. He was the Cement of the Union between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. When he was dead, the two ſurviving *Triumviri* kept within no Bounds. They openly, and without Obſtruction, aſpired at a deſpotick Power; the former with more Addreſs, and greater Superiority of Genius; the latter, by ſuch Artifices, Civilities, and Compliances, as he thought moſt proper to gain on all Orders of Men. Theſe will appear to be their diſtinguiſhing Characters to the End of our Hiſtory; in which theſe two Rivals will hereafter act the chief Parts. As ſoon as *Craſſus* was no more, *Pompey* would bear no Rival, *Cæſar* would admit of no Superior. The latter would not ſubmit to the Dominion of another; the former had long reigned without controul; and this produced thoſe Diviſions between them, which ſoon broke out, in a ſignal manner.

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

§. XXVIII. *Pompey*, who would not leave *Rome* to go and govern *The Spains*, and who commanded an Army in the Heart of *Italy*, fomented Diſcord in the Capital. He, by private Management ſo long ſuſpended the Election of *Conſuls*, that the Inter-reign laſted ſeven Months; and by this Means, the whole Form of the Government was changed. There were now, nc *Conſuls* to give Law to the whole Republick, no *Prætors* to adminiſter Juſtice to particular Perſons, no *Tribunes of the People* to govern the *Comitia*. Nay, even the Applications for the ſuperior Offices, were but feintly made. The People liked better to ſell their Suffrages to others, than buy them for themſelves. The chief Provinces of *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Syria*, had long been divided among the *Triumviri*; and there was no more Proſpect of their ever becoming again the Rewards of a difficult *Conſulſhip*, or a laborious *Prætorſhip*. It was likewiſe ſuſpected, that *Pompey*'s only Aim, was to reign with the more Tranquillity, during this ſort of Anarchy. The Men of Reflection ſaid, That his oppoſing the Elections in *The Field of Mars* underhand, was only in order to make himſelf neceſſary, and oblige the Republick to nominate him *Dictator*. Agreeably to this, his Emiſſaries ſaid in all Places, That it was neceſſary, in the preſent Situation of Things, that *Rome* ſhould be governed by one Man: And the *Tribune C.* [58] *Lucceius* ventured even to propoſe it to the People, to promote *Pompey* to the *Dictatorſhip*. But *Cato* was too watchful of the Preſervation of the Republick, to ſuffer a Tyrant to be placed at the Head of it. He made Speeches, exclaimed, and had like to have got *Lucceius* deprived of his *Tribuneſhip*. During theſe Troubles, which daily increaſed, ſince *Rome* changed her Governours every five Days, *Pompey* ſpent the Time he allotted for Mourning for his Wife *Julia*, in the Country. At laſt he returned to the City, and endeavoured to deſtroy the common Opinion of his aiming at the *Dictatorſhip*. He was ſenſible, how odious *Sylla*'s Conduct had made that Title; and he was content with retaining the Thing, without aſſuming the Name. In order to remove all Suſpicions, he got two of the old Candidates, *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, and *M. Valerius Meſſala*, choſen *Conſuls*.

Cic. L. 8. ad. Q. Fratrem Epiſt. ult.

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But as the new Adminiſtration could not be laſting, ſo neither was it peaceable. The five remaining Months of the *Conſular* Year were ſpent in Factions and Maſſacres, in order to ſupport the Ambition of the Candidates for the *Curule* Offices. Theſe new Diſputes were carried to ſuch a heighth, that the People could not be aſſembled in *The Field of Mars*, before *January*. Hence the Complaints and Lamentations of the Senate. They put on Mourning, as in a Time of publick Calamity, and paſſed a new Decree, to reſtrain the Fury of thoſe who aſpired at the higheſt Stations. Their Num-

the firſt Blow. Upon this, *Pomaxaitres*, who had killed *Craſſus*, roſe up and declared, That he, rather than *Jaſon*, ought to have taken the Part of *Agave*, becauſe he had had alone the Honour of killing the *Roman* General. *Orodes*, pleaſed to find in the Performance ſo many Particulars which were ſuitable to the Circumſtances of *Craſſus*, gave a *Talent* to *Jaſon*, and a conſiderable Reward to *Pomaxaitres*.

58 This was the ſame *Lucceius* who had contended with *Bibulus* for the *Conſulſhip*. He was one of *Pompey*'s moſt zealous Partiſans. *Plutarch* calls him *Lucilius*.

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ber and their Earneſtneſs was increaſed, by the Vacancy there now was in *Syria*, by the Death of *Craſſus*. Many aſpired at this rich Province, and at the *Conſulſhip*, as a Step towards it. The *Conſcript Fathers* therefore decreed, That no *Conſul* or *Prætor* ſhould go and command in any Province, till after his laſt Office had been five Years expired; and the *Roman* People were ſo pleaſed with this *Senatus-Conſultum*, that they paſſed *a Plebiſcitum* to confirm it.

§. XXIX. Whilſt *Pompey* was leading a ſedentry Life in *Rome*, and either fomenting the publick Diviſions, or was at leaſt an unactive Spectator of them, *Cæſar* was enabling himſelf more and more to deſtroy the Republick, after he ſhould have entirely conquered and ſettled Peace in *Tranſalpine Gaul*. He ſpent part of the Winter at [a] *Samarobriva*, to appeaſe the Commotions of the laſt Year. His Army was now reinforced, and become more numerous than when he had paſſed the *Alpes* the firſt Time; and when he underſtood that the [b] *Treviri* again ſollicited the *Germans* to paſs *The Rhine*, and had drawn *Ambiorix*, the [c] *Nervii*, [d] *Advatici*, and [e] *Menapii* into their Plot; he, notwithſtanding the Seaſon, marched into the Country of the *Nervii*, ravaged it, and enriched his Soldiers with the Booty. There he learnt that the Rebellion had ſpread from *Belgica* to the *Celtæ*, and That the *Senones* and *Carnutes* had joined the Revolters; and in order the better to aſſure himſelf of theſe Facts, he ordered the States-General of *Gaul* to aſſemble at [59] *Lutetia*, a City of the *Pariſii*, but dependent on the *Senones*. All appeared there, except the *Treviri*, *Senones*, and *Carnutes*; and their Refuſal being underſtood as a Signal of their Revolt, *Cæſar* informed the Diet of their Deſertion, and immediately ſet out for the Country of the *Senones*. *Acco*, the Author of theſe Troubles, when he ſaw his Country ravaged, deſired, and obtained Pardon, by the Interceſſion of the *Ædui*. The *Carnuti* made Peace after his Example; and when *Cæſar* had taken Hoſtages of them, he turned his Arms againſt the *Treviri*. *Ambiorix* was at the Head of them; and the *Pro-Conſul*, foreſeeing that he would not come to a Battle with him, and finding that he was in Friendſhip with the *Menapii*, to whom he might have reccurſe, ſent two *Legions* with all his heavy Baggage againſt the *Treviri*, and marched himſelf with five others, into the Country of the *Menapii*, which was covered with Woods and full of Marſhes. Theſe, at firſt, retired to their Woods, and abandoned their Huts and Flocks to the Mercy of the *Romans*; but afterwards their Loſſes made them wiſer, and they deſired Peace, promiſed not to ſuffer *Ambiorix* to retire into their Canton, and received a *Roman* Garriſon.

[a] Amiens.

[b] *The People of* Treves.

[c] *Thoſe of* Hainault *and* Cambreſis.

[d] *Thoſe of the County of* Namur.

[e] *The People of* Brabant, Cleves, *and* Juliers.

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 6. *c.* 3.

Ibid. c. 4.

Ibid. c. 5.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 6.

After *Cæſar* had taken Hoſtages, he proceeded by ſhort Marches to the united *Treviri* and ** Eburones*. *Labienus* had ſpent the Winter in their Neighbourhood, and the *Legion* he commanded would have been attacked, if he had not received from *Cæſar* two other *Legions* with his Baggage. And then this Reinforcement made him enter-

* *The People of* Liege.

59 It is certain, that *Paris* was originally only a ſmall Town, or at leaſt, a little City, contained in an Iſland in *The Seine*; as *Cæſar* expreſly ſays, *B.* 6. This is the Part which is now called *L'Iſle du Palais*, and *L'Iſle Notre-Dame*, and ſometimes *The City*. So late as in the Times of the Emperor *Julian* and *Zozimus*, it had ſcarce the Appearance of a City. They both call it Πολιχνιον, a diminutive Term which ſignifies a Village, or Place of very little Conſequence. *Ammianus Marcellinus* in the fourth Century, calls it *Caſtellum Pariſiorum*, to ſhew that it was no larger than a Citadel or Fort. According to *Cæſar*, *B.* 7, it was ſurrounded with Marſhes, which has led ſome to derive *Lutetia* from the *Latin* Word *Lutum*, *Dirt*, becauſe it was in a *dirty* Country. But they did not conſider, that it bore this Name before the Irruptions of the *Romans* into *The Gauls*. So that, there can be no doubt but it was ſo called by the *Celtæ*, whoſe Language had no Relation to that of the *Latins*. As to the Name of *Lucotecia* which *Strabo* gives it, and which ſome Moderns derive from *Lucus* a King of the *Gauls*, all this is purely Conjecture. Neither is there any better Foundation for the Opinions of thoſe, who to prove their Etymology have recourſe to the Worſhip which, they ſay, the *Pariſians* paid to the Goddeſs *Lucoteca*, who preſided over Day-break. And the ſame Judgment is to be formed of thoſe, who derive the Word *Leucotecia*, from the *Whiteneſs* of the Plaiſter with which the Houſes were covered. Afterwards this City changed its ancient Name, to one taken from the People who inhabited the Territory of which it was the Capital, and whom *Cæſar* calls *Pariſii*; and ſome ſay, it was called *Paris*, in alluſion to the Worſhip which the *Pariſians*, as well as the other *Gauls* paid to the Goddeſs *Iſis*. She had a Temple in the Place now called *St. German des Pres*, and in the Village of *Iſſy*, as has been often proved, by the Monuments which Time has ſpared. So that according to ſome Moderns, the Name of *Paris* anſwers to the two *Greek* Words παρα Ἰσιδος *para Iſidos*, to ſhew that this City ſtood near a Temple of *Iſis*. But this Etymology can only be ſupported on this Suppoſition, That that Goddeſs was worſhipped in *The Gauls* before *Cæſar* arrived there; and this Hypotheſis is not built on any very ſolid Proofs.

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prizing, but with Prudence. Pretending to be afraid of *Ambiorix* and the *German* Succours he expected, the *Roman* decamped from the Banks of a River on which he was poſted, and thereby drew the Enemy after him; Then turning about, and attacked the *Gallic* Army, with ſuch Vigour, that he put them to Flight. So that when *Cæſar* came, he had nothing to do, but to quiet a People already conquered; and to chaſtiſe the *Germans*, who had again declared themſelves his Enemies. With this latter View, he again paſſed *The Rhine*, over a new Bridge made on purpoſe, entered the Country of the *Suevi*, who were in Alliance with *Ambiorix*, and went in ſearch of them, as far as to the Entrance into the Foreſt which divided them from the [60] *Cheruſci*. But as the *Germans* kept themſelves concealed in their Woods, and would not appear, he returned into *Gaul*; and did not break down the whole Bridge as formerly. He only demoliſhed that Part of it which was next to the Enemy's Country, and erected on the oppoſite Bank a wooden Tower of four Stories, fortified with a ſtrong Entrenchment, and left 12 *Cohorts* to guard it.

Ibid. c. 7.

Ibid. c. 29.

§. XXX. As ſoon as he entered the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, he ſent *Minucius Baſilus*, the General of Horſe, before him, with Orders to ſurprize *Ambiorix*, if poſſible; and promiſed his Cavalry to follow them as faſt he could, with all his *Legions*. *Ambiorix* was refreſhing himſelf in one of his Houſes of Pleaſure on the Banks of a River; where, during *Cæſar*'s abſence, he lived in great Safety, and was attended only by the People of his Houſhold. But this ſlight Guard made Reſiſtance enough againſt the *Roman* Horſe, in a narrow Paſs, to give him Time to eſcape, and he fled. Inſtead of aſſembling any Troops, he ſent Orders to all his People to ſecure themſelves as they could in the Woods, Marſhes, and little Iſlands bordering on the Ocean; and they all left the Country except *Cativulcus*, one of the Leaders of the Revolt, who poiſoned himſelf with Yew. When the whole Country of the *Eburones* was thus deſerted, *Cæſar* could no longer hope for a Battle; and therefore, leaving Q. *Cicero* with a Garriſon at *Atvatuca*, he ſent *Labienus* with three *Legions* to ravage the Country of the *Menapii*; *Trebonius* with as many, to lay waſte the Territories of the *Atvatici*; and went himſelf with three other *Legions* in ſearch of *Ambiorix*, who was ſaid to be retired between * *The Scaldis*, and † *The Moſa*. But he had not Time to attack the Enemy, who were poſted on the Conflux of two great Rivers. He had promiſed his Troops to return in eight Days, to ſee their Proviſions diſtributed; and he wanted to conſult his General Officers, about the Means of reducing the *Belgæ*, who were entrenched in ſuch Places as no Army in a Body could approach. And if he divided his *Romans* into ſmall Parties, they would be in Danger of being ſurrounded and cut off by theſe Barbarians, who, tho' afraid to reſiſt the *Roman* Forces together, wanted neither Courage nor Cunning enough to attack and ſurprize them in ſmall Detachments. *Cæſar* therefore reſolved to attempt to exterminate the rebellious, by the faithful, *Gauls*. To this end, he invited the *Celtæ* to aſſemble, and promiſed them the Plunder of the *Eburones*, if they would deſtroy them; whereby he ſecured his *Romans* from all Danger, and run no hazard but of loſing great Numbers of theſe Auxiliaries.

Ibid. c. 31.

Ibid. c. 32.

Ibid. c. 33.

* *The* Eſcant.
† *The* Meuſe.

§. XXXI. When the *Celtæ* were ready to have driven the *Belgæ* out of their hiding-Places, 2000 *Sicambri*, who had formerly declared againſt *Rome*, by giving a Reception to the *Tenchtheri* and *Uſipetes*, paſſed *The Rhine*. After they had ravaged the Country near that River, they were informed, that *Cæſar* had withdrawn all his Army and was at a great diſtance; and when they were come near to the *Celtæ*, one of the latter ſaid, *Why do you employ your ſelves in waſting this barren Country, where little or nothing is to be had, when there is a much better Booty near, and within your Power? You are but three Leagues from a* Roman *Camp, which you will find ſtored with great Riches, and without any Soldiers to defend it.* They meant the little Camp under the Command of Q. *Cicero*, whom *Cæſar* had directed to keep all his Troops within his Trenches, and not ſuffer ſo much as a Soldier or a Servant to ſtir without his Lines. Nevertheleſs, *Cicero* had permitted a Detachment to go to cut Corn in the

Ibid. c. 35.
Ibid.

60 The *Cheruſci* formerly poſſeſſed that Part of *Germany*, which now comprehends the Dutchies of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, the Territories of *Magdeburg*, *Anneburg*, *Alberſtadt*, *Hall*, and a Part of old *Thuringen*. *Cæſar* ranks them among the moſt powerful Nations of *Germany*. They afterwards joined with the *Catti*, and became very formidable to the lower Empire under the Name of *Franks*.

Neigh-

Year of *ROME* DCC.

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS, & M. VALERIUS MESSALA, Conſuls.

Neighbourhood. The *Sicambri* marched in all haſte to attack the Camp, and were not diſcovered till they came upon it, becauſe The *Decuman Gate*, where they made the Attempt, was covered with the Woods. The *Sicambrian* Horſe made the firſt Onſet ſo ſuddenly, that the Guard had great Difficulty to ſtand the Shock; and within the Camp, all was Conſternation and Confuſion. The *Legionaries* had ſcarce preſence of Mind enough, to know how to repair to their Poſts. But at length they got together, and the greateſt Difficulty being to repulſe the Enemy from the Gate they attacked, the braveſt marched thither. At the Head of them was *Publius Sextus Baculus*, an excellent Soldier, who tho' ſick, leaped out of his Bed, and came and fought with great Bravery. He ſeized the Arms of the next Soldier to him, ſuſtained the Shock of the Enemy in the Gate, and revived the Courage of the Guard. At length he gloriouſly fell, after receiving ſome grievous Wounds, and had the Honour to have put a ſtop to the firſt Fury of the Enemy, and ſaved the invaded Camp. In the mean time, the Soldiers who had cut their Corn were returning, and knew nothing of what had happened. But the Noiſe alarmed them; and when they knew their Danger, their Leaders conſulted what was to be done. They conſiſted partly of young, and partly of old Soldiers; and the Veterans determined to force their Way through the Enemy, and did ſo with Succeſs. They broke through the *German* Squadrons with ſuch Fury, that they made Room for the Servants of the Army to follow them, and all reached the Camp without the Loſs of one Man. The new raiſed *Legionaries* ſeized an advantageous Poſt, reſolving to defend it; but they were ſoon ſurrounded by the Enemy, and moſt of them periſhed, ſome with more Honour, others with leſs. Their *Centurions* fought to the laſt, and gave Time for a very ſmall Part of them to eſcape. The reſt died without ſhewing ſo much Courage as they ought, even in their own Defence.

Ibid. c. 37.
Ibid.
Ibid. c. 38.
Ibid.
Ibid. c. 39.

The News of this Attack on *Cicero*'s Camp, ſoon reached *Cæſar*, tho' at a conſiderable diſtance, waiting for the Expedition of the *Celtæ* againſt the *Belgæ*; but his Concern was not ſo great, as that of *Cicero*'s Troops, even after the Enemy was diſperſed. When *C. Voluſenus* came to them with the Horſe from *Cæſar*, he could not perſuade them that the *Pro-Conſul* and his Army were ſafe, and had not been defeated by theſe terrible *Germans*. They could not apprehend, how they could have come to *Cicero*'s Camp, unleſs they had firſt routed *Cæſar*. However, the *Pro-Conſul*'s Preſence ſoon removed their Fears; and he would willingly have returned on the *Sicambri*, the Injuries they had done him; but they had repaſſed *The Rhine*. The Loſs indeed was not great; nevertheleſs, he reprimanded *Cicero* for not having obſerved his Orders, and then turned his Thoughts to more important Affairs, which gave him more Uneaſineſs. He foreſaw, that the finiſhing the War in *Gaul* would ſtill employ him more than one Campaign; and he was apprehenſive of the Steps *Pompey* might take at *Rome*. He was afraid that this Rival, who was no longer attached to him by ties of Blood, or by the Regard he had for *Craſſus*, would gain ſuch a Superiority, as it would not be eaſy for him to conquer; and the Seaſon being far advanced, he repaſſed the Mountains, and reſolved to ſpend the Winter in *Inſubria*, that he might be more within reach of the Capital.

Ibid. c. 41.

§. XXXII. *Rome*, as we have obſerved, had been for ſome time much diſturbed by the Factions of the Candidates for the ſuperior Offices. *Titus Annius Milo*, *P. Plautius Hypſæus*, and *Q.*[61] *Metellus Scipio* contended for the *Conſulſhip*, and *P. Clodius Pulcher*, the famous Enemy of *Cicero*, aſpired at the *Prætorſhip*. They did not follow the Steps of their Predeceſſors in this Competition, by barely buying Votes, either publickly, or privately; but every one's Faction followed the Man that paid them, like a little Army; and *Rome* ſeemed to be in a manner divided into as many Camps as there were Competitors. How then could it be conſiſtent with Prudence, to appoint beforehand the Aſſemblies to meet as uſual, for the Elections? This would have been running a great Hazard of making *The Field of Mars*, a Field of Battle. The *Comitia* were therefore deferred, and another *Inter-reign* enſued. The Diſor-

Dio Caſſ. L. 40.

61 *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio*, was the Son of *Publius Scipio Naſica*, the Grandſon of another *P. Scipio Naſica*, who died in his *Conſulate*, in the Year 642, and the Great Grandſon of *Scipio*, ſurnamed *Serapio*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 615. He was adopted by *Quintus Metellus Pius* who was *Conſul* with *Sylla* in the Year 673; and when he took the Name of his adoptive Father, he ſtill retained that of his own Father by way of Surname, as was uſual with the adopted *Romans*.

Year of *ROME* DCC. *An* Interreign.

ders were ſo many and [62] ſo great, and by the very Nature of the Government ſo much paſt Remedy, that they might perhaps have been ſome ſort of Excuſe for *Cæſar*'s Deſign of changing the Republick into a Monarchy, if he had not had more Regard to his own Advancement, than to the Wants of the Publick. Some of the moſt remarkable Incidents in the Confuſion which the Cabals of the Candidates created, were the Quarrels between *Milo* and *Clodius*. The latter was inured to domeſtick Wars; his *Tribuneſhip* had been one continued Scene [63] of Acts of Violence. And he now vented all his Rage upon *Milo*, and vehemently oppoſed him in all his Purſuits, for fear *Cicero*'s Friend ſhould obtain the *Conſulſhip*. Theſe turbulent Proceedings produced an irreconcileable Hatred between them; till at laſt, an accidental Meeting, which ſeems not to have been foreſeen or deſigned, put an end to their Quarrels, by the Death of *Clodius*. As *Milo* was going from *Rome*, with his uſual Guard of Domeſticks, to [64] *Lanuvium*, to preſide at the Election of a Magiſtrate there; he unfortunately met *Clodius* on the Road, who was returning from his Country-Houſe. *Milo* was in a Litter with ſome Women; *Clodius*, on Horſeback. They met, near an [65] Hamlet called *Bovillæ*; and tho' their Looks were not very cordial, they paſſed each other without Inſult. But one of *Milo*'s Slaves who followed the Litter, whether through an inconſiderate Zeal, or upon ſome Signal given by his Maſter, came behind *Clodius*, ſtabbed him, and retired. One of his Servants carried his bleeding Maſter to a neighbouring Inn; and there *Milo* returned and compleated the Murder which his Slave had begun. He doubtleſs thought he could more eaſily eſcape Condemnation by killing his Enemy [66], than by ſuffering him to live after he had been wounded.

Aſcon. Pæd. in Milonianam.

The Body of *Clodius* was brought to *Rome*, by the Care of his Brother *Appius*, and raiſed a general Commotion among the People. They had loſt their boldeſt Protector, the moſt reſolute Enemy of the Senate and Nobility. The Populace ſpent the Night in the *Forum* round the Corpſe, which had firſt been placed over againſt *The Tribune of Harangues*; and afterwards they carried it into the Senator's Hall, in order to ſtir up [67] ſucceſſively, all Orders of Men, to ſeek for Vengeance. Then, whether out of a ſudden ſtart of Paſſion, or at the Inſtigation of two ſeditious *Tribunes*, ſome of the Populace unfortunately gathered together ſome Legs of Benches, made with them a Funeral-Pile on which they placed the Body, and *Sext. Clodius*, a Freedman of the deceaſed, ſet fire to it. The Flames ſoon reached the Roof of the Hall, and that and ſome neighbouring Houſes were immediately reduced to Aſhes. This Fire cauſed many Murmurs. The *Patricians* exclaimed, That it was the Fate of *Clodius* to be an Incendiary, not only in his Life-Time, but even after his Death. All the Odium of this raſh Action fell on the *Clodii*, and the People were ſo intent on the Incendiaries, that the Author of the Murder was almoſt forgotten. *Milo* thought this Noiſe and Confuſion a proper Seaſon to return to *Rome*, and continue his purſuit of the *Conſulſhip*; and made uſe of an Artifice with reſpect to the Murder, which he imagined muſt be effectual. He gained *M. Cæcilius*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*; and the latter called an Aſſembly of his own Creatures, and ordered *Milo* to appear at his Tribunal, with a Deſign to acquit him. But whilſt he was pleading in his own Vindication, a Company of People led by

62. The Canvaſſings for the Magiſtrates were carried to ſuch Exceſs, that one of the Candidates for the *Edileſhip* depoſited no leſs than *800 *Talents*, or 800000 *French* Crowns to ſecure his Election.

* 155,000 *Sterl.*

63 The Furies of *P. Clodius* were ſuch as made *Cicero* declare, in one of his *Letters to Atticus*, that he was another *Appuleius*; but the Term he uſes is *Apuleia* in the *Fœminine*, to ſignify his Effeminacy and Debauchery. In the ſame Senſe he calls young *Curio*, in another Letter, *Filiola Curionis*, [*Miſi Curio*] becauſe he was thought one of the moſt voluptuous and effeminate Men in *Rome*.

64 *Milo* was then *Dictator* of *Lanuvium*, an ancient City of *Italy*, ſpoken of in the preceding Volumes.

65 *Cicero*, in his *firſt Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 3, calls the Meeting of *Clodius* and *Milo*, *Leuctrica Pugna*; implying, that the Death of *Clodius* was as much to the Honour of his Memory, as the Battle of *Leuctræ* had been to that of the *Thebans*.

66 *Milo* had, for four Years paſt, ſworn the Death of *Clodius*; as *Cicero* plainly tells us, in a Letter written to *Atticus* in the Year 696. See the 3d Letter of the fourth Book.

67 The Sight of the bloody Body of *Clodius*, raiſed ſo great a Commotion among the Populace, that they ran to *Milo*'s Houſe, to ſet Fire to it. But the Mutineers were repulſed, and the moſt violent of them killed in the Fray. Then they diſperſed themſelves into different Parts of the City, where they committed the moſt horrible Violences, under Pretence of ſeeking for *Milo*'s Friends. On the other Hand, *Milo* brought a great Number of Slaves from the Country to ſecure his Perſon.

the *Clodii* diſperſed the Aſſembly, forced *Milo* and his *Tribune* to make their eſcape in the Habits of Slaves, made a great Slaughter in the *Comitium*, and killed many of *Milo*'s Friends.

Year of *ROME* DCC. *An* Interreign.

§. XXXIII. The Senate were ſenſible, that all theſe Diſorders were occaſioned by the Licentiouſneſs of the Candidates, and by the Continuance of the *Inter-reign*, which left the Republick without any Governours; and many People revived the old Propoſal of nominating *Pompey Dictator*. He was beloved by the People, reſpected by the Senate, and his Army was encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*. The Senate aſſembled; but *Cato* teſtified his Averſion, which appears by the Sequel, to have been rather to the Name of a *Dictator*, than to the Thing. He approved of the Motion made by *Bibulus*, an old *Conſul*; which was, to chuſe *Pompey Conſul* without a Collegue, and to give him an abſolute Power to put a ſtop to theſe Tumults by Force of Arms, and provide for the Security of the Publick in any manner which he ſhould judge proper. What then did *Pompey* [68] want, but the Name only, to make him a real *Dictator?* He had all the Authority of one; and was to all Intents and Purpoſes an abſolute Sovereign in *Rome*, with a leſs odious Title. But he did not enter upon his Sovereignty till the 24th of *February*, tho' the *Conſuls* generally took Poſſeſſion of their Office on the Calends of *January*. So that the *Inter-reign* ſwallowed up almoſt two Months of his Reign [69].

Dio Caſſ. L. 40. *App. de Bell. Civ.* L. 2. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Year of *ROME* DCC. POMPEY *ſole* Conſul.

In the Exerciſe of this new Adminiſtration, *Pompey* affected more Moderation and Equity than ever. He was ſtill afraid, that *Cæſar* would be given him for a Collegue; for the *Pro-Conſul* was ſtill in *Inſubria*, and many of his Faction had propoſed making him *Conſul* inſtead of *Pompey*. The latter therefore endeavoured to obtain the Affections of both People and Senate without a Rival. But this was a difficult Taſk, eſpecially with reſpect to the Commons. Tho' they were not Enemies to *Pompey*, *Cæſar* had the [70] Pre-eminence in their Affections and Eſteem; and he ſquandered away the immenſe Riches he had heaped up in *Gaul*, among them, with incredible Profuſion. This daily increaſed the Number of his Friends; and tho' *Pompey* enjoyed the Honours his ſeveral great Offices entitled him to, yet the Hearts of the People were with his Rival. Tho' abſent from *Rome*, *Cæſar* privately reigned there, and had perhaps a more abſolute Power in the Capital than *Pompey*. This appeared upon the following critical Occaſion. *Pompey* attempted to get a Law paſſed, forbidding any *Conſul* or *Prætor* to be nominated to the Government of any of the Provinces, till five Years after his *Conſulſhip* or *Prætorſhip*; and enacting, That it ſhould not be lawful for any one to ſtand for the firſt Dignity, whilſt abſent from *Rome*. The former Part of the Law affected himſelf as well as *Cæſar*. If the one had got his *Pro-Conſulſhip* of *The Gauls* continued for five Years; the other had as much prolonged his Government of *The Spains*. But

Dio Caſſ. L. 40. *App. de Bell. Civ.* L. 2. *Cic. ad Attic.* L. 7. *Ep.* 1.

68 The Senate not only approved of *Pompey's* Election, but gave him freſh Troops, and * 1000 *Talents*, that is, 3,000,000 of *Livres*, to maintain them. Add to this, that the Government of *Spain* was continued to him for four Years, with a Power to govern that great Province by Vicegerents.

69 This Year 700 was remarkable for the *Ædileſhip* of *Favonius*, *Cato's* avowed Friend, who had taken the Philoſopher for his Pattern in all his Conduct. He appeared as a Candidate without any other Recommendation, than a great Reputation for Virtue. But Virtue alone was little eſteemed by ſelfiſh Men, who had long been wholly influenced by Favour and Corruption. *Cato* appeared in the Aſſembly to ſupport *Favonius* with his Intereſt; and perceiving that the Suffrages were all written in the ſame Hand, he diſcovered the Cheat, appealed to the *Tribunes*, and got the Election which was made to the Prejudice of his Friend, declared null and void. The People therefore proceeded to a new Election, and then *Favonius* was choſen, who reſolved entirely to act upon the Plan which *Cato* had given him. It was by his Advice, that the *Ædile* endeavoured to revive the ancient Modeſty of the *Romans* in the Celebration of their *Games*. Inſtead of the Crowns of Gold which his Predeceſſors had given to thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Theatre, by their muſical Performances, or bodily Exerciſes, he gave them only Crowns of Olive, which the *Greeks* had ever done in *The Olympick Games*. He likewiſe retrenched thoſe burdenſome Bounties which the *Ædiles*, out of a fooliſh Oſtentation, had beſtowed on the Multitude, in order to ſecure their Suffrages. He confined himſelf in his Diſtributions to Leeks, Lettices, Radiſhes, and Celery, for the *Greeks*; and to Wine, Swines-Fleſh, Figs, Cucumbers, and Wood, for the *Romans*. Preſents of ſuch mean and common Things were much laughed at by the generality of the *Citizens*: But amends were made *Favonius* for their Raillery, by the Commendations given by thoſe, who lamented the Loſs of the Virtues of the firſt Ages of the Republick. And this Simplicity was made the more remarkable by the pompous *Games* which his Collegue *Curio* gave at the ſame Time.

l. * 193750 *Sterl.*

70 Some of *the Tribunes of the People* had written to *Cæſar*, and offered him their Intereſt to get him elected *Conſul*. But he, in anſwer, deſired them to reſerve their Favours for him, till after the Time of his *Pro-Conſulſhip of the Gauls* was expired.

the

Year of ROME DCC. POMPEY *sole* Conſul.

the latter Part chiefly affected *Cæſar*; who was thereby diſabled from appearing for the *Conſulate*, as long as he ſhould be engaged in thoſe uſeful Wars. All his Friends therefore exclaimed againſt a Clauſe ſo injurious to the Conqueror of *The Gauls* and of *Britain*; and *Pompey* was obliged to ſoften, or rather annihilate this ſecond Article, by qualifying it thus: *That none who was abſent from* Rome *ſhould obtain the* Conſulate, *without the Conſent of the People*. Thus *Pompey*, who wanted to put *Cæſar* under a Neceſſity of either interrupting his Exploits, or not obtaining the *Conſulate*, was diſappointed of his Hopes. It is ſaid, that *Cato* was concerned in this raſh Attempt of *Pompey*; but whether he was or not, there was certainly this Difference between them, That the one had an honeſt Concern for the publick Good, the other had nothing in view but gratifying his Jealouſy, and conſulting his own private Intereſt.

§. XXXIV. The ſecond Law *Pompey* propoſed in the firſt Months of his *Conſulſhip*, was with a View to putting a ſtop to the Violences which were committed in *Rome* without Bounds or Diſtinction. It was the more neceſſary to puniſh the Aſſaſſination of *Clodius* by *Milo*, becauſe the Example might be contagious; and Impunity would only increaſe theſe Diſorders. He therefore did not propoſe a Law againſt Murderers in general, but for the Puniſhment only of that which had been committed on the Perſon of *Clodius*. *M. Cælius*, then a *Tribune of the People*, and a Friend to *Cæſar* and *Cicero*, made all the Oppoſition he could to the Edict, and even taxed the *Conſul* with Partiality and Raſhneſs in his Judgments. *Pompey* therefore threatened to bring his Troops into the City, to curb his Inſolence; but *Cælius* ſtill declaimed to the People in favour of *Milo*, and being ſeconded by *Manilius* one of his Collegues, laboured to perſuade them, That *Clodius* had been the Aggreſſor, had laid in Ambuſh for *Milo*, and had very fortunately for the Republick, been caught in his own Snare. Nevertheleſs, *Pompey* ſtill proceeded with his Law, notwithſtanding this Oppoſition; and three of *the Tribunes of the People* declared openly againſt *Milo*, one of which was the famous Hiſtorian *C. Salluſtius Criſpus*. The latter was an Enemy to *Cicero*, and much more ſo to *Milo*, from whom he had received the moſt provoking Indignities. His Wife *Fauſta*, the Daughter of *Sylla* the *Dictator*, had an Intrigue with *Salluſt*. *Milo* ſurprized them together, whipped the Debaucher of his Wife in a cruel manner, and would have killed him on the Spot, if he had not redeemed his Life with a Sum of Money. *Salluſt* therefore now made uſe of the Authority which his *Tribuneſhip* gave him, to ſatisfy his Revenge; declaimed vehemently againſt *Milo*; and ſeconded *Pompey* in his Attempt upon his Life.

Acron. in Comment. Horat.

The *Clodian* and *Milonian* Factions had filled the Minds of the People with ſuch Prejudices, that many were in ſuſpenſe about the Deciſion; and *Pompey* affected a Neutrality. He would fain have had it thought that he had nothing in View but putting a ſtop to the publick Diſorders. He nominated Preſidents and Aſſeſſors, not only to judge of the Murder, but to try *Milo* for his illegal Canvaſſings for the *Conſulate*, and to enquire into the Fact of the Slave *Galata*, who was accuſed of having been the Aggreſſor, and given the firſt Blow to *Clodius*: And on the other hand, to ſhew his Impartiality, he ordered Informations to be taken againſt the *Clodii*, as the Authors of a popular Commotion in the *Forum*, of burning the Senators-Hall, and of ſeditious Plots in general. Two Perſons were appointed to preſide, in hearing the Accuſations againſt *Milo*; but each was confined to different Points. *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus* was appointed to examine into the Murder of *Clodius*, and *T. Manlius Torquatus* to enquire into the irregular Steps *Milo* had taken in order to obtain the *Conſulſhip*. There was ſome Diſpute, which of the two Accuſations ſhould be firſt heard; and it was determined, That he ſhould appear at both Tribunals the ſame Day, which was fixed to the Eve of *The Nones of April*. On the Day appointed, he appeared in Perſon before *Domitius*, and ſent his Friend to appear for him before *Torquatus*; and all Things were got ready for the Trial. *Domitius* had one and fifty Judges choſen out of all the Bodies of the Republick, appointed to ſit in his Court, with Right of Suffrage; and *Pompey* provided for the Safety of the Court, by poſting Troops before all the Temples, which faced the Place where Judgment was to be given. The Proceedings were carried on in the manner *Pompey* himſelf had ſettled; that is, three Days were allowed for hearing and confronting the

Aſcon. in Milonianam.

the Witneſſes; and on the fourth, the Accuſers were allowed only two Hours for their Charge, and the Advocates of the accuſed three, for his Defence. Theſe Statutes continued long in force, and *Pompey* was afterwards charged with having been the firſt Corrupter of Eloquence, by having confined the Orators to a limited Time.

Year of *ROME* DCC.
POMPEY *ſole* Conſul.

§. XXXV. The firſt Day was ſpent in hearing the Depoſitions of the Witneſſes; and when *Marcellus*, one of the Judges, began to examine *C. Caſſinius*, who was with *Clodius* when he was killed, the *Clodian* Faction raiſed ſo great a Tumult, that *Marcellus* was forced to deſiſt, and to hide himſelf under the Benches on which his Collegues ſate. Guards were therefore deſired of *Pompey* for the next Day; and he preſerved ſo much Order in the Court, that at laſt the Witneſſes were peaceably heard. *Galata* the Slave, *Milo*'s Favourite, was in the Cuſtody of *The Triumviri Capitales*; but the two *Tribunes of the People* who favoured *Milo*, took him out of their Hands, and he made his eſcape. The fourth Day, when the Cauſe was to be decided, was expected with impatience; all *Rome* may be ſaid to have been preſent, in the *Forum*; and the Sight was new. Soldiers were poſted at proper diſtances in this vaſt Aſſembly; *Pompey* appeared in Perſon, to ſtrike the People with the more awe by his Preſence; and two Tribunals were erected; one to try *Milo* for unlawfully canvaſſing for the *Conſulate*, and the other to condemn him, if he ſhould be found guilty of the Aſſaſſination of *Clodius*. The laſt Cauſe was firſt heard, at the Tribunal of *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and *Milo* appeared there in Perſon with a great Air of Confidence, and without any change of Dreſs. When Silence was made, three Accuſers ſpoke againſt him, *App. Clodius* the Nephew of the deceaſed, *M. Antonius* a Lover of [71] *Fulvia* the Widow of the deceaſed, and one *Valerius Nepos*, who was much extolled for his Eloquence; and they all finiſhed their Pleas in two Hours. After them, roſe up *Cicero*, the only Defender of *Milo* his Friend, and his conſtant Protector againſt the Snares and Violences of *Clodius*, their common Enemy. All People expected to hear one of the moſt maſterly Pieces of Eloquence of the greateſt Orator that ever lived; and it is highly probable, that he wrote his Speech with all the Art of which he was capable. As far as we can judge of it, by the Defence of *Milo*, which is yet in being; he ſpared no Pains or Application to make it as compleat as poſſible. But what Impreſſions cannot Fear, and the Appearance of frightful Objects, make on the Imaginations of the moſt perfect Orators? The glitter of the Arms that ſurrounded him, the Preſence of *Pompey*, whom he ſuſpected of not favouring his Side of the Queſtion, and above all, the Clamours which the Friends of *Clodius* made as ſoon as he opened his Mouth, intimidated, and entirely ſunk him. His Memory, or his Strength, ſeemed to fail him. He made a cold unaffecting Speech, which neither filled up the Time allotted him, nor anſwered the Expectations either of the Judges, or of the Publick. And when he ſpoke again, the Tumult increaſed. *Pompey* ordered the Soldiers to draw their Swords, and to ſtrike the People with the flat ſides of them, ſo as not to wound them; but the Mutineers returned their Blows, and ſome of the moſt Seditious were killed. At length, all was quiet; *Domitius* collected the Votes; and of fifty-one Judges, only thirteen voted for *Milo*, among whom was *Cato*. Had he been one of the firſt that had given his Opinion, he would probably have carried many Votes with him, and the Criminal would have been acquitted. But now, he was likewiſe condemned at the ſame time by *Manlius Torquatus*, for having canvaſſed for the *Conſulſhip* in an unlawful manner. The only Sentence paſſed upon him was Baniſhment; becauſe this was the ſevereſt Puniſhment then inflicted on *Roman Citizens*, for any Crimes whatſoever; and he choſe *Marſeilles* for the Place of his Abode. Thither *Cicero* ſent him his Speech, which was not made at leiſure after the Event, as ſome Writers have imagined, but juſt as he at firſt wrote it; and when *Milo* had read it, he approved of it, and ſent him this Anſwer: *I thank you for having ſo ill ſpoken ſo very fine a Perſormance. If you had been your ſelf when you ſpoke it, I ſhould not have eaten ſo good Fiſh at* Rome, *as I eat here.*

Dio Caſſ. L. 40. App. Bell. Civ. L. 2. Cicero. Plutarch, & alii.

Dio L. 40.

71 *Fulvia* had married for her firſt Husband, *Publius Clodius*, *Cicero*'s mortal Enemy; and had brought him a Daughter who was married to *Octavius Cæſar*, and divorced not long after her Marriage. *Fulvia*'s ſecond Husband was *Caius Scribonius Curio*, who was killed in *Africa*, before the Battle of *Pharſalia*; and after his Death, her third was *Mark Anthony* the *Triumvir*.

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§. XXXVI. And now, *Pompey*, tho' fifty Years old, was resolved to marry again, and chose the Daughter of *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, the Widow of *P. Crassus*, who was killed by the *Parthians* in *Mesopotamia*. The young Lady was indeed a more suitable Match for *Pompey*'s Son, than the Father: But nevertheless the latter married her, partly perhaps for the Sake of a great Alliance, and partly out of Love. The charming *Cornelia* [72] was of the Family of the *Scipio's*, and tho' her Father had taken the Name of *Cæcilius Metellus*, after his Adoption into the *Cæcilian* Family, he was still of the Blood of the *Cornelii*, and had transmitted it to his Children; and *Pompey* was as passionately fond of his new Wife, as he had been of *Julia*. This appeared by the unjust Preference he gave to his Father-in-Law *Metellus*; who had stood for the *Consulship* with *Milo* and *P. Hypsæus*, and had not made use of more lawful Means to succeed, than those of his two Competitors. He had bought Suffrages, raised Seditions, and committed Murders as well as they; and therefore he and *Hypsæus* were accused at the Tribunal of *Aulus Manlius Torquatus*, of Offences against the Law, which forbad the procuring the Suffrages [73] of the People by Corruption. So that *Pompey*, in order to save one, ought to have saved both, and screened *Hypsæus* as well as *Metellus*, from Justice. If one was his Father-in-Law, the other had long been his Friend. *Hypsæus* therefore had recourse to the *Consul*, whose Power was without Bounds; and throwing himself at his Feet, intreated him to deliver him out of the Hands of his Judges. But *Pompey*, who was just come out of the Bath, and going to Table, gave him only this Answer. *Be gone; You keep me from my Meal.* However this severe Treatment of his Friend might have been imputed to his Love of Justice, if he had acted with the same Steddiness, with regard to *Metellus*: But his Partiality was so notorious, that it was an eternal Reproach to him. *Hypsæus* was delivered up to the Tribunal of *Manlius*; and *Pompey* had the Boldness to put *Metellus* out of his Jurisdiction. Thus was he a vile Slave to the Will of his Wife, and sacrificed his own Honour and the Interests of the Republick to her Charms. Nor was this all he did for *Cornelia* and her Father. He associated *Metellus* with him in the *Consulate*, and made him his Collegue, after he had reigned alone some Months, under the Character of a *Consul*.

Val. Max. L. 9.

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§. XXXVII. But as *Metellus* did not enter upon his Office till about the end of *July* or the beginning of *August*, he had only five Months to continue in it, which did not afford him Time enough to signalize himself by many publick Acts. Nevertheless it appears, that *Pompey* had chosen him for his Collegue, when the Prosecution was begun against *Milo*'s Accomplices, and the seditious Friends of *Clodius*, who had made such an Uproar in the *Forum*. The *Prætor*, *M. Considius Nonianus*, had a Commission to cite *M. Sauffeius* a Friend of *Milo*'s, and one of his Guards, to appear before him. Three Persons accused him, and insisted, That he was guarding *Milo* when the Murder was committed; That he had broke open the Door of the

72 *Cornelia*, the Wife of the famous *Publius Crassus*, who had lost the Victory and his Life in the unfortunate Battle of *Carrhæ*, was as remarkable for her great Genius, as her great Beauty. She neglected the common Amusements of the Sex, to enrich her Mind with the most excellent Parts of Knowledge Neither Philosophy, Mathematicks, History, Musick, nor, in short, any kind of Literature escaped her Enquiry: And at the same Time, she was so far from assuming any Thing on Account of her Abilities, that all she said was attended with such an Air of Modesty and Candour, as gave new Lustre to her Merit, and made her still more amiable. She never affected a vain Shew of Learning. Her main Points in view, were the Discovery of Truth, and the Knowledge of her Duty. Her Virtue was proof against the Attacks of Pleasure, and her Innocence so remarkable, that she might have been a Pattern to all the *Roman* Women of Distinction of her Age. Nevertheless, her new Marriage was not universally approved. It was universally said, That she was too young for the old General, and should have kept herself for his Son. Besides, *Cæsar*, after the Death of *Julia*, had proposed to him to marry *Octavia*, his Sister's Grand-Daughter; and had offered to marry *Pompey*'s Daughter himself. But *Pompey*, who had long thought *The Pro-Consul of the Gauls* his most dangerous Rival, had refused the Offer, and preferred an Alliance with *Metellus Scipio*.

73 This Law ordered Informations to be taken of all the Male-Administrations committed in the Republick for 20 Years past, that is, from *Pompey's* first *Consulate* to the present. *Cæsar's* Friends warmly represented, that the Author of the Law seemed to have nothing in view, but to trouble many *Citizens* of Distinction, particularly *Cæsar*, who had been *Consul* within that Time; and *Pompey* did all he could to justify himself from the Reproach of betraying *Cæsar*'s Interests. In short, the Law continued entire, and in Consequence of it, several Persons were prosecuted, and among others *Gabinius*. Till at length, *Memmius* declared he would accuse *Metellus Scipio*, and then *Pompey* appeared in Person against a Law which he had thought necessary for the Preservation of Order; and of his own Authority, forced the Judges to acquit the accused of the Crime of robbing the publick Treasury, which was charged upon him.

Inn

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Inn at *Bovilla*, whither *Clodius* was carried after he was wounded; That he was ſeen with a Dart in his Hand, encouraging *Milo*'s Guard; and laſtly, That he was the principal Perſon concerned in the Aſſaſſination. But nevertheleſs, *Cicero*, who defended him, was more ſucceſsful in this Cauſe, than he had been in that of *Milo*. Tho' *Sauffeius* had been before condemned with *Milo* by *Domitius*, he was now acquitted on this re-hearing, which he had deſired and obtained. Whereas the *Clodii*, and *T. Munàcius Plancus* [74], and *Q. Pompeius* [75] *Rufus*, the two *Tribunes* of their Faction, were probably condemned, for having been the Cauſes of the burning of the Senator's Hall, by aſſembling the People together round the Corpſe of *Clodius*, and making ſeditious Speeches to them. And now *Metellus*, being likewiſe reſolved to be a Legiſlator in his Turn, diſannulled the Law, which the late *Clodius* had made in his *Tribuneſhip*, againſt *Cenſors*; and thereby reſtored that Dignity to its ancient Luſtre, by inveſting them again with their ancient Power, of degrading ſcandalous Members of the ſenatorial Order, and of branding with Infamy ſuch as deſerved it.

It muſt be owned indeed, that in *Pompey*'s *Conſulſhip* (for we look on that of *Metellus* as nothing) the Face of Affairs was much changed at *Rome*. His Perſon was reſpected, and his Arms feared. But after all, he was only inconſiderately indulging himſelf in the Pleaſures of a tranſient Authority, over an inconſtant People; whilſt *Cæſar* was acquiring true Glory by his Exploits. By his new Victories he gained the Eſteem of his Soldiers, and by his boundleſs Liberalities, wrought ſo far on their Affections, that they became more attached to their General, than to the Republick for which they fought. And now we muſt turn our Thoughts wholly to his next Campaign, in which he acquired as much Glory, as in any he ever made.

§. XXXVIII. The *Pro-Conſul* of *The Gauls* had tarried longer than uſual in *Inſubria*. The Steps *Pompey* was taking in the Capital, his *Conſulſhip*, and the Laws he would have made to *Cæſar*'s Prejudice, had detained him: And during the Abſence of this formidable General, the *Gauls* took up Arms, in order to ſhake off the *Roman* Yoke. The Revolt began with the * *Carnutes*, and ſoon ſpread to all the Nations in *Celtica*. They ſwore to the Confederacy under their Standards, which they revered as Gods; and the *Carnutes*, under the Conduct of *Cotuatus* and *Conetodunus*, went to *Genabum* [76]; and murdered all the *Italian* Merchants and *Roman Knights* which they found there. The News of this firſt Declaration of War was conveyed from Village to Village by great Shouts and Out-cries, as uſual; and by this Method of Intelligence, was ſpread as far as the Extremities of the *Arverni*, which was 160 Miles, before Night. *Vercingetorix*, a young, and brave Prince, was then the moſt conſiderable Man among them; and he made his Vaſſals take up Arms; but he met with ſome Oppoſition at [77] *Gergovia*, the Capital of the *Arverni*. But his being

Cæſ. Bell. Gal. L. 7.
Ibid. c. 2.
* *The People of* Beauſſe.
Ibid. c. 3.
Ibid.
Ibid.

74 By another Law *Pompey* had got it enacted, That no Orator ſhould be ſuffered to expatiate on the Praiſes of any accuſed Perſon whom he was to defend. But nevertheleſs, the *Legiſlator* himſelf, in contradiction to his own Law, highly extolled *Titus Munacius Plancus* at the *Prætor*'s Tribunal. *Caſto*, one of the Judges, exclaimed againſt ſo notorious an Offence; and his Reproaches, which offended *Pompey* and the Perſon he had commended, gave them a ſpecious Pretence for excepting to a Judge whoſe Integrity they feared. Nevertheleſs, all agreed againſt *Plancus*; and he was unanimouſly condemned to the great Mortification of his Protector. *Plancus*, who to his Surname had added that of *Burſa*, was accuſed of having been at the Head of thoſe ſeditious Perſons, who by burning the Body of *Clodius*, had ſet fire to, and deſtroyed, the ſtately Edifice where the Senate uſed to aſſemble. He had of late declaimed vehemently againſt *Milo*, and *Cicero* could not eſcape his Reſentments. He did all he could to make the Orator odious to the Populace, and ſeveral Times threatened to give him Trouble.

75 This *Quintus Pompeius Rufus* was, by his Mother, Grandſon to *Sylla* the *Dictator*, and by his Father, to *Quintus Pompeius*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 665. He had joined with *Plancus* in aſſiſting by Force the *Clodian* Party againſt the *Milonian*. And he declared as openly in favour of *Pompey*, when he agreed with his Collegues, either to get him nominated *Dictator*, or to divide the Government of the Republick between ſeveral Magiſtrates, who ſhould be ſtiled as formerly, *Military Tribunes*. The Senate, to put an end to the Troubles that laid *Rome* waſte, exerted their Authority to the uttermoſt, and ordered the ſeditious *Pompeius* to be carried to Priſon, without Regard to his inviolable Character of *Tribune*. But his Faction ſoon procured him his Liberty; and then he impriſoned *Marcus Favonius* the *Ædile*, who had oppoſed his Deſigns with moſt Zeal and Intrepidity. Our Authority for theſe Facts is *Dio Caſſius*.

76 The common Opinion is, That *Cæſar*, by *Genabum*, a City of the *Carnutes*, means *Orleans*. Nevertheleſs, ſome think he meant *Gien*, another City in the Country of the *Carnutes*, on the Banks of *The Loire*.

77 Some place *Gergovia* on a Mountain in *Auvergne*, in the Place where now ſtands the Village

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being expelled that City did not discourage him; he raised Troops in the Country, formed an Army, returned to *Gergovia*, and drove out those who had expelled him. Then he was declared King by his People, dispatched Embassies to all Parts with all possible speed, and in a few Days, drew into the Confederacy with him, the *Senones*, the *Parisii*, the [a] *Pictones*, the [b] *Cadurci*, the [c] *Turones*, the [d] *Aulerci*, the [e] *Lemovices*, the [f] *Andes*, and in short, all the People that bordered on the Ocean. These all chose him to be Generalissimo of their Troops; and he settled the Contingent every Nation was to furnish, punished the refractory with great Severity, and so well supported his Authority, that he was punctually obeyed. Nevertheless, the [g] *Rutheni* and [h] *Bituriges* had not yet engaged themselves; and he therefore sent *Lucterius* with Troops to determine the former, and marched himself against the latter. The *Bituriges*, demanded Succours of the *Ædui*, their Allies and the old Friends of *Rome*; but they either dared not, or pretended not to dare, to pass *The Loire*. So that the *Bituriges* surrendered to *Vercingetorix*, and joined the Rebels.

Ibid. c. 4.

[a] *The* Poitevins.

[b] *The People of* Querci.

[c] *Those of* Tourange.

[d] *Those of* Maine *and* Evreux.

[e] *Those of* Limousin.

[f] *The* Augevins.

[g] *The People of* Rouergue.

[h] *Those of* Berri.

§. XXXIX. All this was done, during *Cæsar*'s Absence; and upon Advice of it, he repassed *The Alps*: But his great Difficulty was, how to get at his Army through so many Nations, who were either in fact revolted, or at least suspected. He could not possibly pass through the Country of the *Rutheni*. *Lucterius* had engaged them in the Revolt, had forced the [78] *Nitiobriges* and the [79] *Gabali* to surrender, and was advancing towards *Narbonne*. *Cæsar* was then in *The Roman Province*, near *Marseilles*; and he immediately repaired in all haste to *Narbonne*, and placed good Garrisons among the [80] *Volcæ Arecomicæ*, and the *Tolosates*, and about *Narbonne*. From thence, he marched with incredible Fatigues, over the Mount * *Cebenna*, made himself a Way through Snow which was six Foot high, and came to the [81] *Helvii*, who were on the Borders of the † *Arverni*. This March was thought a Prodigy by the People; and the *Pro-Consul* immediately sent out his Horse to lay the Country waste, and spread Terror far and near. These Devastations terrified the *Arverni*; and they sent to *Vercingetorix*, who was then encamped in the Country of the *Bituriges*, to intreat him to hasten to their Relief. He came; but *Cæsar* was gone to *Vienne*, and had left the Command of the few Troops he could get together to young *Brutus*, with Orders to ravage the Country without Intermission. From *Vienne*, where he found a Guard of Cavalry, *Cæsar* proceeded to the Country of the ‡ *Lingones* where two of his *Legions* had wintered, ordered them to follow him, and conducted them to the Place he had appointed for the general Rendezvous of all the Parts of his scattered Army. And all this he did with such Secrecy and Dispatch, that his Army was got together before the *Arverni* could have any News of his coming; and they had therefore just Cause to admire, both his Resolution and his Conduct.

* *The* Cevennees.

† *The* Auvergniacs.

‡ Langres.

Ibid. c. 7.

Ibid. c. 8.

Ibid. c. 9.

§. XL. When this was known, *Vercingetorix* marched to [82] *Gergovia*, a City inhabited by the *Boii*, which *Cæsar* had given to the friendly *Ædui*, who were so stedfast to the *Roman* People; and the *Pro-Consul* was in some doubt whether he should relieve it, or not. The Season was not yet come for taking the Field, and there was Reason to fear if he did so, that the Army would suffer greatly for want of Provisions. But he generously chose rather to expose his Troops to very great Fatigues and Hardships, than be wanting to his Allies in Distress. He ordered the *Ædui* to supply his Army with Provisions, left his heavy Baggage with two *Legions* at [83] *Agendicum*, and set out for *Gergovia*. In his Way, he besieged [84] *Vellaunodunum*, a City of the *Senones*, and made himself Master of it in three Days. From thence he marched to *Genabum* in two Days; and by his Expedition, pre-

Ibid.

of *Gergoye*. Others make it to be *Clermont*, the Capital of that Province, and in that Neighbourhood.

78 The ancient Geographers give the Name of *Nitiobriges* to the People of *Agenois*.

79 The Country of the *Gabali* is now called *Gevaudan*.

80 The *Volcæ Arecomicæ* inhabited the eastern Part of *Languedoc*.

81 The *Helvii* inhabited *Vivarez*.

82 The Moderns are divided about the Situation of this City, which is called *Gergovia Boiorum*. Some will have it to be *Montluçon*; others will have it to have been *Moulins*, the present Capital of *Bourbonnois*.

83 Most Geographers think *Agendicum* was the present *Sens*; nevertheless, others think it was *Provins*.

84 *Vellaunodunum* is now called *Chateau-Landon*, a little City in *Burgundy*.

vented the *Carnutes* from bringing the Reinforcement they intended, into the Town. The Inhabitants, after *Cæſar* had inveſted it, endeavoured to eſcape in the Night over a Bridge which they had over *The Loire*; but *Cæſar* ſeized this Opportunity to ſet fire to one of their Gates, fell upon the People who were embarraſſed on their Bridge, made the greateſt part of them Priſoners of War, and razed the City. Then he entered the Country of the *Bituriges*, and laid ſiege to [85] *Noviodunum*. *Cæſar*'s Approach rouzed *Vercingetorix*, who haſtened to the Defence of *Noviodunum*; and he came in ſight, juſt as the Inhabitants were evacuating the Place, and the *Romans* entering it. Upon ſeeing Succours ſo near, the Inhabitants took Courage, and were going to cut the *Legionaries* who were already in the Town, in pieces; but their *Centurions* drew their Swords, ſeized the Gates, and not one of their Men was loſt.

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CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, & Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS SCIPIO, Conſuls.

Ibid. c. 11.

Ibid. c. 12.

Ibid.

§. XLI. Then *Cæſar* ordered his Horſe to fight thoſe of *Vercingetorix*, and when they were hard preſſed, he ſent about 600 *German* Horſe to their Aſſiſtance. Theſe brave *Germans* put the *Arverni* to Flight; and when the *Pro-Conſul* had again taken *Noviodunum*, that he might leave nothing unſubdued behind him, he marched towards *Avaricum* [86] the Capital of the *Bituriges*. The Reduction of this Place would in effect prove the Reduction of the whole Province. *Vercingetorix* was ſenſible of the Danger, and propoſed an Expedient to his Council, which was a miſchievous one indeed, but preferable to the Loſs of Liberty and Life. This was to ruin the whole Country, and reduce Corn, Forrage, Cattle, Cities, Villages, and Farms, all to Aſhes. This looked like Madneſs; but the *Gauls* were extremely furious in their Paſſion, and they conſented to it. Above 20 Miles ſquare were laid waſte by Fire, and one of the moſt fruitful Countries in *Gaul* made a Deſart. *Avaricum* ſtood in the midſt of this Conflagration; and *Vercingetorix*, who was at firſt for its ſuffering the ſame Fate with the neighbouring Cities, complied at laſt with the Intreaties of the Inhabitants, and only placed a ſtrong Garriſon in it, in hopes that *Cæſar* would either deſpair of taking it, or deſiſt from purſuing the Siege, for fear of his Army's being deſtroyed by Want in a ruined Country. But the *Pro-Conſul* boldly inveſted the City, and pitched his Camp on that Side of it, where it ſeemed leaſt acceſſible becauſe ſurrounded with a River and a Marſh.

Ibid. c. 13.

Avaricum was one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt Places in *Gaul*. It had formerly been the Capital of all *Celtica*, whoſe Kings had reſided there. *Cæſar* made uſe of all kinds of military Machines, as *Rams*, *Mantelets*, and *Moveable Towers* to batter it; and he preſſed the *Boii* and *Ædui* to ſupply him with Proviſions. But the former were poorly ſtocked, and ſoon exhauſted; the latter ſhewed no Zeal in ſerving the *Roman* Army. Beſides, *Vercingetorix*, who was poſted 15 Miles from the *Roman* Camp, to obſerve the Operations of the Siege, made it his Buſineſs to haraſs the Foragers, and intercept their Convoys. So that the Famine became at length ſo great in the *Roman* Camp, that the Soldiers had neither Bread, Fleſh, nor Proviſion of any kind to eat, for ſeveral Days; and ſo great was their Affection to their Republick and their General, that not a Murmur eſcaped them. When the *Pro-Conſul*, before he ordered an Attack in this Diſtreſs, offered the *Legionaries* to raiſe the Siege, if they were uneaſy under it; they all oppoſed it, and declared, they were ready to do or ſuffer any Thing, for his Glory and the Honour of their Country.

Ibid. c. 17.

§. XLII. When the *Wooden-Towers* were brought near to the Walls, and the *Balliſtæ* and *Catapultæ* were clearing the Ramparts, *Cæſar* received Intelligence, that *Vercingetorix* had left his firſt Camp, and was come nearer to *Avaricum*; and with Joy haſtened to the Enemy, reſolving to give them Battle. But when he found that *Vercingetorix* had poſted himſelf on a Hill, which appeared acceſſible at a diſtance, but was ſurrounded with a Marſh of 50 Foot wide, and ſaw how dangerous it would be to attack him; he refuſed to ſacrifice the Lives of a great Number of brave Men, even for Victory; and returned to his firſt Camp, and purſued the

85 There were formerly four Cities of *Noviodunum*. One called *Noviodunum Sueſſonum*, now *Soiſſons*; another called *Noviodunum Æduorum*, now *Nevers*; a third called *Noviodunum Belgarum*, now *Noyon*; and a fourth, which is here ſpoken of, called *Noviodunum Biturigum*, now *Neufvi*, a little City which ſtands near the Banks of *The Loire*.

86 *Bourges*, the Capital City of *Berri*, was the *Avaricum* of the Ancients, notwithſtanding the Pretences of ſome Moderns, who confound it with *Vierzon*. It took its Name from the River *Avarus*, now *The Auron*, which waters its Territory.

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Siege with Vigour. The Beſiegers were *Romans*, that is, intrepid and laborious Men, who were uſed to reduce the ſtrongeſt and beſt defended Fortreſſes. The beſieged were *Gauls*, that is, Men naturally brave; and their Garriſon conſiſted of 40000 Men, who were accuſtomed to make War with the *Romans*, and had learned from them, how to fight and to defend themſelves according to Rule. They had likewiſe another great Advantage, which was, their being excellent Miners. They were uſed to digging Ground, for the Metals their Country produced, and this made them more expert at Sapping than any other People. Their Skill and Diligence in fortifying their Ramparts, and guarding them againſt the *Rams*, is alſo commended; and they exerted all their Abilities to the utmoſt, in the preſent Siege. They ſtrengthened their Walls with ſuch a Mixture of Stone and Timber, as reſiſted all the Efforts of the Aſſailants; they often threw down the *Cavaliers* which ſupported the *Roman Towers*, by undermining them; and ſeveral Times ſet fire to their *Mantelets* and Machines, and drove the Enemy from them, by throwing on them Cauldrons of melted Pitch, and other burning Materials. In ſhort, the Reſiſtance did the *Gauls* little leſs Honour, than the Attack did the *Romans*.

Ibid. c. 23.

Ibid. c. 24.

The Beſiegers had raiſed a *Terraſs* of Faſcines and Turf, of 330 Foot broad, and 80 high, cloſe by the Wall, in order to place their *Wooden-Towers* upon it; but the beſieged undermined this formidable Work, and threw Fire down upon it. At the ſame Time, they made a Sally from two Gates, and caſt great Quantities of burning Materials upon the *Romans*; and *Cæſar* thought one Incident very remarkable. He ſaw one ſingle *Gaul* throwing Balls of Tallow on the burning *Terraſs*, as faſt as they were handed to him. When he was killed he was ſucceeded by a ſecond; the ſecond when killed by a third, and the third by a fourth; and ſo on, without intermiſſion, till the *Romans* found Means to cut the *Terraſs* into two Parts, put out the Fire, and by driving all the Enemy from that Quarter, put an end to the Attack. This fruitleſs Attempt ſunk the Courage of the *Gauls*; and then *Vercingetorix* himſelf adviſed the Garriſon to abandon the Town in the Night, which they hoped to do with little Loſs, by means of a Marſh which would retard the *Romans* in their Purſuit. This was reſolved on for the Night following, but the Women intreated them with Tears not to deſert them, and upon their beginning to cry out and inform the *Romans* of their pretended Flight, the Huſbands deſiſted. The next Day, *Cæſar* brought forward his Tower; and a Storm ariſing, which made the *Gauls* on the Ramparts the leſs upon their Guard, he thought this a proper Opportunity for a general Aſſault. He promiſed Rewards to thoſe who ſhould firſt enter the Place; and the *Romans* immediately climbed up the Walls, and ſeized them. The Inhabitants in this Confuſion fled in Crowds to the Gates, where ſome were killed by the *Legionaries* as they were endeavouring to get out, others by the Horſe after they were out of the Gate; and in ſhort, of all this Multitude of People, which were about 40000, ſcarce 800 got ſafe to their Generaliſſimo's Camp. The reſt were all put to the Sword, by way of Repriſal for the Maſſacre of the *Romans* at *Genabum*.

Ibid. c. 25.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 26.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 27.

Ibid. c. 28.

Ibid.

§. XLIII. The next Day *Vercingetorix*, who was a good Speaker, called a Council, and comforted and encouraged his Troops. He repreſented to them, *That Succeſs was not always to be expected in War*; *That this Loſs would ſoon be repaired by greater Advantages*; *and That he ſhould ſoon draw off the reſt of the* Gallic *Nations from the* Romans, *and procure an univerſal Inſurrection againſt them, throughout all* Gaul. This raiſed their Courage; and whilſt he made it his Buſineſs to avoid pitched Battles, he was indefatigable in his Applications, to draw off the Nations from the *Roman* Confederacy, as he promiſed, and ſucceeded in it. *Theutomatus*, the King of the *Nitiobriges*, whoſe Father had been ſtiled their Friend by the *Roman* Senate, brought him a great Body of Cavalry, and as many Infantry as he could get out of *Aquitain*.

Ibid. c. 29.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 31.

The *Ædui* alſo revolted; but it was effected by mere Treachery. There had been great Diſputes among them about the chief Magiſtracy in their Republick. *Cotus* and *Convictolitanes*, both Men of Diſtinction, had formed Pretenſions to it; which they carried to that Height, tha ta Civil War would have enſued, if *Cæſar* had not left his Troops at *Avaricum*, and went to their Dominions. He had Compaſſion on a City which had always been in Alliance with *Rome*, and was ready to be

be involved in Blood; and in order to prevent it, he repaired to * *Decetia* and put an end to the Diſpute. He aſſembled the States of the *Ædui* there, judged in Favour of *Convictolitanes*, and obliged *Cotus* to give up his Pretenſions. *Cotus*, tho' moſt likely to make an Inſurrection againſt *Cæſar*, to revenge himſelf, did not ſtir: but the ungrateful *Convictolitanes* was guilty of ſuch Treachery towards him, as was unworthy of his own Rank or Birth, and of the Friendſhip with which *Cæſar* honoured him. He received the Emiſſaries of *Vercingetorix*, formed a Deſign to deſert the *Roman* Intereſt, and betray his Benefactor, and took this Opportunity to do it. The *Pro-Conſul* had ordered the *Ædui* to ſend to his Army, 10000 Foot, beſides Cavalry, and a certain Quantity of Grain; and the perfidious *Æduan*, who propoſed to ruin *Cæſar* with theſe very Troops, endeavoured to compaſs it, in this manner.

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He was ſatisfied, that the main Body of his Nation would never willingly deſert the *Romans*, and therefore made it his firſt Buſineſs to bring a few of the braveſt of the Officers into his Meaſures. *Litavicus*, two of his Brothers *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus*, were the Perſons he thought moſt likely to ſecond him in his bad Deſigns, and he made this Propoſal to them. *Gaul*, ſaid he, *is a Prey to Foreigners, and the* Æduan *is the only State that ſupports them in their Uſurpation. Without our Aſſiſtance,* Cæſar *and his Army could no longer ſubſiſt here. Shall we then always ſubmit, and to our eternal Shame, have recourſe to the* Romans *to give Law to us? Why have we not as much Right to cite the* Romans *before our Tribunals, as they to oblige us to appear before their Senate? Let us recover our Liberty, and reſtore the reſt of the* Gallic *Nations to theirs! To this end, do you,* Litavicus, *take the Command of the* 10000 Æduan *Foot, and let your Brothers command the auxiliary Squadrons which we are to ſend to* Cæſar's *Camp. When the Horſe are gone before, and the Foot are on their march, let a Report be brought to the latter, that* Eporedorix *and* Viridomarus *have been cruelly murdered by* Cæſar's *Order; and then our Battalions will infallibly join* Vercingetorix, *and we ſhall certainly procure a Rupture between the* Ædui *and the* Romans. *Litavicus* and his Brothers approved the Deſign, and took upon themſelves the Execution of it.

§. XLIV. In the mean time, *Cæſar* had divided his Army into two Bodies; one he ſent under *Labienus* againſt the *Senones* and *Pariſii*, the other he commanded himſelf, and led to *Gergovia*, the Capital of the *Arverni*; and before we relate the Exploits of the Lieutenant General, we will turn to thoſe of the *Pro-Conſul*. *Vercingetorix* got before him, and when he had ſo poſted himſelf as to have *The* **Elaver* between his Camp and that of the *Romans*, he broke down the Bridges of it. Nevertheleſs, the *Roman* General found Means to rebuild one of them, and drove before him the Enemy, who, for fear of being attacked, came and encamped under the Walls of *Gergovia*. It was very difficult to beſiege a Place which was ſituated on the Ridge of a Mountain, within defended by a ſtrong Garriſon, and without by an Army, poſted on the Declivity of the Mountain, and in the adjoining Valleys; and *Cæſar* could find but one Expedient to incommode the *Arverni*, who were ſo very advantageouſly poſted. This was, to intercept their Water and Forage, by making himſelf Maſter of a Hill which was ill guarded; and he pitched a little Camp there, and made a Communication between that and his great Camp, by two Lines. This was his Situation when the *Ædui* put the Deſigns of *Convictolitanes* in Execution. Their 10000 Foot were not above 7 or 8 Leagues from *Gergovia*, when *Litavicus* informed them, that *Cæſar* had, upon groundleſs Suſpicions, put *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus* to Death, and with them, all the reſt of their Nobility. The abuſed *Ædui* immediately deſired him with great Clamours, to take care of himſelf; and he told them there was no Means of Safety left, but to join the *Arverni* at *Gergovia*. In the mean time, *Eporedorix* was come ſafe to *Cæſar*'s Camp; and ſtung with Remorſe at the Conſpiracy, went to the *Pro-Conſul* in the Night, diſcovered the whole Secret to him, and intreated him not to ſuffer the City to be drawn off from the *Romans*. Upon this Information, *Cæſar* went with *Eporedorix* and his Brother to meet the 10000 *Ædui*; and left *C. Fabius* with two *Legions* to guard his Camp, which he had not Time to contract before his Departure.

* *The River* Allier.

Ibid. c. 34.
Ibid c. 36.
Ibid. c. 38.
Ibid.
Ibid. c. 39.
Ibid. c. 40.

§. XLIV.

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§. XLV. As ſoon as *Cæſar* came to the *Æduan* Troops, *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus* ſhewed themſelves at the Head of their Ranks, and convinced them that they had been impoſed on by falſe Reports of their Death. *Litavicus* immediately diſappeared, and fled to the Camp of *Vercingetorix*. The 10000 *Ædui* threw down their Arms, begged for Mercy, and were incorporated among the Auxiliaries in the *Roman* Army. In the mean time, the Abſence of *Cæſar* induced *Vercingetorix* to attack his Camp; and as it was too large, and not ſufficiently guarded, *Fabius* had great Difficulty to defend it. However, by the Help of his Machines, he at laſt drove the Enemy back, and *Cæſar* upon Information of it, arrived ſoon after this firſt Danger was over. But now, a much greater Danger threatened him. The whole Nation of the *Ædui*, upon the falſe Report of *Litavicus*, and at the Inſtigation of *Convictolitanes*, had ſhaken off the *Roman* Yoke, maſſacred all the *Italians* they found in their Capital, and driven from [87] *Cabillenum* the *Roman Knights* that reſided there. And when they were afterwards undeceived, they ſtill perſiſted in the Revolt which they had begun with Murders, privately prepared for War, and ſollicited their Neighbours to join them. *Cæſar* had never yet been ſo hard preſſed. Almoſt all *Gaul* was arming againſt him, and he had Reaſon to fear the Loſs of the Fruits of all his Victories, in a few Days. Being threatened to be inveſted on all Sides, he was uncertain what Meaſures to purſue, and was inclined to have raiſed the Siege of *Gergovia*, if he could have done it without Diſgrace. But the following Accident determined him to continue before it.

Ibid. c. 41.

Ibid. c. 43.

Ibid. c. 44.

§. XLVI. He obſerved from his little Camp, that a neighbouring Hill, which the *Arverni* had hitherto kept always covered with Men, was now deſerted by them. Upon enquiry of his Spies and Deſerters, he found that the Enemy were withdrawn to the oppoſite Side of that Hill, from whence there was a Way to another Part of the Town, for the greater Convenience of foraging; and he then reſolved to ſurprize this deſerted Part of their Camp. To this end, he pretended to make a new Attack on the Side where the *Gallic* Army was drawn up in Battalia; and ordered the Mule-drivers of the Army to advance that Way, with Helmets on their Heads, and with a few *Legionaries* ſo diſpoſed among them, that they might look like regular Troops. Whilſt theſe falſe *Legionaries* were marching round the Mountain with the *Roman* Cavalry, the true advanced towards the Camp, and *Cæſar* gave Orders to the *Tribunes*, that they ſhould not ſuffer the Ardour of the Soldiers to carry them too far, but bring them back upon the firſt Signal. There was a Wall in their Way, and a great Body of Troops poſted at it, to defend it; but the *Romans* forced their Way over the Lines, and got poſſeſſion of Part of the Camp. Having therefore gained his Point, *Cæſar* immediately ordered a Retreat to be ſounded; but ſome of the *Legionaries* were at too great a diſtance, and too much engaged to hear it, and others would not hearken to their Officers, who endeavoured to reſtrain them. They were ſo much elated with Hopes of Victory, that nothing would ſatisfy them, but attacking the City it ſelf; and *L. Fabius* a *Centurion*, with the Help of three of his Companions, firſt got upon the Walls himſelf, and then drew them up to him. Then the Out-cries of the Burghers, and Women, and Soldiers in *Gergovia*, who thought all the *Roman* Army in Poſſeſſion of their Ramparts, immediately drew *Vercingetorix*, who was encamped at the Foot of the Wall, into the City; and when his Army was formed there, it was no difficult Matter for him to defend it againſt an handful of Men. They were ſoon killed, or driven from the Walls. *Cæſar* did all that a ſkilful General could do, to ſecure the Retreat of his Men, who had advanced too far, and whoſe Raſhneſs and Diſobedience he as much blamed, as he admired their Courage; but nevertheleſs, he loſt 700, and reſolved at laſt to raiſe the Siege. To do this with the more Honour, he offered the Enemy Battle, two Days ſucceſſively; and after ſome ſlight Skirmiſhes, in which he always had the Advantage, he turned towards the *Ædui*, whom *Convictolitanes* and *Litavicus* had debauched. He had now found by Experience, That the *Gauls* were not a contemptible People, and That *Vercingetorix* had acquired Abilities enough to enter the Liſts with him; and he was concerned at the Revolt of the *Ædui*. He therefore haſtened to *Noviodu-*

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 45.

Ibid. c. 46.

Ibid. c. 47.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 52.

Ibid. c. 53.

87 Now *Chalons upon the Saone.*

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num, one of their Cities on *The Loire*, where the *Romans* had left their Baggage, Horſes for Recruits, military Cheſt, and Proviſions. But *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus* had ſeized it, ſince their Defection, and after they had killed the *Romans* they found there, carried off all the Effects they could find belonging to the *Pro-Conſular* Army in Boats, ſet the City on fire, and raiſed Levies there, to guard the Banks of *The Loire*. Then *Cæſar* reſolving if poſſible, to join *Labienus*, found a Place where he forded *The Loire*, tho' much ſwelled with the Snows, and after he had ravaged the neighbouring Country, and gathered together a great Quantity of Proviſions, marched to *Agendicum*.

§ XLVII. *Labienus* had ſpent almoſt his whole Campaign on the Banks of *The Seine*, and made War with Succeſs in the Province of the *Senones* and *Pariſii*. After he had left his heavy Baggage at *Agendicum*, he had followed the Courſe of *The Seine*, in order to beſiege * *Lutetia*, a City which then wholly ſtood in an Iſland in that River. The weſtern Side of this Iſland was ſo ſurrounded with Marſhes, that it ſeemed inacceſſible; all the neighbouring Country thought themſelves concerned to preſerve it from the *Roman* Arms, as its Situation made it a Place of Importance; and Troops of *Gauls* came thither from all Parts, and the Command of them was given to an old Officer named *Camulogenus*. In the mean Time, *Labienus* arrived at the Head of four *Legions*, and a Body of Cavalry, and attempted to croſs the Marſhes with throwing Hurdles and Faſcines into them, but found it impracticable. The *Roman* Army therefore returned back, advanced to [88] *Metioſedum*, a City ſtanding likewiſe in an Iſland like *Lutetia*; and with the Help of ſome Boats which he found in the Neighbourhood, *Labienus* attacked it, and made himſelf Maſter of it. From thence he returned to *Lutetia*, and the Inhabitants upon his Approach, burnt their wooden Bridges, ſet fire to that City, and fled to the Camp of *Camulogenus*, which he had pitched a little above *Lutetia*, over againſt that of the *Romans*, with the River between them. And the late Revolt of the * *Bellovaci*, and the falſe Report that was ſpread, of *Cæſar*'s rambling about beyond *The Loire*, without Proviſions, after he had failed in his Attempts on *Gergovia*, determined *Labienus* to undertake a dangerous Enterprize, which was, to conduct his Troops back ſafe to *Agendicum*; and he executed it with a Prudence and Valour worthy of *Cæſar* himſelf. He filled the Boats he had uſed at *Metioſedum* with his Horſe in the Night-time, and ordered them to proceed four Miles down the River, and there wait for him; he left five *Cohorts* which were beſt fit to fight, in his Camp; ordered the five others of the ſame *Legion*, to march up the River with all the Carriages he had, making as much Noiſe as poſſible; and ſoon after, marched with three *Legions* as ſilently as he could, to the Station whither he had ordered his Horſe. There he paſſed the River before Day, and his Diſpoſition having induced the Enemy to divide their Troops into three Parts, one of them came up with him as ſoon as it was Light, and a Battle enſued. The *Seventh Legion*, which was in the left Wing, ſoon made the Enemy give way; the *Twelfth*, which was in the Right, and oppoſed by *Camulogenus*, met with ſuch Oppoſition, as made the Victory dubious; but the victorious *Seventh*, hearing this, came upon the Enemy who ſtood their Ground in the Rear, and then, being ſurrounded on all Sides, they were all cut in pieces, and their General with them. After this glorious Victory, *Labienus* proceeded to *Agendicum*, where he had left his Baggage, and from thence went to meet *Cæſar*.

* Paris.

Ibid. c. 57.

* *The People of* Beauvaiſis.

Ibid. c. 60.

Ibid.

Ibid.

§. XLVIII. But notwithſtanding this Defeat, the *Celtæ* continued in their Revolt, and almoſt all the Nations in *Celtica*, at the Inſtigation of the *Arverni* and *Ædui*, took up Arms. The Meaſures *Convictolitanes* and *Vercingetorix* had entered into, were made publick; the latter was declared Generaliſſimo of all the *Celtic* Troops, in a great Council of War held at **Bibracte*; and in ſhort, all the different Clans, except the *Rhemi*, *Lingones*, and *Treviri*, who were employed in making War with the *Germans*, were again inſpired with a Deſire of regaining their Liberty, and joined in the Attempt. *Vercingetorix* demanded only 15000 Horſe of all his new Allies; declaring, That as he reſolved to avoid coming to a Battle, the Infantry he had already were numerous enough, and the Horſe would be of more Service in haraſſing the Enemy and intercepting their Convoys. Then he ſent the Bro-

* Autun.

Ibid. c. 64.

88 What *Cæſar* ſays of *Metioſedum*, puts it paſt doubt, that he means the City of *Melun*.

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ther of *Eporedorix* with 10000 Foot raiſed by the *Ædui* and * *Seguſiani*; and 800 Horſe, to make War with the *Allobroges*, who had long been conquered, and were reputed *Romans*. He hoped to have corrupted their Leader, and the whole Nation, by the Offers he ſent them: But they defended their Frontiers with Bravery. In the mean time, as *Cæſar*'s Cavalry was much inferior to that of the *Gauls*, and the Ways were ſo ſtopped that he could get no Reinforcements from *The Roman Province*, he ſent for ſome to thoſe *Germans* whom he had brought into an Alliance with *Rome*. Theſe were very ill mounted, and therefore *Cæſar* gave them the Horſes of his *Tribunes* and *Roman Knights*; and when he had thus formed them into a formidable Body, he advanced towards the Country of the *Sequani*, that he might be the more within reach to ſend Succours to *The Roman Province*.

Ibid. c. 64. * *The People of* Foreſt, Bojolois, *and* Lionnois.

Ibid. c. 66. In the mean while, *Vercingetorix* came within about two Leagues of *Cæſar*'s

Ibid. Camp, and having called a Council of War, declared, That the Time was now come for obtaining a compleat Victory, if they made a proper Uſe of it; That the

Ibid. *Romans* were indeed leaving *Gaul*, and fleeing into *The Province*; but That this would only be a preſent, not a laſting Relief, unleſs they attacked and routed them in their March, and thereby prevented their Return. Then the *Gallic* Horſe bound themſelves by a moſt ſolemn Oath, that no Man ſhould ever be ſuffered to ſee his Family more, who did not twice ride through the Enemy's Army; and the next Day, as the Buſineſs was not to come to a pitched Battle, but attack an Army on the March, *Vercingetorix* divided them into three Bodies, one of which was to attack the Enemy in Front, and the other two in Flank. *Cæſar* divided his in the ſame manner, and the Battle was fought with Valour on both Sides; but the *German* Squadron diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt by ſeizing an Eminence, from whence they fell down on the *Gauls*, and routed them. They fled back to the Place where *Vercingetorix* halted with his Infantry; and this ill Succeſs obliged him to retreat to

Ibid. c. 68. *Aleſia* [89], a Town of the *Mandubii*. *Cæſar*, when he had ſecured his Baggage on a neighbouring Hill, purſued him thither, killed 3000 of his Men in their Retreat, and came and laid ſiege to the Place.

§. XLIX. When the *Gallic* Horſe, in which their General had moſt confided, were diſperſed, he was forced to ſhut himſelf up in this City, which was perhaps the moſt advantageouſly ſituated of any in *Gaul*. It ſtood on the top of a very high and

Ibid. c. 69. very ſteep Mountain, the Foot of which was watered by two Rivers, and before it was a Plain of about 3000 Paces in length. The Remains of the *Gauls* poſted themſelves on the Eaſt ſide of the Mountain, and dug a Ditch, and raiſed a Wall of ſix Foot high before them. *Cæſar* marked out Ground for his Lines of 11000 Paces in length, pitched his Camp in a convenient Place, and built three and twenty little

Ibid. Forts to guard them. Whilſt he was working on his Lines, there was a Battle in the Plain between the Cavalry, in which the *Romans* were hard preſſed at firſt; but the *Germans* which were ſent to their Aid, drove the Enemy back to their Camp, made a great Slaughter of them, and returned with many Horſes which they had

Ibid. c. 70. taken. The triumphant *Vercingetorix* diſmayed at this, began to have his Fears, both with Regard to his Perſon, and the Liberty of his Country; and he ſent away his Horſe in the Night, before the Lines were finiſhed, with Orders to every one to return into his own City, force all that were able to bear Arms into the War, and

Ibid. c. 71. bring them to his Relief; and with Inſtructions, That he had not Corn for much more than 30 Days, and That therefore 80000 choſen Men muſt periſh with him, if they did not come back in Time. When they were gone, he got together all the

Ibid. Proviſions he could, drew all his Troops into the Town, and there waited for their Return. *Cæſar* knowing this, ſtrengthened the Fortifications of his Camp, and drew it into a narrower Compaſs, that it might be the more defenſible. Beſides the two Ditches with which he ſurrounded it, and were well guarded with Paliſades; and beſides the Towers which he placed at 80 Foot diſtance from each other; he dug

89 According to *Cæſar*, *De Bell. Gall. L.* 7, *Aleſia* was built on the Summit of a Mountain, at the Foot of which ran two Rivers, and which overlooked a Plain of three Quarters of a League in breadth, and ſurrounded by Hills. Which Deſcription agrees with a Town in *Auxois* in *Burgundy*, called *Aliſe*; which is watered by *The Lore* and *The Oſerain*.

Trenches

Trenches and Holes, which he filled with pointed Stakes, and covered with Turf and Twiggs to conceal them; and he covered the Ground before them with a kind of *Calthorps*, to wound the Feet of Men and Horſes that ſhould come there. All theſe Things he did, both inwardly between his Camp and the Town, and outwardly, beyond his Camp, to defend it from Attacks on that Side; and then ordered every Man in it to furniſh himſelf with Proviſions and Forage for thirty Days.

Great Precautions indeed! but not uſeleſs. At the Sollicitation of the Cavalry *Vercingetorix* had ſent for that Purpoſe, the *Gauls* raiſed the largeſt Army they ever had. The *Ædui*, *Seguſiani*, [90] *Ambivareti*, [91] *Aulerci*, and *Brannovices*, which all depended on the *Ædui*, furniſhed 35000 Men; the *Arverni*, [a] *Cadurci*, [b] *Gabali*, and [c] *Velauni*, who were all Subject to the *Arverni*, as many; the *Senones*, *Sequani*, *Bituriges*, *Xantones*, *Rutheni*, and *Carnutes*, 12000; the *Bellovaci*, 10000; the *Lemovices* 10000; the *Pictones*, *Turoni*, *Pariſii*, and *Sueſſones*, 8000; the *Ambiani*, [d] *Mediomatrici*, [e] *Petrocorii*, [f] *Nervii*, *Morini*, and *Nitiobriges*, 5000; the [g] *Aulerci Cenomani*, 5000; the *Atrebates*, 4000; the [h] *Bellocaſſi*, *Lexovii*, [i] *Aulerci* and *Eburones*, 3000; the [k] *Rauraci* and *Boii*, 30000; and laſtly, the Cities near the Ocean, called [92] *Armoricæ*, which include the [l] *Curioſolites*, [m] *Rhedones*, [93] *Ambibari*, [n] *Cadetes*, [o] *Oſiſmii*, [p] *Veneti*, and [q] *Unelli* furniſhed 6000. So terrible was the Force [94] that was prepared to raiſe the Siege of *Aleſia*, and deliver *Vercingetorix*. And indeed, the *Pro-Conſul* had ſo inveſted the City and the *Gallic* Troops, that nothing leſs than an Army which ſhould be ſtronger than his, and able to conquer him and his *Legions*, which he had ſo ſtrongly fortified, could poſſibly convey either Proviſions into the one, or Reinforcements to the other.

§. L. *Vercingetorix* kept cloſe within the double Circumvallation which the *Romans* had made round the Mountain of *Aleſia*; but tho' he diſtributed the Proviſions he had gotten with very ſtrict Oeconomy among his Troops, they began to be hard preſſed with Famine, before the *Gauls* returned; and the Day being paſſed when they were expected, he, in this Extremity, called a Council of War. Some of the Officers were for ſurrendering, ſince the Time appointed for their Relief was paſt; and others were for making a Sally, and dying Sword in Hand, rather than periſhing by Famine: but *Critognatus*, an *Arvernian* of great Birth, made a moſt barbarous Propoſal, which ſhews to what Exceſs the *Gauls* ſometimes carried their Conſtancy. *I am not of the Number of thoſe*, ſaid he, *who call the baſeſt Slavery a Surrender; they don't deſerve the Name of* Gauls. *I am in Opinion with them, who are for ſelling our Lives as dear as we can to the Enemy, if no Relief ſhould come. But we have no Reaſon to conclude, that, becauſe our Friends are not come to Day, they never will. The continual Works and Preparations of the Enemy, are Proofs that they are*

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Ibid. c. 74.

Ibid. c. 75.

[a] *The People of* Quercy.

[b] *Thoſe of* Gevaudan.

[c] *Thoſe of* Puy.

Ibid. c. 75.

[d] *Thoſe of* Meſſin.

[e] *Thoſe of* Perigord.

[f] *Thoſe of* Hainault *and partly of* Cambreſis.

[g] *The* Manceaux.

[h] *The People of the Territory of* Rouen.

[i] *Thoſe of* Evreux.

[k] *Thoſe of* Baſle.

[l] *Thoſe of* Cornouaille.

[m] *Thoſe of* Rennes, St. Brieue, St. Malo, *and* Dol.

[n] *Thoſe of the Country of* Caux.

[o] *Thoſe of* St. Pol, *and* Treguier.

[p] *Thoſe of* Vannes.

[q] *Thoſe of* Coutance.

Ibid. c. 77.

90 *Sanſon* makes no difference between the *Ambivareti*, the *Ambibarii*, the *Ambialites*, and the *Ambibiates*, which *Cæſar* mentions in different Parts of his *Commentaries*; but places them in *Nivernois*, a Province which was part of the Dominions of the *Ædui*. Whereas *Ortelius* thinks that theſe four different Words, ſignify as many different Nations. He ſeeks for the *Ambibarii* at *Ambrun*, and the *Ambivareti* at *Anvers*; whilſt others place the latter in *Vivaretz*. In ſhort, the Uncertainty of the Moderns, and the Silence of the Ancients, concerning the Situation of this People is ſuch, that we cannot take upon us to

91 We have obſerved Vol. 2, That the *Aulerci* were divided into three Branches, from the Time of *Segoveſus* and *Belloveſus*. And *Cæſar* here adds a fourth, which he calls *Brannovices*, or *Brannovii*. But the Moderns are not agreed about the Habitation of the latter. Some aſſign them *Breſſe*, others *Morienne*.

92 *Caſar* by *Armoria* or *Aremorica*, means the maritime Countries of *Gaul*, particularly *Bretagne*. *Pliny* makes it to comprehend *Aquitain*, and ſays, That it was anciently called *Aremorica*. See Vol. 2

93 The *Ambibari* formerly inhabited all that Country which is now the Dioceſe of *Avranches* in *Normandy*. *Sanſon* judiciouſly obſerves, That we muſt take Care not to confound theſe People with the *Ambarri*, whom he places near *The Saone*, tho' ſome Moderns have given them *Nivernois* or *Charolois*.

94 This Army was reviewed in a Province ſubject to the *Ædui*. It conſiſted, according to *Cæſar*, of 240000 Foot, and 8000 Horſe.

Plutarch makes them amount to 300,000 Men, excluſive of above 70000 which were ſhut up in the Place. And we know not what Authorities he built on, for the following Fact, which *Cæſar* expreſly contradicts. According to him, *Vercingetorix* knew nothing of the Arrival of the *Gallic* Troops to relieve *Aleſia*, before the Battle. The firſt Notice he had of this formidable Army, was from the Out-cries of the Inhabitants, upon ſeeing from their Ramparts the triumphant *Romans*, returning loaded with the Spoils which they had taken from the vanquiſhed. If we had not ſo ſure an Authority for the contrary, as that of the Conqueror himſelf, is it probable, that near 300,000 Men could have come almoſt to the Walls of *Aleſia* and fought a Battle there, unknown to the beſieged?

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are coming. And with Regard to the Famine that oppreſſes us, Let us do as our Fore-fathers did in the like Caſe, when at War with the Cimbri. *They killed the weakeſt of their Soldiers, and ate them. By this Means, we may preſerve the Lives of the ſtrongeſt till Succours arrive, preſerve* Gaul *from the hard Slavery of foreign* Prætors, *and have the Glory of being the Deliverers of our Country.*

Whether the moſt inhuman Part of this Advice was followed, does not appear; but it is certain, that *Vercingetorix* at leaſt, drove out all the uſeleſs Mouths from the Army and the City; and *Cæſar* ſuffered the poor Wretches to periſh within his Circumvallation, rather than accept of their Surrender. In the mean time, the deſired Succours arrived, under four Generals; the Chief of whom was that *Comius*, the Prince of the *Atrebates*, on whom *Cæſar* had beſtowed many Favours, and whoſe Love for his Country got the better of his Gratitude. The beſieged made great Shouts, when they ſaw the new *Gallic* Army arrive on the neighbouring Hills, and there it ſpent the Night. But the next Day, the Enemy's Cavalry, with a few Dart-Men mixed among them, deſcended into the Plain, and *Cæſar* ſent out his Horſe to engage them. The *Gallic* Squadrons had ſome Advantage at firſt, but the *German* Cavalry, in whom *Cæſar* moſt confided, repulſed them, and cut the Archers they left behind them in pieces. During this unfortunate Action, the *Celtæ* from the Town had begun to fill up *Cæſar*'s Trenches with Hurdles and Faſcines, and were ready for a Sally, but *Vercingetorix* diſcouraged with this Defeat, retired with great Sorrow into the Town. After one Day's inaction, the new Army came at Midnight with ſcaling Ladders and other Inſtruments which they had in that Day prepared, to attack *Cæſar*'s Trenches in the Plain; and the Battle which they fought in the dark was very bloody. *Vercingetorix* on the other hand, made a Sally from the Town, and endeavoured to make a Breach in the Circumvallation on that Side. The Machines in the Camp were worked with ſuch Uncertainty, that they did Execution on the *Romans*, as well as the Enemy; and it was the Province of *Mark Anthony*, then an Officer in *Cæſar*'s Army, and of *C. Trebonius*, to ſend Supplies to the Places, where the *Legions* were moſt preſſed. But the nearer the *Gauls* drew to the *Roman* Lines, the more they ſuffered by the *Caltrops*, and by falling into the Ditches and Holes filled with Piles and Stakes; and the Return of Light put an end to the Action, and both Parties retired.

Ibid. c. 71.

§. LI. Thus the *Roman* Lines continued as yet unhurt; and *Cæſar* often drew up his Army in Battalia behind them, that every Man might know his Poſt, in caſe of a general Action. The *Gauls*, on the other hand, ſent out Perſons to diſcover the weakeſt Places where they might moſt eaſily force the *Roman* Trenches; and received Information, That there was a Mountain partly within their Lines, which was ſo very large, that they could not entirely ſurround it. They had only made ſome Works on one Side of it, and *Cæſar* ordered *C. Antiſtius* and *C. Caninius* to guard this important Poſt with two *Legions*. The *Gauls* reſolved to attack the Mountain at Noon-day, with 55000 of the choiceſt of their Troops, and *Vergaſillaunus*, who was a Relation of *Vercingetorix*, commanded in this Attack; whilſt *Vercingetorix* himſelf led down his Troops from the Mountain of *Aleſia*, armed with Hooks and Poles, to force their Way through the Enemy's Trenches. At the ſame Time, the *Gallic* Horſe appeared in the Plain, and bid defiance to the *Roman* Cavalry; ſo that three different Battles were to be fought in different Places at once. *Cæſar* placed himſelf on an Eminence, and preſided over all; and probably, not without much Anxiety. If the Enemy ſhould force his Lines, his Honour, his Labours for ſeven Years paſt, his Army, and perhaps his Perſon, would be buried in the Plain of *Aleſia*. The Hero therefore, in this critical Conjuncture, ſurpaſſed himſelf. He ſaw the Danger was greateſt on the Side of the two *Legions* commanded by *Antiſtius* and *Caninius*; the Enemy overlooked them from the top of the Mountain, and did great Execution among them with their Darts. They were alſo overturning his Works, and breaking down his Ramparts. He therefore ſent *Labienus* thither with ſix freſh *Cohorts*, and they renewed and continued the Fight with Courage.

In the mean Time, on the Side where *Vercingetorix* commanded, the *Gauls* diſcovered no Signs of their having been weakened by Famine. Inſpired with Hope and Rage, they made incredible Efforts to break through the Barricades that kept them in; cleared the Ramparts and the Trenches of Men; cut the Bandages of the

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Faſcines, and pulled down the Turf which made the main Body of the Works, with Hooks faſtened to long Poles; and had very like to have made a large Breach. *Cæſar* ſent two different Reinforcements thither, and at laſt, went himſelf with more freſh Troops. Nor was this enough, till he ordered ſome Squadrons to march out of the Lines, and fall on the Enemy in the Rear, when moſt warmly engaged in the Attack; and then he ſucceeded. The *Gauls* gave way, and retired in diſorder to the ſide of the Mountain. From thence *Cæſar* flew to the Side where *Labienus* had great Difficulty to keep his Ground, in a diſadvantageous Situation, and with few Men, againſt the Fury of 55000 *Gauls*, reſolutely bent on breaking into the Trenches; and his Preſence decided the Diſpute. As ſoon as the Enemy ſaw him from the top of their Mountain, and knew him by the fine Habit he wore in Battle, they made great Shouts; the *Romans* returned them from their *Wooden Towers*, and the *Legions* immediately made a Sally Sword in Hand, and furiouſly attacked the *Gauls*. The Battle was warmly diſputed by the Infantry; but the ſame Horſe which had attacked the Troops of *Vercintegorix* behind, now fell in like manner on thoſe of *Vergaſillaunus*, and then the Rout was general. They, who endeavoured to eſcape by Flight, were cut in pieces by the *Roman* Cavalry. *Sedulius*, the Commander of the *Lemovices*, was killed. *Vergaſillaunus* made Priſoner of War; 76 Colours taken from the *Gauls*; and in ſhort, a very ſmall Number of that terrible Multitude returned to their Camp.

§. LII. *Vercingetorix*, who had ſeen the Maſſacre from the top of his Mountain, called a Council the next Day, and repreſented to them, That he had not undertaken that War with a View to his private Intereſt, but for the Sake of the common Liberty; and That ſince they muſt give way to Fortune, he was ready to ſatisfy the *Romans* by ſubmitting to die, or to be delivered up alive to them, as they thought proper. All were for ſurrendering at Diſcretion; ſent a Meſſenger to *Cæſar*, with the Offer; and readily complied with his Orders to lay down their Arms, and deliver up their Leaders to him. He placed his Tribunal at the Gate of his Camp, there received the Submiſſions of *Vercingetorix* and his chief Officers, and reduced them all to Slavery, except the *Arverni* and the *Ædui*. By giving thoſe their Liberty, he hoped to reduce the two chief *Celtic* Nations to Obedience; and his Expectations were not fruſtrated. The *Arverni* ſubmitted, the *Ædui* received him into their Capital, and he ſpent the Winter in Tranquillity there, after he had placed his Army in different Quarters to keep Peace in the Provinces. The reſt of the Priſoners he diſtributed among his Troops, ſo that every Soldier had at leaſt one Slave; *Aleſia* received a *Roman* Garriſon; and thus ended a Campaign, in which *Cæſar* gained almoſt all the Glory. He had never ſhewn more Conduct as a General, or more Bravery as a Soldier. His Lines before *Aleſia* were thought a Maſter-piece of military Art, and his Reſiſtance of the *Gauls* in one national Body was ſuch an effort of Valour, as exceeds any thing that Fable reports of its Heroes. So that at *Rome*, twenty Days of publick Prayers were ordered, to return Thanks to the Gods for this extraordinary Succeſs. The People there were not yet ſenſible, that the Pacification of *Gaul* would be the Forerunner of the Deſtruction of the Republick.

Ibid. c. 89.

Ibid.

THE

Roman Hiſtory.

BOOK LXIV.

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§. I. THE Attention of the *Romans* was chiefly fixed on the Weſt and the Conqueſts of *Cæſar*; but nevertheleſs, they did not totally neglect the Eaſt. The Senate were uneaſy at the State of *Syria* after the Defeat of *Craſſus*, and the Maſſacre of his *Legions*. Tho' *Caſſius* was fled to *Antioch* for Refuge, and kept in awe the *Syrians*, whom the Victory of the *Parthians* had put in Motion; how ſhould this young Lieutenant General be able, without Troops, to put a ſtop to the Inundations of the Barbarians, who were animated the more by their Succeſs? By an unexpected piece of good Fortune, *Surena* was no more. *Orodes* his Sovereign, entertained Jealouſies of him, and rewarded his Victories with Death. And after the Murder of this famous Warrior, the *Parthian* King ſunk into a kind of Stupefaction. Inſtead of making his Advantage of the preſent favourable Conjuncture, he committed the Care of his Armies to his Son *Pacorus*, a weak Child, not yet arrived at Adoleſcence, and ſent him into *Syria*, to the Gates of *Antioch*, with a numerous Army. *Orſaces* was Governour to the young Prince, and taught him the Art of War. *Caſſius* was then the *Roman* Commander in *Syria*, not as *Pro-Conſul*, or by Virtue of any extraordinary Commiſſion, but as the only General Officer who ſurvived the Defeat of *Craſſus*. His Zeal ſupplied the Place of a legal Nomination, and his Valour was ſufficient to repulſe the *Parthians*. With the 500 *Romans* he had left, and ſome *Aſiatic* Levies, he fought *Orſaces*, and drove him as far as [1] *Antigonia*. Nor did the *Parthian* Commander think this a Place of ſufficient Security. He left it, and *Caſſius* after having much haraſſed him in his Retreat, drew him at laſt into an Ambuſcade, wherein he loſt his Life. So that *Pacorus* returned alone into his own Country, and deſerted *Syria* for ſome little Time, but ſoon returned thither again. Then he found *Bibulus* there, who had ſucceeded *Caſſius*, in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*; and the new Governor found Means to embroil the *Syrians* by his Addreſs. He gained over to his Intereſt *Ocondopantes*, a *Parthian* Lord, who perſuaded *Pacorus* to return into *Parthia* to dethrone *Orodes*. The young Prince took the Bait, turned his Arms againſt his own Father, and left *Bibulus* to govern *Syria* in Tranquillity.

Dio Caſſ. L. 40.

Juſt. B. 42. *Dio Caſſ. B.* 40. *Cic. ad Attic. B.* 2. *Ep.* 50.

§. II. In the mean time, all due Preparations were making at *Rome* for the Election of new *Conſuls*. *Pompey*'s third *Conſulate* was near expiring, and his main Point in View had all along been, to ſecure himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of his preſent Power, which was in effect abſolute. As he declined the Odium of a glittering Title, his Authority was the more real, for being the leſs ſuſpected. He had two Armies at

[1] The ancient Geographers mention five Cities of this Name. One in *Epirus*, another in *Macedon*, a third in *Arcadia*, a fourth in *Troas*, and a fifth in *Syria* near *Antioch*; which laſt is certainly the Place here ſpoken of.

his Command. One in *Spain*, under the Conduct of two Lieutenant Generals his Subalterns, whose whole Dependance was on him; the other at the Gates of *Rome*, which he commanded himself. And his Aim was, to keep the *Romans* subject to him through Fear, after he should be out of his *Consulship*. But he was not apprehensive enough of *Cæsar*. The Time which the Republick had appointed him to continue at the Head of his Army in *Gaul*, was ready to expire; and *Pompey* said, That as soon that General should be reduced to a private State, he should have nothing more to fear from him. And therefore, his whole Concern at present was, to get himself succeeded in the *Consulate*, by two Persons, who should be well affected to him, should be Men of no manner of Experience in War, and should, if possible, be so much *Cæsar*'s Enemies, as to oppose his Advancement to the *Consulate*, or at least, the granting him any farther Time in his Generalship and Government.

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CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, & Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS SCIPIO, Consuls.

Three Candidates appeared for the *Consulate*, who carried on their Interest with great Regularity and Prudence. The first was the philosophick and rigid *Cato*, who professed a Contempt for all publick Honours; and was actuated only by a Zeal for the publick Good. He was persuaded, That no Man but himself, had Firmness enough, to suppress the Audaciousness of the two Tyrants, who threatened the Republick with Ruin. *If* Cæsar *and* Pompey, said he, *should agree together*, Rome *will be sacrificed to their Wills, and Liberty will be no more: Or if they should quarrel, they will go to war, and the Conqueror will make himself a King*. And he reasoned justly. In order therefore to deprive both of the exorbitant Power which they had usurped, he entered the Lists, put on a white Robe, and stood for the *Consulship*. As soon as he had declared himself, *M. Claudius Marcellus*, and *Servius Sulpicius Rufus*, who owed his Rise wholly to *Cato*, appeared against him. Some seemed surprized, that the latter should appear against his Friend and Protector; but *Cato* answered, *That there was nothing strange in it. Every Man, said he, is governed by his Passions.* However, in order more effectually to prevent all bad Methods of getting Votes, *Cato* procured a Decree of the Senate, which forbad the Candidates to employ any Friends as their Agents, to carry on their Interests among the People. But by this Step he offended the *Citizens*. He thereby hindered the Applications, which the great Men would otherwise have made to them, and on the Day of Election they shewed their Resentment. They set aside *Cato*, and preferred *Serv. Sulpicius Rufus*, and *M. Marcellus*. The *Pompeian* and *Cæsarian* Factions are likewise said to have taken Pains to exclude a Man from the *Consulate*, whose very Whims were formidable to them. *Cicero* did all in his Power to gain *Cato* Success; and when the Affair was over, reproached him with his Inflexibility, which only served to destroy the best laid Schemes for the Preservation of the Republick. But *Cato* only smiled at the People's Refusal; and the same Day played at *Tennis* in *The Field of Mars*[2].

Plut. in Catone.

§. III. One of the new *Consuls* was a famous *Civilian*, the other an eloquent Orator; and both seem to have been *Pompey*'s Creatures. *Marcellus* carried his Admiration of him so far, as to be servilely obsequious to him. He entered into all his Schemes, and thought that *Rome* could not be better governed than by being subject to his Will. He could not find out any Inconvenience, in a Republican State's being absolutely governed by one Man, who still retained a Superiority of Power in the Government after he was out of Office. Nay, he went so far, as to declare himself an Enemy to all those, who either did not approve of that kind of Monarchy which *Pompey* had usurped, or who wanted to destroy, or pretended to share it with him. He was as full of *Pompey*, and as servilely attached to his Interests, when entered upon his Office, as when only Candidate for it; and moved the Senate to make a Decree which would have been very prejudicial to *Cæsar*. He proposed recalling him from his Governments, before his Time was [3] expired. This appeared to be a mad Scheme, not only to those whom *Cæsar* had gained by his Bounties, but

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Dio Cass. L. 40.
App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.
Plut. in Pomp. & Cæsare.

2 *Plutarch* adds, That in the Evening of the same Day he walked in *The Forum*, without Shoes or *Tunick*, after the manner of the first *Romans*.

3 By a Law, which *Pompey* had got passed the last Year, it was enacted, That the Candidates for Offices should appear at *Rome* in Person, and no Man be admitted as such in his Absence. This Law was engraven on Brass. Nevertheless, *Pompey* had, of his own Head, ventured to make one Exception to it, in favour of *Cæsar*. But the *Consul Marcellus* paid

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App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

but even to all indifferent Perſons. For was it not unjuſt to force a Conqueror to lay down his Arms, in the full career of his Victories? *Pompey* was then abſent from *Rome*, and pretended an Inclination to go into *Spain*, and put himſelf at the Head of his Army. But he advanced very ſlowly; and was always ready, upon any Pretence, to return to the Capital. So that the Rumor of the Decree *Marcellus* was purſuing, ſoon brought its real Author thither; and he was too much a Stateſman, not to know how to diſſemble. *Pompey* himſelf exclaimed againſt the Injuſtice going to be offered to the Conqueror of *The Gauls*; but inſinuated, That it would be Time enough to recall him, when his five Years were expired. They were now ſo near it, that *Cæſar* was to return to *Rome*, in the firſt Month of the next Year, there to be reduced to a private Station.

§. IV. Notwithſtanding this Diſappointment, the *Conſul Marcellus* found an Opportunity to ſhew his Ill-will to *Cæſar*. *The Pro-Conſul of The two Gauls* had repeopled a City at the Foot of *The Alpes*, called it [4] *Novocomum*, and, to pleaſe the new *Colony*, had given them the Right of *Latinity*; that is, the ſame Privileges which were enjoyed by the *Latins*, the old Allies and Neighbours to the *Romans*. One of theſe Privileges was, That when a *Latin* was once made a Magiſtrate in his own Country, this entitled him to all the Rights of *Roman Citizenſhip*, and he was from that Time deemed a *Roman Citizen*. It happened, that a Senator of *Novum Comum* was at *Rome* at the Time *Marcellus* was venting his Rage againſt *Cæſar*; and the *Conſul*, on a very ſlight Pretence, condemned the *Novocomian* to be ſcourged; a Puniſhment which was not to be inflicted on a *Citizen* of *Rome*, for any Crime whatſoever. This [5] Affront therefore, offered to the Coloniſt, returned at laſt upon *Cæſar*; ſince it was diſapproving and diſannulling the Favours which he had granted in his Province. *Cæſar* was very angry at it; but deſpiſed Indignities offered him by a Man who had ſold himſelf to *Pompey*, and applied himſelf to two Particulars, which were of much greater Conſequence to him. One was, to get the Time of his Governments ſtill further prolonged, at leaſt, till he ſhould be nominated *Conſul*; and the other, to gain the Affections of his Soldiers ſo entirely, as to have them abſolutely at his own diſpoſal, in caſe he ſhould proceed ſo far, as to declare War with his Country. And theſe two Deſigns he purſued, with an Addreſs and Ability worthy of himſelf.

Dio. Caſſius L. 40.

In the firſt Place, he got together all the Money he could, without [6] alienating the Minds of the People too much from him, in his three Provinces, of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and *Illyricum*. Then he made Levies of Men, chiefly among the *Gauls* and *Germans*; Nations who were attached to him only, and who had not imbibed a Republican Spirit in their Youth: And with them he filled his Troops.

paid no Regard to it. He made a vehement Speech, to induce the Senate to recall *The Pro-Conſul of The Gauls*, and exclude him from the *Conſulate*, till he ſhould firſt be reduced to a private State. *Sulpicius*, and *Caius Cælius*, *C. Vilius*, *Lucius Vicinius*, and *P. Cornelius*, four *Tribunes of the People*, all warmly oppoſed the Motion. *Pompey*, tho' more jealous than any other of *Cæſar*'s Power, joined the five Opponents; and was for letting the Time of *The Proconſulate of The Gauls* expire, before they came to any Determination in ſo nice an Affair.

4 *Comum* is a City of *The Milaneſe*, ſituated on a Lake which bears its Name to this Day. It had formerly ſuffered much from the Neighbourhood of the *Griſons*. The Father of *Pompey the Great* repaired it, and honoured this, and all the Cities beyond the *Po*, with the Right of *Latinity*. Then one *Cneius Scipio* carried about 3000 Perſons thither to repeople it. And at laſt, *Julius Cæſar* ſettled a Colony there of 5000 Perſons, among whom were 500 native *Greeks*, and granted them the ſame Privileges the old Inhabitants enjoyed. The Quarter aſſigned the new-comers by *The Pro-Conſul of The Gauls*, was called *Novum Comum*, or *the New City*.

5 *Plutarch* adds, That *Marcellus* deprived all the new Inhabitants of *Comum* of the Right of *Latinity*.

6 Nevertheleſs, *Suetonius* reproaches *Cæſar* with having laid waſte all the Provinces of which he was *Prætor* or *Pro-Conſul*, by the moſt cruel Exactions. *Gaul* eſpecially according to him fell a Prey to his Avarice. In order to find Means, ſays that Hiſtorian, for his enormous Profuſions, and for the Expences of the War which he had long been deſigning to make with his own Country, he plundered all the Cities there without diſtinction, as well thoſe who were in Alliance with *Rome*, as the Enemies to the *Roman* Name, and enriched himſelf with their Treaſures. He did not even ſpare the Temples of the Gods, which were ſtripped of their richeſt Ornaments by his Orders. He publickly produced in *Italy* the Gold he had gathered up by his Rapines, and ſold it at the Rate of 3000 *Little Seſterces*, that is, 125 *French Crowns per* Pound. He had already made himſelf infamous in his firſt *Conſulſhip*, by taking out of the *Capitol* 3000 Pounds Weight of Gold, and putting the ſame Weight of gilt Copper in the Room of it. The ſame Author accuſes him of ſelling Kingdoms, Privileges, and Alliances, to him that would give moſt for them.

He alſo gained ſo much upon his *Legionaries* themſelves, tho' *Romans*, that they were ready to ſacrifice any other Intereſts to his. Almoſt all the General Officers, and particularly *Mark Anthony* his *Quæſtor*, were entirely devoted to him. *Q. Cicero* was the only one who left the Army of the *Gauls*, under Pretence of attending his Brother, who was ordered by the Republick to go into *Cilicia*; and this Event is ſo remarkable, as to deſerve a particular Remembrance, before we return to *Cæſar*.

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§. V. *Pompey* had made a Law in his laſt *Conſulſhip*, which required all thoſe, who had been *Conſuls* and *Prætors* for ſome Years, and had not left *Rome* to go to their Provinces, to repair forthwith to ſuch *Pro-Conſulſhips* and *Prætorſhips* as ſhould fall to them by Lot, and exerciſe their reſpective Offices there. *M. Tullius Cicero*, had laid down the *Conſulate* ten Years ago; and had choſen to continue in the Capital, without any other [7] Employment, than that of ſhining in the *Comitium* and Courts of Juſtice, with his Eloquence. But the new Edict forced him to exchange the Robe for the Sword, and go into a Province. *Cilicia* and the Iſland of *Cyprus* fell to his Lot; two [8] *Legions* were put under his Command; and he embarked at *Brunduſium*, with his Brother *Quintus*, whom he made his Lieutenant General, and with *Cn. Voluſius* and *L. Meſſinius Rufus*, who were his *Quæſtors*, one for *Cilicia*, and the other for *Cyprus*. After he had tarried ſome Days at *Athens*, he came at length to [9] *Laodicea*, a [10] City of his Province, and from thence to [11] *Apamea*; and ſo came by Way of *Synnada*, to his Camp near *Iconium*. There he took the Command from *App. Clodius*, his immediate Predeceſſor, who went to demand a *Triumph* at *Rome*, and could not obtain it; tho' that Honour was granted to *P. Cornelius Lentulus* [12] *Spinther*, who had governed *Cilicia* before *Appius* and *Cicero*.

Plut. in Cicero. *Cic. B. 5. ad Attic. Ep. 15.*

The new *Pro-Conſul*, tho' more of an Orator than a Soldier, ſupported his Character in his new Employment with Dignity. He not only behaved himſelf unblameably in his Province, but performed ſuch military [13] Exploits, as induced his Troops to ſalute him [14] *Imperator*. The *Parthians* had returned to the Lands of the

7 The Death of young *Craſſus*, who was killed by the *Parthians*, made a Vacancy in the College of *Augurs*, and *Cicero* was inveſted with this ſacerdotal Dignity, which was ſeldom given by the People to any but Men of diſtinguiſhed Births or Merit.

8 *Cicero* wrote Word to *Atticus*, That his two *Legions* were far from being compleat. But he recruited his little Army with the Succours ſent him by *Dejotarus* King of *Galatia*, and the Nations in Alliance with, or dependent upon, the Republick. So that *Plutarch* ſays, he came to *Cilicia*, at the Head of 12000 Foot, and 2600 Horſe.

9 In the 20th Letter to *Atticus*, *B.* 5, *Cicero* gives an exact Account of his Journey. He there ſays, That he went from *Athens* directly to *Epheſus*, where the Inhabitants did him many Honours; That the People of *Laodicea*, *Apamea*, *Synnada*, *Philomelium*, and *Iconium*, ſhewed him great Marks of their Reſpect and Attachment; That he had by his Equity, Mildneſs, and Diſintereſtedneſs, gained the Affections of all the *Aſiaticks*; and That his chief Aim was, to efface the ill Impreſſions, the rough and haughty Conduct of his Predeceſſor *Appius Clodius* had made, by a popular Deportment.

10 *Laodicea* was, according to *Strabo*, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Great Phrygia*. Nevertheleſs, *Ptolomy* places it in *Caria*; and *Stephens the Geographer* in *Lydia*; becauſe it bordered on theſe two Provinces. They all agree, That the River *Lycus* watered its Territory. Before it was repaired by a Queen of *Syria* called *Laodice*, it was ſucceſſively called *Dioſpolis*, and *Rhoas*.

11 See Vol. 4, or the Index.

12 *Cicero* ſays, in his *Letters to Atticus*, That *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther* had made the *Roman* Arms formidable in *Cilicia*; but does not enter into a detail of the War he carried on, or the Enemies he fought. We only know, that the Honour of a *Triumph* was not granted him till two Years after his Return. This delay was occaſioned by the Oppoſitions of ſome *Tribunes of the People*, who were offended at his inviolable Attachment to *Pompey*'s Intereſt.

13 *Cicero*'s own Account of his Enterprize againſt the *Parthians*, (*ad Attic. L. 5. Ep. 20.*) is this. *I marched towards* Cilicia, ſays he, *by the Frontiers of* Cappadocia, *that* Artavaſdes *King of* Armenia *might think it impracticable to paſs that Way.* The *Pro-Conſul* had great Reaſon to fear the Attempts of this Monarch, ſince he had married his Daughter to *Pacorus* the Son of *Orodes* King of *Parthia*. *When I had*, as he goes on, *encamped five Days in the Plains of* Cabiſtana, *I was informed that the Enemy were come near to* Cilicia, *another Way. Upon this, I immediately entered the Streights of Mount* Taurus, *and came to Mount* Amanus, *whoſe top is a Retreat for Barbarians, which could never yet be ſubdued. Here I cut a great Number of the Enemy in pieces, and afterwards took and burnt ſeveral Forts. Upon the News of my Arrival, the* Parthians, *who were come near to* Antioch, *retired.* C. Caſſius *purſued them, and gained a conſiderable Advantage over them in their Retreat.* Orſaces *their General was wounded in this Action, and died a few Days after.* By this it appears, that *Cicero* wanted to ſhare with *Caſſius* the Honour of giving chaſe to the Enemy. But, beſides that he was yet at a great diſtance from *Antioch*, *Dio Caſſius* expreſly ſays, *B.* 40. That the *Parthians* abandoned their Deſign of reducing this great City, becauſe they knew not the Art of beſieging Towns in form.

14 We have already obſerved, That *Imperator* was only a Title of Honour which the Soldiers in their

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the *Romans*, and infeſted the Neighbourhood of Mount [15]*Amanus*, which was the Boundary between *Syria* and *Cilicia*. *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* had ſucceeded [16]*Caſſius* in the Government of the former; and *Cicero*, whoſe Brother *Quintus* was probably of great Service to him in his military Expeditions, commanded 12000 Foot, and 2500 Horſe in the latter. When *Cicero* was in his Camp at *Iconium*, *Antiochus*, King of *Comagene* ſent him Advice, That the *Parthians* had paſſed *The Euphrates*. Upon this, he inſtantly decamped, croſſed *Cappadocia*, and came to [17] *Cybiſtra* in the Paſſes of Mount *Taurus*. By this March, he preſerved [18] *Ariobarzanes* from the Incurſions of the Enemy, and came without delay to [19] *Tarſus*. In the mean time, the *Parthians* continued to aſſemble about Mount *Amanus*, in order to make Incurſions into *Syria* or *Cilicia*; and upon the firſt Notice of this, *Cicero* haſtened thither, ſurprized the Enemy, made a great Slaughter of them, and recovered many Caſtles which they had ſeized. But the Siege of *Pindeniſſum* [20] was his Maſter-piece. It was ſtrong, and well provided. Nevertheleſs, the *Pro-Conſul* attacked it with ſuch Succeſs, that he made himſelf [21] Maſter of it, in 57 Days after he had inveſted it.

their Acclamations gave to their Generals, when they had performed any ſignal Action. But the Generals bore this Title only in their Provinces, and till they returned to the Capital. Afterwards, as appears by the ancient Monuments, the *Roman* Emperors aſſumed this Diſtinction, as often as they gained any Victories over the Enemies of the *Roman* Name. Hence the Inſcriptions on moſt of the Imperial Medals run thus. Imperator I. II. III, *&c.* And we have ſtill extant ſome Letters from *Cicero* to *Pompey*, and from *Pompey* to *Cicero*, thus inſcribed. *M. Cicero Imperator, Cn. Magno Pro-Conſuli. ..... Cn. Magnus Pro-Conſul M. Ciceroni Imperatori.*

*Ep. ad Attic. L. 5. Ep. 20.

15 Mount *Amanus*, vulgarly called *Monte Negro*, is one of the Mouths of Mount *Taurus*. It reaches on one Side, from the *Mediterranean* Sea near old *Iſſus*, to the Frontiers of *Cappadocia*; and, on the other, runs towards *Syria*, which it divides from *Cilicia*.

§ *Ad Familiar. B. 15. Ep. 2. & ad Attic. Ep. 18.

16 After the Defeat and Death of *Craſſus*, at the fatal Battle of *Carrhæ*, the Republick had named *Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus* to ſucceed him. Till the new *Pro-Conſul* arrived, *Caius Caſſius* had gathered together the ſhattered Remains of the *Roman* Army, and diſcharged the Office of Governor of the Province. *Cicero* ſays, he diſcovered a ridiculous Vanity, in writing to the Senate, That by the happy Succeſs of his laſt Expedition, he had at laſt put an end to the War. *But nevertheleſs*, adds Cicero, *we have great Reaſon to fear an Incurſion from theſe Barbarians. I know they have taken up their Winter-Quarters in* Cyrrheſtica, *one of the Provinces of* Syria. Pacorus *is entered into the Territories of the Republick Sword in Hand; and* Deiotarus *does not doubt but the King himſelf will paſs* The Euphrates *with all his Forces, in the beginning of the Campaign. The ſame Day that* Caſſius's *triumphant Letter was brought to the Senate, mine was alſo read.* Axius *informs me, That the Houſe adhered to my Relation, and had no Regard to that of* Caſſius. But whatever *Cicero* may ſay in diminution of the Glory of his *Quæſtor*, the moſt celebrated Hiſtorians all agree, That after the Death of *Oroſaces*, young *Pacorus* durſt not make any more Attempts againſt the *Romans*.

17 *Cybiſtra* was in *Cataonia*, a little Province of *Cappadocia*, at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*, near the Springs of *The Cydnus*.

*968751. Ster.

18 Juſt before *Cicero* left *Rome*, in order to go into his Province, he was charged by the Senate to ſuppreſs the Rebels who were entered into a Confederacy againſt *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*; and he diſcharged this Commiſſion with Succeſs. He writes *Atticus* Word, That that Monarch was indebted to him both for his Crown and his Life. His Words are theſe. **I had an Opportunity as I went, to ſave* Ariobarzanes *and his Dominions, by my Conduct and Authority. I was ſo far from ſuffering my ſelf to be corrupted by thoſe who wanted to oppreſs him, that I would not even admit them into my Preſence. I have not taken any Thing from* Cappadocia; *and I hope that the whole Year of my* Pro-Conſulate *will not coſt my Province one Farthing.* Add to this, that the Father of *Ariobarzenes* had either been aſſaſſinated, or poiſoned. His Son and Succeſſor claimed the Protection of the Senate, who gave the Guardianſhip of the young Prince to *Cicero* §; and he tells his Friend, *That the Affairs of* Ariobarzanes *were in ſo bad a Condition, that he had Thoughts of throwing up his Guardianſhip.*

19 *Tarſus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, on the Banks of *The Cydnus*, ſix or ſeven Miles from the Sea, is famous in *The Acts of the Apoſtles*, for the Education of *St. Paul*, the Apoſtle of the *Gentiles*. It was eſteemed the moſt celebrated School in *Aſia*, for all ſorts of Learning; after the *Greeks*, who founded it, had eſtabliſhed there a Taſte for Philoſophy, and the polite Arts. Nor was it leſs remarkable for its Riches and fine Buildings. *Pliny* ranks it among the free Cities. Nevertheleſs, it is certain, that moſt of its Inhabitants who had ſided with *Cæſar*, were by him honoured with the Rights of *Roman Citizenſhip*. It is now called *Tarſo*; and has not the leaſt Remains left of its ancient Splendor.

20 *Pindeniſſum* ſtood on a ſteep Rock of difficult acceſs. *Cicero* places it among the Cities of *Eleuthero-Cilicia*, that is, of *Free Cilicia*. This diſtrict was not yet ſubject to the *Romans*. This City was probably remarkable for nothing but its Situation; ſince *Cicero* himſelf confeſſes, (*Ad Attic. B. 5. Ep.* 20.) That he did not even know the Name of it.

21 *Cicero* owns in the ſame Letter, That the Enemy defended themſelves with Vigour; and That many of his Soldiers were wounded in the Siege. As ſoon as he became Maſter of it, he gave up all the Booty to the Soldiers, except the Horſes. As for the beſieged, he ſold them for Slaves to the beſt Bidder. *I am this Inſtant*, ſays he to Atticus, *being the 19th of December, ſelling the Priſoners, and I write to you from my Tribunal. The Price of them already amounts to* 12 *Millions of* Seſterces*, that is, to the Sum of 1500000 *Livres*.

But

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§. VI. But *Bibulus* was not ſo ſucceſsful in his Province. They both made War in the Neighbourhood of Mount *Amanus*; and if *Bibulus* had not diſdained to accept of the Succours which *Cicero* offered him, he had not loſt a [22] *Legion* in the narrow Paſſes in which he engaged himſelf. But his too ardent Deſire of a *Triumph*, made him take many falſe Steps. Whereas *Cicero*'s Conduct was blameleſs. *Rome* approved it, and decreed [23] publick Prayers [24] to his Honour. *Cato* himſelf commended the Equity and Moderation *Cicero* had ſhewn to the [25] *Cicilians* and *Cypriots*. Indeed

22 *Cicero* writes to *Atticus*, That *Bibulus* loſt ſeveral Officers of Conſequence, and the firſt *Cohort*, which was always the moſt numerous, and conſiſted of the braveſt Soldiers that were in the *Legion*. But he conducted his Scheme for creating a Diviſion among the *Parthians*, with more Prudence. *Oedonopantes* their General was captivated with his fine Promiſes; and undertook to dethrone *Orodes*, and place his eldeſt Son *Pacorus*, on the Throne. *Orodes*, informed of this Conſpiracy, recalled his Troops from *Syria*, ſecured *Pacorus*, and gave no more Diſturbance to the Nations ſubject to the *Romans*, for ſome Years. Nor did *Bibulus* acquire leſs Glory, by that Moderation and Greatneſs of Soul which he diſcovered on the following Occaſion, as related by *Valerius Maximus*. Two of his Children, the Hopes of his Family, were maſſacred at *Alexandria*, by the *Roman* Soldiers, which *Gabinius* had left there, after he had ſettled *Ptolomy Auletes* on the Throne. By the Order of *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of that Prince who was lately dead, the Murderers were ſent in Irons to *Bibulus*, to be puniſhed as he thought fit. But the afflicted Father, leſt he ſhould give too much way to his Reſentment, refuſed the Pleaſure of revenging the Death of his Children himſelf, and ſent back the Murderers to *Cleopatra*, with this Meſſage; That it belonged not to him, but to the Senate, to puniſh theſe Villains according to the Laws of Juſtice.

23 The Senate even decreed him a *Triumph*, which he had earneſtly demanded, as ſoon as he returned from *Cilicia*. But his Concern at the Sight of the Troubles which threatened the Republick with the Miſeries of a Civil War, made him deſiſt. *I had rather*, ſays he, *follow the triumphal Chariot of* Cæſar, *if I could by that Means appeaſe the Anger of that enraged Conqueror*.

24 Nevertheleſs, *Cato* warmly oppoſed the Decree which ordered *Supplications*, in Gratitude for the Advantages *Cicero* had gained over the *Parthians*. He did not think the *Pro-Conſul*'s Exploits conſiderable enough to deſerve ſo great an Honour. All he would allow was, That *Cicero* had acquired immortal Glory by his Integrity and his Prudence. *It were to be wiſhed for his Sake*, ſaid the Philoſopher, *that the Laws had annexed the ſame Honours to Virtue as to Victory*. *Cicero*, who was extremely ambitious of adding tho' it had coſt him little, the Character of a great General to that of the moſt famous Orator in *Rome*, complains bitterly of *Cato*, in ſome of his *Epiſtles ad Familiares*, and *To Atticus*. *He*, ſays Tully, *who oppoſed the granting any Supplications for me, voted in ſuch a manner, as has done me more Honour than all the Triumphs in the World. It very fortunately happened, that* Favonius, *who is no leſs a Friend to me, and* Lucceius Hirrus *with whom I am at variance, were the only two Perſons who joined with him in Opinion. I am not obliged to* Cato, ſays he in another Letter, *for not being diſappointed of my Pretenſions. He thought, he did a great deal for me, in commending my Diſintereſtedneſs, Mildneſs, and Probity. But I would have excuſed his Compliments, if he would have given me the only Teſtimony that I deſired of him.* It nearly concerned *Cæſar*, to make a Difference between theſe two zealous Republicans, who had hitherto joined in oppoſing the Succeſs of his Projects. And he therefore wrote to *Cicero*, to congratulate him, and offer him his Service; and at the ſame Time took care to condemn the ill Conduct of *Cato*. He charged him with Ingratitude and Treachery to his Friend. Nevertheleſs, *Cicero* did not take the Bait. Thoſe two great Men were as unanimous as ever, in oppoſing the ambitious Deſigns of *Cæſar*.

Cato was more indulgent to his Father-in-Law *Bibulus*. He thought that Relation authorized him to abate of his uſual Severity. He got 20 Days *Supplications* decreed for him; tho' the *Quæſtor Caſſius* only had all the Merit of the laſt Victory gained over the *Parthians*. *Bibulus* was not yet come to his Province. But *Caſſius* was deemed only a Subaltern, and was ſaid to have conquered under the *Auſpices* of his General, tho' abſent.

25 *Cicero* gained the Affections of the People of his Province, by ſuch a Mildneſs, Affability, and Diſintereſtedneſs, as they had never experienced in any of his Predeceſſors. In his *Letters to Atticus*, he himſelf gives us this exact Account of his Adminiſtration. *I have not put my Province to the Expence of one Farthing. I refuſed even the Allowance which the* Julian Law *permits Governors to demand for themſelves and their Attendants. I paid for the Wood and Hay which I obliged the People to ſupply me with. I reſolved not to follow the Steps of thoſe avaritious* Pro-Conſuls, *who have made the* Roman *Name odious to all the Nations in the World, by their Robberies. You will never hear that I ranſomed wealthy Cities, in order to enrich my ſelf with their Spoils. The Iſland of* Cyprus *alone uſed to pay* 200 Attick Talents *to its Governors, to be excuſed quartering the Soldiers. I forgave them this Sum*; (which amounts to 200000 *French Crowns*) *and I diſtributed ſo much Corn all over my Province, that I reſtored Plenty to* Cilicia, *which had been waſted with a Famine for a whole Year*. *Plutarch* adds, That *Cicero* had the Generoſity to refuſe all the Preſents which the Kings of *Aſia* offered him by their Ambaſſadors; That he freed the People from the Burden that had been laid on them, of making pompous Feaſts for the *Pro-Conſuls*; and That his Houſe was an Aſylum for the Poor and the Oppreſſed. The Cities, out of their great Gratitude, raiſed Contributions among themſelves, to defray the Expence of erecting triumphal Arches, Statues, and even Temples to him, as to a beneficent Deity. But *Cicero*'s Modeſty would not ſuffer ſuch extraordinary Marks of Diſtinction. He exerted his Authority to put a ſtop to them. But this had not been the Caſe in the Time of *Appius* his Predeceſſor. According to *Cicero*, the Deſolation he made by by his Cruelties and enormous Exactions, is not to be expreſſed. *I have heard nothing*, ſays he, *ſince my Arrival, but Groans and Complaints. Wherever I come, I rather find traces of a Monſter than a Man.* Appius, *and thoſe about him, after his Example, deſtroyed every Thing with Fire and Sword. In a Word, they have left nothing in this miſerable Province which they could carry away. He has driven theſe poor* Aſiaticks *to deſpair,*

38750 *l.*

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deed he did not return to *Rome* till the next Year; and then he brought the News of the Death of *Ptolomy Auletes* King of *Egypt*. This Monarch had, after a Reign of 14 Years, left his Throne to *Cleopatra* his eldeſt Daughter; with Orders, that ſhe ſhould marry *Ptolomy* her Brother, the elder of the two Sons he left behind him. In his *Will*, *Auletes* deſired the *Roman* Republick to be Guardians to the two *Ptolomies* his Sons, who were yet very young, and to *Cleopatra* the elder Siſter, who was a little older than they, and to the Princeſs *Arſinoe* his youngeſt Daughter. This is that *Cleopatra* whom we ſhall ſee act a great Part in the Civil Wars; but we muſt at preſent return from the Eaſt to the Weſt, leſt we loſe ſight of *Cæſar*.

§. VII. The victorious *Pro-Conſul* had ſpent the Winter at *Bibracte*, the Capital of *The Ædui*. There his Cares had been divided, between the important Buſineſs he had to tranſact at *Rome*, and the neceſſary Preparations for finiſhing the War with the *Gauls*, the next Campaign. At *Rome*, his Party prevailed in *The Comitium*, and the People, whom he had artfully gained by his Bounties, declared openly for him. But the Senate ſeemed to favour *Pompey*'s Intereſts more than his. Indeed the *Conſul Sulpicius Rufus*, purely from a Regard to Equity, thought it not right to reduce *Cæſar* to a private State, ſo ſoon after ſuch important Conqueſts; and he was either for giving him the *Conſulſhip*, or at leaſt, continuing him in his Governments, till ſuch Time as that Dignity could be given him to compleat his Glory, and as a Teſtimony of the Gratitude of the Publick. But *Sulpicius Rufus* had little Weight, tho' a Man of Honour. *Pompey*, and his Agent *Marcellus* [26], had a much greater Aſcendant over *The Conſcript Fathers*. So that *Cæſar* in vain moved for the Prolongation of his Employments: His Requeſt was not granted. The News of this

deſpair, by his Rapines, Barbarities, and Acts of Violence. Nay, which would ſurely be incredible, if the Hiſtorians of that Time did not atteſt it, this avaritious *Pro-Conſul* had even the Impudence to require the People he oppreſſed, to bear teſtimony in his Favour. He went ſo far as to force the Magiſtrates of the chief Cities in his Province to raiſe Taxes on the Inhabitants, under pretence of defraying the Expences of the Deputations they were to ſend to *Rome*, to return him Thanks in the Name of the whole Province. He had taken this Precaution, out of a juſt Fear that his Enemies would accuſe him at the Tribunal of the People, or *Prætor*, of Oppreſſions. So hard was the Fate of theſe unfortunate *Aſiaticks*, who, born to be Slaves, as *Cicero* obſerves, were themſelves inſtrumental in promoting the wicked Deſigns of the Governours who oppreſſed them! Nevertheleſs, *Appius* could not avoid the Shame of his being accuſed of Male-Adminiſtration. *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, who ſoon after married *Cicero*'s Daughter, was his Accuſer. *Quintus Hortenſius* the Orator and *Marcus Brutus* undertook his Defence. Then he declined ſolliciting the Honours of a *Triumph*, to apply himſelf to his Judges; and it only coſt him ſome Sums of Money, to prevail on them all to abſolve him. Tho' the moſt atrocious Crimes were proved upon him, he was acquitted, and ſoon after promoted to the *Cenſorſhip*. By this ſingle Fact we may judge of the deplorable State of a Republick, wherein Avarice, Injuſtice, Corruption, and all kinds of Vice triumphed with Impunity. *Cicero* himſelf, who was the beſt informed of any, of the Truth of the Facts laid to *Appius*'s Charge, forgot himſelf ſo far, as to write him congratulatory Letters on the Iſſue of his Cauſe. Nay, he had the Weakneſs to juſtify, in ſome meaſure, the wicked Actions of this infamous Man, by declaring for him againſt thoſe, who judged him unworthy of the Honours of a *Triumph*. Theſe Particulars are taken from his *Letters ad Familiares*, and *To Atticus*, which contain part of the Hiſtory of this Time.

Marcus Valerius Meſſala, who had been *Conſul* in the Year 700, was not ſo happy as *Appius*. He was accuſed of uſing unlawful Means in canvaſſing for the *Conſulate*; and the Proofs brought againſt him were unanſwerable. Nevertheleſs, the Eloquence of *Hortenſius* his Uncle and Advocate, prevailed ſo far on his Judges, that he was acquitted in the firſt Inſtance. But this only made his Accuſer the more ardent in his purſuit, and he obtained a re-hearing, when neither the Eloquence nor the Intereſt of *Hortenſius* could ſecure him from Baniſhment. *Memmius* and *Scaurus* his Competitors, had already undergone the ſame Fate. His Collegue *Domitius Calvinus*, to avoid the Storm which he foreſaw, went into *The Gauls* immediately after his *Conſulſhip*, to be Lieutenant General under *Cæſar*. This appears, by *Ep. ad Famil. B.* 8. *Ep.* 2. & 4; and by *Valerius Maximus*; who adds, That *Hortenſius* urged the moſt affecting Conſiderations to induce the Judges to favour his Nephew. *If*, ſaid he, *you condemn* Meſſala, *You deprive me and my Family of all reſource, but in my Grandchildren.* Hereby ſufficiently declaring, That he could have no dependence on his own Son, who had given him great Mortifications by his vicious and diſorderly Conduct. Nevertheleſs, paternal Affection prevailed over the juſt Reaſons he had to diſinherit him, and he left him all his Eſtate.

26 *Plutarch* tells us, That *Cato* joined with *Pompey* and *Marcellus* in oppoſing the Requeſt of the *Pro-Conſul of the Gauls*. This zealous Republican had long declared openly in full Senate, That in order to ſave their Country from the Misfortunes that threatened them, they ought to deliver up *Cæſar* to the Diſcretion of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, under Pretence that he provoked the Gods, by violating the Faith of the Treaties of Alliance which the *Romans* had made with *Arioviſtus*. Jupiter, *in great Anger, demands this Victim of you; and by this Sacrifice, you may appeaſe the God, and reſtore Tranquillity to the Republick.* *Cæſar* enraged at theſe violent Declamations, vented his Paſſion, in a Letter addreſſed to the Senate, wherein he inveighs bitterly againſt *Cato*, whom he, from this Time, looked on as his moſt dangerous Enemy.

Refuſal

Refuſal was brought him into *Gaul*, when he was converſing with his Officers; and being very much grieved at it, he is ſaid to have clapped his Hand on the Hilt of his Sword, and to have cried out with [27] Indignation, *What* Pompey *refuſes me, this ſhall give me.* A ſufficient Declaration of the Deſign he had long entertained, of drowning the Republick in *Pompey*'s Blood.

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§. VIII. The Proceedings of the *Roman* Senate engaged *Cæſar* to uſe all poſſible Expedition, in putting the laſt Hand to his Conqueſt. The Battle of *Aleſia*, which all the *Gauls* in a national Body, had loſt, the laſt Summer, made them now enter into different Meaſures, to ſave their poor Remains of Liberty. They reſolved not to unite together any more, but to act ſeparately, and raiſe as many different Armies as they had Provinces. *This invincible General*, ſaid they, *can't be every where himſelf. He muſt divide his Troops, and ſend ſome of them to make War under Subalterns. And then we ſhall conquer, and be conquered, in different Places: And ſome Part of* Gaul *at leaſt will preſerve its Liberty.* This *Cæſar* knew, and notwithſtanding the Rigour of the Seaſon, marched directly to the Country of the *Bituriges*, where the firſt riſing was. There, by his Diligence, he ſoon reduced the whole Country to their Duty; all the Cities gave Hoſtages, and were again received into Friendſhip. As ſoon as returned to *Bibracte*, he received an Embaſſy from theſe *Bituriges*, deſiring his Protection againſt the *Carnutes*, who were taking up Arms to puniſh them, for their too eaſy Submiſſion to him. Upon this, the *Pro-Conſul* came and encamped at * *Genabum*, a City which he had deſtroyed, intercepted the *Carnutes* in their March, and diſperſed their Army. Then *Trebonius* was left there to guard the Frontiers of the *Bituriges*, and *Cæſar* turned his Arms towards the Country of the *Rhemi*. They had ſent him Advice, That the *Bellovaci*, and the reſt of the *Belgæ*, the moſt formidable People in all *Gaul*, were preparing to enter the Country of the *Sueſſones*; and he therefore marched himſelf towards the Country of the *Bellovaci*, at the Head of three *Legions*.

Hirt. Com. Cæſ. B. 8.

Ibid. c. 2.

Ibid.

* Orleans.

He found the Country every where abandoned; not ſo much as the Huſbandmen being left, to till the Ground. Surprized with this, he made ſtrict Enquiry into the Cauſe of it; and was informed, That the *Bellovaci*, *Ambiani*, *Aulerci*, *Caleti*, *Velocaſſes*, and *Atrebates*, had all fled together, to a Hill ſurrounded with Marſhes, and had concealed their Baggage in the neighbouring Foreſts: That *Comius*, and *Correus* (that implacable Enemy of the *Romans*) were at the Head of them: That *Comius* was gone to haſten the Succours from *Germany*, which they expected in ſuch Numbers, as to be able to over-run the whole Country: And, That the *Gauls* intended to offer him Battle, if he brought only three *Legions* with him, but to poſtpone it, if he came with all his Forces. *Cæſar* therefore made it his Buſineſs to conceal from the Enemy a fourth *Legion*, which he had lately called for; and came, and offered Battle. But the *Gauls* were ſurprized at the Boldneſs of the *Romans*, and the Reſolution of *Correus* abated. He only drew up his Troops before his Camp, and kept Poſſeſſion of the high Ground. *Cæſar*, tho' very deſirous of a Battle, would not hazard one in ſo unequal a Situation; and only encamped on the Side of a Marſh, over againſt the Enemy, and by the Care he took to entrench himſelf well, pretended to be afraid of them. He dug two Ditches round him, raiſed a Rampart guarded at diſtances with Towers behind each Ditch, and made a Communication between the Towers by Galleries, which reached from one to the other. In this Poſt, the *Pro-Conſul* ordered three more *Legions* to be brought to him; and daily ſent out ſome Squadrons of *Gallic* and *German* Horſe, of which he had a good Number among his *Romans*, to forage. When it came to thoſe of the *Rhemi* to go out, they were beaten, and the Boldneſs of the Enemy thereby increaſed. Bloody Skirmiſhes often happened, as they were paſſing the Marſh; and in one of them, the Enemy were a little diſconcerted. The *Germans* in the *Roman* Army drove them quite to their Camp. Soon after this, *Cæſar* was joined by the three *Legions* he had ordered, and then *Correus*, for fear of being ſurrounded, reſolved to change his Poſt.

27 Others, as *Plutarch*, put this Anſwer in the Mouth of an Officer whom *Cæſar* had ſent to *Rome*, and who waited for the Reſult of the Debate at the Door of the Senate-Houſe.

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§. IX. He could not decamp without hazard; and took two Steps in order to avoid it, which ſhew how ſkillful the *Gauls* were then grown in the Art of War. In the firſt place, he ſent away that vaſt quantity of Baggage which the *Gauls* always carried with them, in the middle of the Night. All the Multitude of their Waggons, in which they carried the Sick and the Stragglers, were drawn out at that Gate of the Camp, which was oppoſite to the Side that faced the *Roman* Army. And in the ſecond place, the *Gallic* General drew up his Army in Battalia on his Hill, ſtill keeping the Marſh between him and the *Romans*; and by this means covered the Retreat of his Baggage. *Cæſar* perceived extraordinary Motions among the Enemy; and he threw Bridges over the Marſh, and led his *Romans* to an Eminence which was only divided from the *Gauls* by a narrow Valley. This made the Retreat of *Correus* the more difficult, but he muſt now follow his Baggage; and he made uſe of this Stratagem to conceal his Departure. He brought together all the Straw he had before his Camp, ſet fire to it, and by help of the Smoke, eſcaped.

Ibid. c. 15, 16. After this prudent Retreat, the *Gauls* choſe an advantageous Poſt, three or four Leagues from their former Camp; and there, after they had entrenched themſelves, waited for the *Romans*. *Cæſar* came up, encamped near the Enemy, and had no Engagement with them, otherwiſe than in Parties for Forage. And in theſe, *Correus* often had the Advantage. There was at the Side of the two Camps a Country which abounded with Proviſions and Paſtures. The *Gallic* General concluded, that the *Roman* Soldiers would come thither for them; and reſolved to place in ambuſh there 6000 Foot, ſupported by ſome Cavalry. *Cæſar* diſcovered the Secret, and firſt ſent the uſual Detachment of Horſe, and then followed in Perſon with the greateſt Part of his *Legions*. The Place into which the *Roman* Cavalry entered was ſurrounded with Coppices, and bounded by a River. There the Ambuſcade laid by *Correus* came out of the Wood, and fell on the *Roman* Squadrons. Theſe ſuſtained the firſt Onſet with Bravery; and when the *Gallic* Troops came on in greater Numbers, the *Romans* faced every Way. At length, when all the Troops that had been in Ambuſh had diſcovered themſelves, *Cæſar* appeared with his *Legions*, and ſoon put an end to the Diſpute, by a terrible Slaughter of the *Gauls*. *Correus* only defended himſelf to the laſt, and was killed on the Field of Battle. Then the *Gauls* held a Council, and reſolved to ſubmit, and give *Cæſar* Hoſtages. Upon the News

Ibid. c. 21. of this Defeat, *Comius* fled to thoſe *Germans* from whom he had brought Succours; and *Cæſar* reſolved to puniſh him for his Treachery and Ingratitude. The reſt he par-

Ibid. c. 22, 23. doned, after he had reprimanded them; and they complied with all his Demands, except delivering up *Comius*, whom it was not eaſy to apprehend. For *T. Labienus*,

Ibid. thinking it no Perfidy to betray a Traitor, had the laſt Year ſent *C. Voluſenus* to him, under Pretence of a Conference, but with Orders to murder him. *Voluſenus* had

Ibid. miſſed his Aim, but had grievouſly wounded him in the Head; upon which he was ſaid to have reſolved, never to appear again in the Preſence of any *Roman*.

§. X. By this laſt Victory, all *Belgica*, and the Parts adjacent to *Celtica*, were pacified. *Cæſar* therefore thought fit to divide his Troops, and ſend them into different Quarters. He kept only *Mark Anthony*, and the eleventh *Legion* with him; and with this ſmall Body went to lay waſte the Territory of *Ambiorix*. This Chief, who was at the Head of a great People, was rambling from Place to Place out of his own Dominions; and in order to make him odious to his Subjects, and prevent his return Home, *Cæſar* carried off the Cattle, the chief Riches of his Country, and made it ſo deſolate, as ſcarce to leave it habitable. And whilſt he was doing this among the [a] *Eburones*, he ſent *Labienus* to do the ſame in the Diſtrict of the *Treviri*. Theſe People, who were only ſeparated from the *Germans* by *The Rhine*, were as untractable and as fierce as they. But the two *Legions Labienus* commanded, kept them in awe.

[a] *The Territory of* Tongres, *or* Liege.

In the mean time, great Commotions were raiſed in the Country of the [b] *Pictones*. *Duracius*, an illuſtrious *Gaul* and inviolably attached to the *Romans*, was beſieged in the City of [28] *Limonum*, by *Dumnarus* the General of the revolted [c] *Andes*. The Lieutenant General *Caninius* haſtened to the Relief of *Duracius* with two

[b] *The* Poitevins.

[c] *The* Angevins.

[28] All Geographers agree, That *Cæſar*, by *Limonum* means the City of *Poitiers*, the Capital of *Poitou*, ſituated on the River *Clain*.

Legions.

Legions. *Dumnarus* abandoned the Siege, and came to attack the *Roman* in his Camp. But he was ſo well entrenched, that all the Aſſaults of the fierce *Gaul* were fruitleſs. He therefore returned to the Siege, and preſſed the City. His Forces were vaſtly ſuperior to thoſe of *Caninius*; and the *Roman* therefore ſent to *C. Fabius*, who was ſucceſsfully making War in the Neighbourhood, to come and join his Forces, in order to relieve the Place. *Fabius* complied, and *Dumnarus* was ſo terrified at the News of his Approach, that he raiſed the Siege. Year of *ROME* DCCII. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, & SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS, Conſuls.

§. XI. Before the *Romans* joined, he decamped, in order to return into his own Country. *Fabius* ſent to intercept him in his Retreat, on the Banks of *The Loire*, which was there ſo wide and deep, that he could not paſs it, unleſs over the Bridge; and after ſome Time the *Andian* Army appeared. The *Roman* Cavalry who were advanced before the reſt of their Army, attacked the Enemy with Succeſs, and after they had routed them, returned to their Camp at Night. Before break of Day, *Fabius* ſent out his Cavalry again, to keep the Enemy in play till he could come up; and they engaged in a fierce Battle with the *Gallic* Squadrons, which fought with great Reſolution, becauſe ſupported by their Foot. But in the heat of the Action *Fabius* came up with his Infantry; which ſo diſmayed the *Gauls*, that they halted, retired, and at laſt fled. This Rout was ſo bloody, that 12000 *Gauls* were killed upon the Spot, and few of them eſcaped croſs *The Loire*, into their own Country. *Ibid. c. 27.* *Ibid. c. 28.*

Fabius, to make the beſt uſe of ſo compleat a Victory, entered the Territories of the *Carnutes*, whoſe Troops had attended *Dumnarus* in this Expedition. And then, theſe Rebels, who would never before hear of Peace, gave Hoſtages and ſubmitted. The Nations called *Armoricæ*, alſo followed their Example. And now, there was no *Gallic* Army left in the Field, except two flying Camps; one commanded by *Drapes* the *Senonian*, and the other by *Luterius* the *Cadurcian*. Theſe had joined together, and ſeized a Place called [29] *Uxellodunum*. *Caninius* followed them thither, and they ſhut themſelves up in the Town, and ſtood on their Defence. *Caninius*, who had been educated in *Cæſar*'s School, ſurrounded the City with a Circumvallation very like that of *Aleſia*, only not ſo large, becauſe his Army was ſmaller. But before he had finiſhed it, *Drapes* and *Luterius* left the City, which was very defenſible by its Situation. It ſtood on the ridge of a Mountain which was very ſteep on all Sides, and the 2000 Men they left in it, were ſufficient to repulſe the *Romans*. The two Commanders therefore determined to keep the Field, in order to haraſs *Caninius*'s Army, intercept his Convoys, and ſend what Proviſions they ſhould think proper to the Place. However, theſe brave and ſkillful Generals could not fully execute all they intended, and each took his Province. *Luterius* undertook to ſupply the beſieged with Corn, whilſt *Drapes* guarded the Camp. As the former was preparing to conduct a large Convoy, and force the *Roman* Lines in order to it, *Caninius* had timely Advice of it. Upon this the *Roman* went himſelf and attacked the Guard, and ſo effectually routed it, that *Luterius* neither appeared any more in the Field, nor returned to his Camp. This was guarded by *Drapes*, whom the *Roman* next attacked with ſurprizing Expedition and Succeſs. Every *Gaul* in it was killed or taken, and *Drupes* himſelf made a Priſoner of War.

§. XII. Nevertheleſs, the City ſtill held out, and being well ſtored with Proviſions, *Caninius*'s Army was not ſufficient to take a Poſt of that Importance. It was the ſingle Bulwark the *Gauls* had left to ſupport their expiring Liberty. *Fabius* therefore came to cover *Caninius*'s Troops from any Attack from without, and *Cæſar* ſoon followed in Perſon. He came from the extreme Parts of *Belgica*, where he left *Mark Anthony* to keep the People in their Duty. In his March, the *Pro-Conſul* confirmed the wavering Cities, careſſing ſome, and terrifying others. The Place he

29 *Sanſon* the Geographer is miſtaken, in taking old *Uxellodunum* for *Cahors* in *Quercy*. The Ancients give *Cahors* the Names of *Devona*, *Dibona*, and *Divona*. The Place here ſpoken of, in the Continuation of *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries* by *Hirtius*, was not ſituated on a Rock, as *Cahors* was, but on a ſteep Mountain. A little River which aroſe in the Mountain it ſelf, ran by it. Beſides, this Place was in the extreme Parts of *Quercy*, as *Hirtius* obſerves; whereas *Cahors* was in the Center of that Province. We muſt therefore ſeek for *Uxellodunum* in a ruinous Place, which the Natives of the Country call *Uſſeldun*, *Uſſolun*, or *Uſſelou*, near the Confines of *Limouſin*. *Father Briet* and *Cellarius* were miſtaken in placing this ancient City on the River *Lot*.

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treated with moſt Severity, was the Capital of the *Carnutes*. It had been the Cauſe of the laſt Revolt. *Cæſar* therefore fought for the chief Men concerned in it, and cut off the Head of *Guturnatus* who had been the Author of it. From thence he haſtened to *Uxellodunum*, approved of the Works about it, and took upon himſelf the Operations of the Siege. He ſoon perceived, that the Place was ſo well ſtored with Corn, that it could only be reduced by Thirſt; and obſerved, that the beſieged came down to a River which ran at the bottom of the Rock, for Water to drink. The Courſe of this River could not eaſily be turned, becauſe the Valley it watered was both level and low; and he therefore placed *Balliſtæ* and *Catapultæ* on the Banks of it, and ordered his Dart-Men to guard it Day and Night. Then the beſieged had no reſource, but to a Spring which aroſe half Way up their Rocks, and *Cæſar* order-

Ibid. c. 41. ed ſome Works to be made at the Head of it. He raiſed a Rampire of ſixty Foot

Ibid. high, and built a Tower of ten Stories high upon it. Which was not indeed ſo high as the Walls of the City, but high enough to command the Spring; and when he

Ibid. played his Machines upon it, the Townſmen could not come at the Water without great Danger, and both they and many of their Cattle died of Thirſt.

Then the Townſmen terrified at this, reſolved, if poſſible, to burn this Tower, and they rolled down burning Barrels full of Tallow, Pitch, and other combuſtible

Ibid. c. 42. *Ibid.* Materials upon the Works of the Beſiegers, and at the ſame Time attacked them.

Ibid. c. 43. The *Romans* ſuſtained this Attack with great Courage; but when *Cæſar* ſaw that many of his Men were wounded, he gave the Alarm, as if he intended a general Aſſault; and this ſo terrified the beſieged, that they called back their Troops to guard their Walls. Then the *Romans* extinguiſhed the Fire, and repaired their Works; and after ſome Time, they found Means to cut off the Veins of the Spring, ſo that it dried up. Then the Town ſurrendered; and *Cæſar*, tho' of a very mild Diſpoſition, cut off the Right-Hands of the beſieged, to terrify the other *Gallic* Cities from a like Revolt. *Drapes* in deſpair killed himſelf in Priſon; and *Luterius*, who had led a rambling Life ſince his Flight, was at laſt delivered up to *Cæſar*. By this means, and the Defeat of the *Treviri* whom *Labienus* had ſubdued, all *Gaul* was now pacified; and the *Pro-Conſul* paſſed through *Aquitain*, and received Hoſtages every where. Indeed *Comius* ſtill infeſted the Country of the *Atrebates* with his Robberies; but after a furious Battle, in which *Voluſenus* the General of the *Roman* Horſe was dangerouſly wounded, he ſent to *Mark Anthony*, offering Hoſtages and a compliance with any Terms which ſhould be required, provided he might be ſo far in-

Ibid. c. 48. dulged in his Fears, as not to be brought into the Preſence of any *Roman*; which Offers were accepted, and the Hoſtages taken. And this was probably the Time, when the Conqueror, who had now ſubdued almoſt all the *Gauls*, from *The Pyrenees* and *The Alpes* to *The Rhine*, reduced his Conqueſts to the State of a *Roman Province*,

Vell. Paterc. B. 2. under the Government of a *Prætor*. The Tributes he exacted of them were ſo exceſſive, that a famous Hiſtorian makes no difficulty of ſaying, That they amounted to more than the Republick raiſed in all the reſt of the conquered World. And it was likewiſe probably about this Time, That the Name of *Braccata* was given to that Part of *Tranſalpine Gaul* [30] which was neareſt *The Alpes* and *Pyrenees*, and which, having been conquered before *Cæſar*'s Time, was already a *Prætorian Province*; and the Name of *Comata* (from the Inhabitants wearing long *Hair*) to the Parts newly conquered, which now made another *Prætorian Province*.

§. XIII. After *Cæſar* had put his Troops into different Quarters, in order to pre-

* Arras. ſerve Peace in all the Parts of *Gaul*, he went to ſpend the Winter at * *Nemetocenna* in the Center of *Belgica*. There he governed the vaſt Continent he had ſubdued, with ſuch Mildneſs and Prudence, as ſhewed him to be as well qualified to preſide over Nations, as to command Armies. It was now his Policy to preſerve Peace, not only to make himſelf agreeable to the *Gauls*, but likewiſe leſt a new War ſhould either find him freſh Employment, or afford Matter of Glory to the Man who ſhould ſucceed him here, where his Adminiſtration was near expiring.

Whilſt he reſided at *Nemetocenna*, and was reviving Trade, which the Wars had interrupted in his Province, the Republick changed her *Conſuls*. *Pompey* had taken great Pains to get ſuch elected as were the moſt avowed Enemies to *Cæſar*. One

30 See the Index.

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was *C. Claudius Marcellus*, the Brother according to ſome, or as others ſay the Nephew, of *Marcellus* the late *Conſul*, who had ſo openly declared for *Pompey*, and againſt the Intereſts of his Rival. The other was one *L. Æmilius Paulus*, a famous *Pompeian*, but whoſe Zeal was entirely governed by his Intereſt. Indeed the People in general retained a ſecret Inclination for *Cæſar*, whoſe Party was as ſtrong in the *Comitium*, as weak in the Senate; and *Pompey* had been forced to make uſe of Artifice to weaken it. When, in the Month of *December*, it was neceſſary for the new *Tribunes* to enter upon their Office, *Pompey* undertook to get *Servius Pola* condemned for illegal canvaſſing for his Office; and found Means to put in his Room one of the moſt furious [31] Enemies to *Cæſar*. This was *C. Scribonius Curio*, a young *Roman* worthy of the higheſt Dignities, if his Conduct had been equal to his Birth, the Superiority of his Genius, and the Talent he had of captivating the Mind by the Power of his Eloquence. His Father, who was diſtinguiſhed by the *Conſulate* and a *Triumph*, had given him a great Example. But the Son only abuſed the Gifts he received from Nature and Fortune. He was ſo very profuſe, that he ran himſelf in Debt to the amount of *600000 *Great Seſterces*. He was ſo incontinent and voluptuous, as to give himſelf up to the moſt ſhameful Paſſions, and ſet no Bounds to his Love of Pleaſure. *Pompey* thought a Man of this Character, a proper Inſtrument to leſſen the Conqueror of *The Gauls* in the Eſteem of the People, who adored him; and he was indeed one of the moſt furious Enemies *Cæſar* had ever had. *Pompey* had Reaſon to conclude, that by his Vices, his Craft, and his Eloquence, the new *Tribune* would ruin the Schemes of his Rival, and reduce him to a private Station. For he did not yet know, that *Cæſar* had as much Skill in Intrigues, as Experience in the Art of War.

Cælius in Ciceronem.

Vell. Paterc. B. 2. Val. Max. B. 9. c. 1.

*4,843,750 l. Sterl.

§. XIV. Hitherto then *Pompey* had ſucceeded. The *Conſuls* for the Year, and *Curio* the Chief of the *Tribunes*, were his Creatures. Two *Cenſors* were choſen at the ſame Time; and the Perſons raiſed to this important Office, were *App. Clodius Pulcher*, the Brother of that *Clodius* who was aſſaſſinated by *Milo*, and *L. Calpurnius Piſo*. The former ſtill retained the Regard which his Family had always had for *Pompey*. The latter was Father-in-Law to *Cæſar*, whoſe Wife *Calpurnia* was the Band that kept them united. So that of all the chief Magiſtrates, *Piſo* was the only one on whom *Cæſar* could depend; and neither his Character, nor his Office was at preſent ſuch, as gave him any great Weight. In a Republick which was ſinking into Ruin, little Regard was had to the Authority of the *Cenſors*, notwithſtanding the Laws of *Metellus*, who had laboured to reſtore that Dignity to all its Privileges; and *Piſo* was, in himſelf, a Man of ſo little Spirit, that he durſt not reform the Senate, for fear of provoking them. His Collegue was, indeed, more bold. He was not afraid to degrade ſeveral of the *Roman Knights* and Senators, whoſe ill Manners deſerved Cenſure; and among others, *Salluſt* the Hiſtorian was branded with Infamy for his enormous Debauchery. But *App. Clodius* was generally thought an Enemy to *Cæſar*; and they whom he cenſured, went over to *Cæſar* in Reſentment to their Judge. So that his Enemy did him more Service by his Severity without deſigning it, than his gentle Friend and Father-in-Law did, with all his Good-Will. Theſe *Cenſors* took the laſt *Cenſus* of the People that was taken under the Republick, and ended it with a *Luſtrum*. They computed 320000 *Citizens* fit to bear Arms.

Dio Caſſ. L. 40.

§. XV. Such was the State in which *Cæſar* found *Rome*, when he drew near it. After he had ſpent the Winter in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, he repaſſed the Mountains, and made a Tour in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, under Pretence of aſſiſting his Friend and *Quæſtor Mark Anthony*, in obtaining a Seat among the *Augurs*: But in reality, in order to obſerve more narrowly, how the People ſtood affected towards him. There he learnt, That all Things tended towards his Ruin; That the two *Conſuls* had ſworn his Deſtruction; and That the *Tribune Curio* was preparing to get him deprived by the People of his three Governments, and of the Command of the Army in *The Gauls*; and leave him expoſed in a private Station, to the ill Uſage and Deriſion of *Pompey*, the only abſolute Maſter in *Rome*. And on this Occaſion, *Cæſar* diſcovered a very maſterly Skill both in Buſineſs and Policy. He undertook to deſtroy all *Pompey* had

31 *Curio* the Son, had inherited his Father's mortal Hatred to *Cæſar*.

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Plut. in Cæſare

Plin. B. 36. c. 5.

been doing, by drawing off from him thoſe very Friends whom he had raiſed to the Magiſtracy; and thereby make his own Party at leaſt equal to that of his Rival; and his firſt Attempt was on the *Conſul Æmilius*. The Riches the *Pro-Conſul* had heaped up in the two *Gauls* and *Illyricum* were immenſe. No one knew what vaſt Sums he had raiſed, by the Spoils of ſo many pillaged Cities, and the Ranſoms of ſo many redeemed Countries. Tho' he had been very liberal to his Officers and Soldiers, and had by his Agents diſtributed a great deal among private Perſons at *Rome*, and even among the Slaves there; he had ſtill reſerved very great Sums to himſelf; and the firſt Purpoſe to which he applied them, was to gain *Æmilius Paulus*. In ſhort, his Collegue *Marcellus* was immoveable; but *Æmilius* was bought at the Price of 1500 [32] *Talents*. With this Money he built that ſtately Edifice which was afterwards called *The Baſilica of Paulus*. It was a noble Structure ſupported by Columns of *Phrygian* Marble, and a great Ornament to the *Forum* at *Rome*. The next Attempt was on the *Tribune Curio*; who had imbibed a ſtronger Hatred to *Cæſar* than *Æmilius*; and had already begun to make the *Comitium* ring with his Declamations againſt *The Pro-Conſul of the Gauls*. But *Cæſar* ſoon diſcovered the Cauſe of his Reſentments. He had unluckily overlooked him, in the Bounties he had diſtributed among the Citizens at *Rome*. And as Men over-run with Debts, and devoted to their Pleaſures, are ever watchful to their Intereſts, *Cæſar* attacked him on that Side. In a Word, he enabled him to pay his Debts; and from that Time had not a more zealous, or a more faithful Friend. Nevertheleſs *Curio* did not at once diſcover to the World, the Change that *Cæſar*'s Money had wrought in him. He did it gradually, and with Circumſpection. Tho' he had ſold himſelf to *Pompey*'s Rival, he a great while affected to appear true to his firſt Engagements. He ſtill inveighed againſt *Cæſar*, and promiſed ſoon to publiſh the Law for his Revocation. But ſtill ſome new Pretence was ſtarted to delay the Performance of this Promiſe. Nevertheleſs, he entered into all the Cabals that were formed againſt his Benefactor; and took the Advantage of being admitted into their Councils, to remove all Suſpicion of his Sincerity. He did *Cæſar* ſuch ſecret Services, as gave him great Reaſon to depend upon him. And when the *Pro-Conſul of The Gauls* found, That he was ſtrongeſt in the College of the *Tribunes*; That he was protected by a *Cenſor*, who was his Father-in-Law; and That he was delivered from *Cato* and *Cicero*, one of whom was gone *Prætor* to *Sicily*, and the other not come from *Cilicia*; he returned into *Tranſalpine Gaul*, with this Satisfaction; That he had in a few Days overturned all thoſe Schemes which his Competitor had been ſeveral Years forming againſt him, in order to deſtroy him. He had, at leaſt, put himſelf upon a level with his Adverſary in the Affections of the People.

Plut. in Pomp.

§. XVI. During theſe Tranſactions, *Pompey* ſunk into a Languor, and fell dangerouſly ſick. This brought him to *Naples*, for change of Air, and there he recovered his Health. During his Sickneſs, the *Neapolitans* offered up publick Prayers for his Recovery; an Honour, which they had never before done to any *Roman*, of what Diſtinction ſoever. Many Cities of *Italy* followed their Example; and either were really grieved for him, or at leaſt pretended to be ſo. When the Danger was paſt, and *Pompey* returned to *Rome*, he was every where received with Acclamations. Flowers were ſtrewed in his Way, and the People came to meet him with Flambeaux in their Hands, as if he had been a God. And as he had ever been too much affected with ſuch publick Declarations, theſe laſt, trifling as they were, quite intoxicated him. They greatly raiſed his Preſumption, and ſo dazzled his Eyes, that he did not perceive the Change which *Cæſar*'s Artifices had made in *Rome*. The *Conſul Æmilius*, and the *Tribune Curio*, acted a double Part with him, and he was weak enough to be impoſed on by their Diſſimulation. The Particulars of theſe Intrigues, as far as we have been able to collect them from the ſcattered Remains of the ancient Hiſtorians, are as follow.

Pompey ſtill continued to repoſe a Confidence in *Curio*, and was continually preſſing him to promulge his Law for the recalling of *Cæſar*. *Curio* poſtponed it from Month to Month; and being one of the *Pontifices*, declared, That he would firſt regulate the intercalary Days of the Calendar, before he did any Thing elſe. But

Dio B. 40.

32 Which make 450000 *Livres*. [£10625 *l. Sterl.*]

this

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this was only a Pretence, whilſt his real View was to favour *Cæſar*. Nevertheleſs he ſtill went on to inveigh againſt *The Pro-Conſul of the Gauls*, the better to impoſe both on the Multitude and *Pompey*. The main Point for *Pompey*, was to ſtrike the finiſhing Stroke, and declare *Cæſar* deprived of his Governments. Whereas, the *Tribune*, by his Delays, gave him Time to fortify himſelf, to gain the Affections of his *Legionaries* more and more, and to make new Levies among the *Gauls* and *Germans*. Being very fruitful in Expedients, *Curio* found out one, which might very well do Honour to himſelf, and procure long Delays for *Cæſar*, whom he privately favoured. He amuſed the People with propoſing to them Laws of little Conſequence, ſuch as that of regulating the Attendants of Travellers, which he founded on the meeting of *Milo* and *Clodius*. But his Procraſtinations could not laſt always, neither could his Pretences be inexhauſtible. He was forced at laſt to break the Ice, and make a Report to the People of *Cæſar*'s Governments, whoſe laſt Term was now expired. And then, he at once diſcovered his own Capacity for Buſineſs, and his ſecret Attachment to *Cæſar*. He found Means to do him the moſt important Service, without declaring himſelf openly for him. He addreſſed himſelf to *The Conſcript Fathers* and the People in this manner.

§. XVII. *Is there ſo much as even the Appearance of a Republick now left amongſt us? We are entirely under Subjection to two abſolute Sovereigns, one near Home, and the other at a little Diſtance. One Army is at our Gates, under the Command of a General who was formerly victorious in the Eaſt; another threatens us from the top of* The Alpes, *with an Attack on our Temples and Houſes: And which of theſe is moſt to be feared, I leave to your Judgment. The Victories of one are, indeed, of a later Date, but the other is ſupported by a longer Reputation for Valour: And what are their Aims, or Pretenſions? Do they think to involve us in Civil Wars, and make us Victims to their private Ambition, or not? For my part, I dare not affirm this, but muſt leave it to your Conſideration. Only this I pray, That the Gods may not ſuffer us to declare for one in preference to the other, and thereby enſlave our ſelves to him who ſhall obtain our Favour. I am of Opinion, that we ought to make no Diſtinction between the Conqueror of* The Gauls, *and the Conqueror of* Mithridates; *but paſs a Law to compel both to lay down their Armies and their Governments together. What Security can the Republick enjoy, as long as either continues in Arms? But as ſoon as they ſhall both be deprived, and reduced to a private State, our Alarms will ceaſe, and our Peace be reſtored. No,* Conſcript Fathers, *and* Roman People, *it is neither juſt nor ſafe for you, to ſuffer one of the Rivals to continue at the Head of an Army, and expoſe the other to his Enemy's Inſults and Reproaches. Put both upon a level, and* Rome *will be in Tranquillity.*

This Diſcourſe was differently taken in the Senate. The Men of Penetration plainly perceived, That under an Appearance of Regard for the publick Good, *Curio* concealed a ſecret Attachment to *Cæſar*. They foreſaw, that *Pompey* would never conſent to lay down the Government of *The Spains*, or give up the Right he at preſent had to the Command of the Army at the Gates of *Rome*; and they concluded, That *Cæſar* would from thence draw a ſpecious Pretence, for continuing himſelf in his Province at the Head of his Troops. And this indeed was the Deſign of the crafty *Tribune*; but *Pompey*'s Friends oppoſed his Motion. Among others, one *Cornelius Scipio* remonſtrated, That, in the preſent Caſe, there was a great Difference to be made, between the *Pro-Conſul of The Spains*, and him *of The Gauls*; becauſe *Pompey*'s Term was not yet expired, whereas *Cæſar*'s was. To which *Curio* replied, *In ſuch a Criſis as this, there is no Medium. Both ought to be diſmiſſed, or both continued in Office. He that ſhall continue alone in Arms, will become the Tyrant of* Rome. *But if they continue both armed, the Power of the one will balance that of the other, and we ſhall be ſecured by their mutual Fears.* The two Opinions were long debated in the Senate, where *Pompey* had the aſcendant: But the People inclined to favour that of *Curio*. *Pompey* had loſt his Popularity ever ſince he had condemned the Sale of Votes, and thereby ſtopped up the Source of the greateſt Gains of the Commons.

App. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. *Dio Caſſ. B.* 40. *Plut. in Cæſare & Pomp.*

§. XVIII. *Pompey* was extremely embarraſſed by the Motion *Curio* had made, and wrote from the Country a very artful Letter to the Senate. *I took upon me the Command of an Army in* Italy, ſaid he, *by the Order, and purely for the Safety, of the*

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the Republick: And tho' the Time allotted for my Command is not yet expired, I am ready to reſign it, whenever the Senate and the People ſhall require it. His View was to caſt an Odium on *Cæſar*'s Conduct, who continued ſtill in *The Gauls*, tho' his Commiſſion was expired. After this, *Pompey* came to *Rome*, and publickly declared, That to his Knowledge, *Cæſar* deſired nothing more, than to enjoy his Repoſe in the City, and taſte the Sweets of a private Life. *Curio* had too much Sagacity, not to ſee, that *Cæſar* was repreſented as thus tractable, only in order to induce the People to grant *Pompey*'s Deſires, That he ſhould be recalled; and the artful *Tribune* then gave *Pompey* to underſtand, That if he was ſo very ready to contribute to *Cæſar*'s Happineſs, the firſt Step he ſhould take in order to it, was to lay down his own Command. *For*, ſaid he, *it were unjuſt to ſend a Succeſſor to the* Pro-Conſul of The Gauls, *before that of* Spain *has reſolved to retire. The beſt Method of procuring your Father-in-Law the Tranquillity he longs for, is to pave the Way for it by your own Example.* And thus far *Curio* had proceeded with Moderation. But being tired with the Artifices of one, who had nothing in view but to continue himſelf in Power, after he had forced his Rival to reſign, the *Tribune* now exerted himſelf with more Spirit, and made the following Motion to the Senate. *We have no Reaſon to hope that* Pompey *will ever lay down the Authority which he has uſurped over us, even though* Cæſar *ſhould ſubmit to your Orders; and it will be hard to force one to renounce his Command, if you do not at the ſame Time nominate a Succeſſor for the other. And therefore I move, That, if* Cæſar *and* Pompey *ſhall refuſe to give up their Commiſſions together, they may both be declared Enemies to the Republick; and That new* Legions *may be raiſed to force them to it.* All this was done purely to favour *Cæſar*; and *Pompey*, who was exceedingly exaſperated by it, retired in great Rage, and with much Mortification, into the Country.

§. XIX. In the mean time, the Attachment the Senate had had for *Pompey*, greatly abated. Indeed *Cæſar* had not been beloved by *The Fathers* ſince his *Conſulſhip*. The Preference he had then given to the People, had made deep Impreſſions upon them. But nevertheleſs, they all inclined to recall both Rivals; only with this difference, That *Cæſar* ſhould be obliged to leave his Army, before *Pompey* reſigned his. *Curio* therefore, who ſpake in the Name of the People, whom he repreſented as the Head of their *Tribunes*, forbad the Senate to deliberate any longer about the Diſmiſſion of either. And then they only decreed, That one *Legion* from the Army in *The Gauls*, and another from that in *Italy*, ſhould be ſent to *Syria*, where *Bibulus* wanted a Reinforcement againſt the *Parthians*. This Decree was executed only in part, and to *Cæſar*'s Prejudice. *Pompey* ſent to demand the *Legion* he had formerly lent him, when there was a good Underſtanding between them; and the Senate demanded of him that which was to be ſent to *Syria*. Both *Legions* left the *Gauls* and marched into *Italy*; and their Commanders, whether in order to flatter *Pompey*, or with *Cæſar*'s Conſent to impoſe upon him, ſpoke with great Diſregard of the Conqueror of *The Gauls* and *Germans*. They repreſented him, as a very indifferent General, who was formidable only to Barbarians, and knew not either how to govern, or gain the Affections, of his own Troops. And this increaſed *Pompey*'s Preſumption. He not only perſiſted in his Reſolution, not to give up his Government, or his Armies, but took one Step farther. The *Conſul Marcellus* being in his Intereſt, he obtained leave of him, that *Cæſar*'s two *Legions* ſhould not go into *Syria*, but be added to his Troops.

Cæſar was little concerned at this diminution of his Army. He had Reſources in the Affections of the *Gauls* and *Germans*; but made it his chief Buſineſs to gain the Hearts of the *Citizens* of *Rome*. He made a new *Place*, or *Square*, in the City, which was much more ſpacious than that which had been known from all Antiquity, by the Name of *Forum Romanum*; and laid out very [33] great Sums in the Houſes that were to be pulled down to form the Area of it. This large Space he ſurrounded with Portico's, ſupported by Columns, and adorned with many fine Statues. And as he knew the Love the *Romans* had for Shows, he revived the Mourning for his

33 The Ground of this new *Place*, or *Square*, including the Purchaſe of the Houſes that were to be pulled down, coſt, according to *Pliny the Naturaliſt*, and *Suetonius*, *H. S. Millies*, that is, 100000 *Great Seſterces*, or 100,000,000 of *Little Seſterces*. Which reduced to *French* Money, make 12,500,000 *Livres*; [and to *Engliſh*, 807291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. Sterl. Arbuth.*]

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Daughter *Julia* [34], and gave the People a Combat of *Gladiators*. Indeed it was not uſual to celebrate the Funerals of Women with bloody *Games*. But theſe were conſented to, becauſe *Pompey* did not care to oppoſe the Honour that was thereby to be paid to the Manes of his Wife. In order to ingratiate himſelf with his Soldiers, he doubled their Pay [35] for a perpetuity for the future, and gave each Soldier Lands, and Slaves to cultivate them. He made very fine Preſents to many Cities of Conſequence out of *Italy* and *The Gauls*, and ſent Slaves to foreign Kings by Thouſands. In a Word, not only *Greece*, but even *Aſia*, partook of his Bounties; and by theſe Means, he effectually guarded againſt the frivolous Artifices of his Rival.

§. XX. *Marcellus* the *Conſul*, and *Appius Pulcher* the *Cenſor*, ſtill ſupported *Pompey*'s Party; and laboured to deſtroy the Credit of *Curio*, who had deſerted their Party, and was now become a ſworn Friend to *Cæſar*. They would fain have forced him to conſent, That the Senate ſhould paſs a definitive Decree, concerning the Revocation of *The Pro-Conſul of the Gauls*. To this end, *Appius* threatened to brand him with Infamy, and degrade him from the Order of a Senator: And at the ſame Time, *Piſo*, tho' related to *Curio*, Collegue to *Appius*, and Father-in-Law to *Cæſar*, behaved himſelf with much Indifference on ſo important an Occaſion. He was an *Epicurean*, wholly given up to Pleaſure and Indolence; and left *Appius* and *Marcellus* to act as they pleaſed againſt *Curio*. The *Conſul* accuſed him in full Senate, and made a ſhocking Repreſentation both of his former Behaviour, and preſent Conduct. But *Curio*, perceiving That the majority of *The Conſcript Fathers* were either well affected to *Cæſar*, or feared him, let the Accuſation take its Courſe; and through the Protection of *Æmilius Paulus* the ſecond *Conſul*, he was acquitted, and *Marcellus* his Accuſer, left the Aſſembly in Confuſion. This ſhewed *Pompey*, that he was not always to depend on a Superiority, even in the Senate. He therefore raiſed another Battery, and made it his whole Buſineſs to get two ſuch *Conſuls* choſen for the next Year, as ſhould be wholly and abſolutely devoted to him. The Time of Elections drew nigh, and three Candidates appeared: *Servius Galba*, *Cæſar*'s old Lieutenant General and Friend; *L. Cornelius Lentulus*; and *C. Claudius*, the Brother of him who had been *Conſul* two Years before. The former of theſe was, by *Pompey*'s Intrigues rejected; and the *Conſulate* was beſtowed on his two Friends, *Cornelius Lentulus* and *Clodius Marcellus*, who was the third of that Family whom he had now ſucceſſively raiſed to that Dignity. *Hirt. Cæſ. Comment. B. 8. c. 50.*

§. XXI. The *Conſuls* elect had uſually a great deal of Intereſt before they entered on their Office; and *Pompey* made them and the preſent *Conſul Marcellus*, his Inſtruments to execute his Deſigns againſt *Cæſar*. And when *Cæſar* found ſuch formidable Enemies engaged in the Deſign of depoſing him, he wrote a Letter, which he deſired might be read in the Senate, and which he hoped would turn to his Advantage, which Way ſoever it was taken at *Rome*. *He inſiſted, That they ſhould not deprive him of the Favour granted him by the People, without the Conſent of the People themſelves; or at leaſt, That, if they removed him from his Governments, they ſhould treat other Governours of Provinces in the ſame manner.* Whatever ſhould be the Determination of *The Conſcript Fathers*, he would, at all Events, either continue *Pro-Conſul* in *Gaul*, or elſe have Reaſon to exclaim againſt their Injuſtice, if they did not uſe others like him, and to demand by Force what they refuſed to grant at his Requeſt. *Curio* read the Letter in full *Comitium*, and the People were ſo well pleaſed with it, that they highly careſſed *Curio*, in Teſtimony of their Affection to *Cæſar*. They ſtrewed Flowers on *The Roſtra* whilſt he was ſpeaking, and conducted him to

34 *Suetonius* adds, That he made great Feaſts for the Soldiers and People. The Riches of *Gaul* enabled him to bear theſe enormous Expences. Thus, ſays one of the Hiſtorians, after he had ſubdued *Gaul* with *Roman* Iron, he made uſe of the *Gallic* Gold to enſlave *Rome*.

35 His Care for their Subſiſtence, inviolably attached the Soldiers to his Perſon and Fortune. He not only doubled their Pay, but ordered the Corn, which was before given in a certain Proportion, to be diſtributed without ſtint. It was ſaid, That he was only the Depoſitary of the immenſe Riches he had taken from the *Gauls*. He made it a Merit with his Officers to pay their Debts: And his Camp was an *Aſylum* for ſuch as were poor and over-run with Debt. They promiſed themſelves great Things from his Liberality, whilſt they fought under his Standards. *Tribunes*, *Centurions*, *Legionaries*, all raiſed their Expectations very high, of what they were to expect from the Protection of ſo generous a Maſter. So that the Soldiers of the Republick were in reality become *Cæſar*'s Soldiers ſince they had ſerved under his Command.

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his Houſe with Acclamations. But the Succeſs was not altogether ſo great in the Senate, when the Affair was brought thither.

The *Conſul Marcellus* artfully choſe, not to propoſe the Pretenſions of the two *Pro-Conſuls* of *Spain* and *Gaul* together, but ſeparately. He firſt put the Queſtion, whether it was proper to continue *Cæſar* in his Governments, even after his Time was expired? And almoſt all the Senators declared againſt that Continuance, as contrary to Law, and the publick Good. Then, he ſpake of *Pompey*, and repreſented the Indecency of depriving him of his Employments before the End of his Commiſſion, which was not yet expired; and all conſented to let him enjoy them. But after this *Curio* roſe up, and took a very different Method. He joined both Points together in one View, and aſked, Whether it was Expedient, or for the Safety of the Publick, for *Pompey* to continue in Command, after *Cæſar* ſhould be diſarmed? And when the State of the Queſtion was thus changed, the Succeſs was likewiſe very different. 370 Senators voted with *Curio*, that the two Competitors ſhould lay down their Arms together; and the *Conſul* had but 22 with him in the negative. A wholſome Decree, if it had been duly put in Execution! Who knows, whether in that Caſe, the Republican State might not have been ſtill maintained in *Rome*, notwithſtanding the Ambition of the Rivals? At leaſt, *Cæſar* would not have had ſo good a Plea for continuing in Arms after he had uſurped them, as that of the Authority of a *Senatus-Conſultum* and *Plebiſcitum*, which *Pompey* had deſpiſed.

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 1.

§. XXII. But the *Conſul Marcellus*, when he had loſt all Hopes, left the Senate in a great Rage; crying out, *Since then you have no Regard to* Pompey, *Be* Cæſar's *Slaves.* Nor did his Faction confine themſelves to Words; but invented new Stratagems, to render the laſt Determination of the Senate fruitleſs. They firſt ſpread a Report, That *Cæſar* was paſſing *The Alpes* at the Head of his Army, and would ſoon make *Rome* feel the Effects of his Fury. Whereas *Cæſar* had not yet ſtirred, or even determined what Meaſures to take. Nevertheleſs, this falſe Alarm gave *Marcellus* a Pretence for moving, That the two *Legions* [36] deſigned for *Syria* ſhould be ſent to *Pompey*'s Camp, and march to meet *Cæſar*: And this was indeed giving the firſt Signal, and ſetting up the Standard for a Civil War. So that, if we judge impartially of it, *Pompey* muſt be underſtood to have taken the firſt Step, and be deemed the Aggreſſor. However, *Curio* vigorouſly oppoſed theſe firſt Orders, and demonſtrated the Falſhood of this News, which was ſo injurious to *Cæſar*, and had been ſo induſtriouſly ſpread: And then, the Senate got the better of their Prejudices, and were ſo far from being in haſte to put the Republick in Motion againſt an imaginary Enemy, that they even refuſed to grant *Pompey* the two *Legions.* But *Marcellus* more enraged than ever, ſaid, as he went out of the Aſſembly, *That ſince the* Conſcript Fathers *were obſtinately bent on the Ruin of their Country, he himſelf would ſupport it in ſpight of them*; and ſoon after, he joined with the two new *Conſuls*, in one of the boldeſt Steps that ever was taken. They went to *Pompey*, unknown to the Senate, and without the Conſent of the People; and preſenting him with a Sword, ſaid, with an authoritative Air, *We require you to take upon you, with this, the Defence of the Republick, and the Command of her Troops; and to arm all* Italy, *and augment our* Legions *with new Levies. Pompey* was ſtruck at firſt ſight, with the Irregularity of his three Friends, who were too zealous for his Glory; but the Temptation was ſo ſtrong that it overcame him. Without attending enough to the Conſequences of his Compliance, or conſidering from whoſe Hands he received the Command, he ſuffered himſelf to be proclaimed General of the Army of the Republick againſt *Cæſar*.

[36] *Cæſar* had put theſe two *Legions* into the Hands of *Appius Clodius*, who was ſent by the Republick into *Gaul* for that Purpoſe. The Soldiers left the General they adored with Regret; and he was very liberal to the Officers before they left him. Every *Legionary* received of him 250 *Drachmæ*, which amount to 125 *Livres*. *Cæſar* plainly ſaw, that the Reports which were induſtriouſly ſpread of the *Parthians*, were only a ſpecious Pretence for weakening his Army. And accordingly, no ſooner were the two *Legions* arrived in *Italy*, than they were ordered, inſtead of going to *The Levant*, to encamp near *Capua*. To which *Plutarch* adds, That *Appius*, upon his Return, did *Cæſar* a conſiderable Piece of Service, without deſigning it. In order to flatter *Pompey*'s Ambition, he told him, That all the Army of the *Gauls* were very ambitious of ſerving under his Command; and That they were weary of obeying an imperious *Pro-Conſul*, whoſe unjuſt Deſigns tended to the Deſtruction of their Country, and their Liberty. The too credulous *Pompey*, on the Credit of this Piece of Flattery, ſlept on in a falſe Security, and neglected to take ſuch Precautions as were neceſſary againſt a vigilant and active General.

And

And then, *Curio* abandoned the Cares of the *Comitia*, and retired to his Friend *the Pro-Conſul of the Gauls*. Of what uſe could he now be to him, otherwiſe than in Arms? The Year of his *Tribuneſhip* was ready to expire, and the Rumours of War interrupted the Execution of civil Offices at *Rome*.

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§. XXIII. On the other hand, *Cæſar* ſtill kept within Rules. Indeed he had neither left his Provinces nor his Army. But neither had the Republick yet nominated his Succeſſor. So that his Conduct was hitherto regular. He could not juſtly be reproached, either for his departure from *Tranſalpine Gaul*, where he had left his Army, or for his abode in *Ravenna*, a City in his own Province in *Ciſalpine Gaul*. There he had a watchful Eye on what was doing at *Rome*, and took care of his own Intereſts. *Mark Anthony* his *Quæſtor*, had, by his Management, juſt obtained one of the ten Seats in the College of *Tribunes*; and the firſt Motion he made to the People was, That the two *Legions* unlawfully aſſigned to *Pompey* to enlarge his Army, ſhould be immediately ſent to *Syria*. He did not want Eloquence, and declaimed warmly againſt *Pompey*, whoſe whole courſe of Life he run over, and repreſented in very odious Colours. Whilſt *Cæſar* applied himſelf wholly to gaining the Favour of the Senate, being ſure of the People. *Curio*, who was more zealous, and more precipitate in his Councils, was continually preſſing him to repaſs *The Alpes* with all his Army, and encamp in *Ciſalpine Gaul*. But *Cæſar* had more Moderation. Tho' his Ambition was boundleſs, he choſe to try what he could do by Treaty, before he proceeded to Action; and therefore he wrote a Letter to the Senate, wherein he affected to appear very ſubmiſſive and obedient. *What do I deſire*, Conſcript Fathers, ſaid he, *more than common Equity and my long Services authorize you to grant? If you think it contrary to Cuſtom that I ſhould any longer keep the Government of* Tranſalpine Gaul, *and of the eight* Legions *who have conquered it under my Command, I am ready to obey. But I hope you will not refuſe to continue me in* The Pro-Conſulate *of* Illyricum *and* Ciſalpine Gaul, *till ſuch Time as I am a ſecond Time promoted to the* Conſulate *in* The Field of Mars. *Is this carrying my Pretenſions beyond my Merit? The Conqueſts and Pacification of* Gaul, Britain, *and* Germany, *ſpeak in my Favour. And if* Pompey *continues at the Head of an Army; who can blame me for guarding my ſelf by my Troops, againſt thoſe Violences, which are deſigned to be offered me, as ſoon as I ſhall be diſarmed?*

Year of *ROME* DCCIV. C. CLODIUS MARCELLUS, & L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS, Conſuls. *Cicero ad Famil. B.* 16. *Ep.* 11.

This Letter [37] was ſent by *Curio*, whom *Cæſar* made his Agent to negotiate this new Propoſal, and who was very faithful in it. When he came to *Rome*, *C. Clodius Marcellus*, and *L. Cornelius Lentulus* were entered upon the *Conſulſhip*; and ſoon took ſuch Meaſures, as involved their Hero, and the Republick with him, in the greateſt Misfortunes. They haughtily rejected the [38] Letter, which *Curio* preſented to them, as the Heads of the Senate, in full Aſſembly. But *Cicero* [39] acted with much more Judgment. He was lately returned from *Cilicia*, where, contrary to the Expectation of the Publick, he had acquired ſome Glory in Arms; and his Eloquence was ſo victorious, that he even prevailed on *Pompey* to conſent, That *Cæſar* ſhould continue to have the Province of *Illyricum*, with one *Legion* under his Command. And had this Temper been purſued, and a proper Regard had, to *Pompey*'s Condeſcention, it might perhaps have reſtored Tranquillity to the Republick. But two Men, who acted upon very different Motives, deſtroyed all Schemes

37 *Cæſar* was then in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, 50 Leagues from *Rome*. At leaſt *Appian* obſerves, That *Curio* performed the Journey in three Days. According to *Plutarch*, *Mark Anthony* himſelf delivered the Letter to the two new *Conſuls*. Whereas they, who adhere to *Cæſar*'s own Teſtimony in his *Firſt Book of the Civil War*, inſiſt, That the Letter was brought by *Fabius*, one of the chief Officers of the Army in *The Gauls*. But it is more probable, that *Cæſar*, being informed of the ill Succeſs of his firſt Letter, ſent another by *Fabius*.

38 In the ſame Letter *The Pro-Conſul of The Gauls* proteſted againſt every Thing that ſhould be done to his Prejudice, and threatened the Senators to come immediately to *Rome*, to avenge his own perſonal Injuries, and the oppreſſed Liberty of the Republick. This open Declaration, produced a general Clamour in the Senate. *Lentulus*, *Cæſar*'s mortal Enemy, cried out in great Paſſion, That they had no more Time to deliberate, but ought immediately to have recourſe to Arms, to ſecure their Country againſt the villainous Attempts of a Robber.

39 *Cicero* had always been for the Senate's acquieſcing in *Cæſar*'s Claims, rather than come to a War, which in the end, could not but prove fatal to the Republick. *I am for Peace*, ſays he, in one of his Letters to *Atticus*, *on any Terms*. Let the Victory be on which Side it will, the Conſequences of it will certainly be fatal, by its placing an abſolute Maſter over us. *It is now too late to fight an Enemy, whom for theſe ten Years paſt, we have been arming with Forces againſt our ſelves.*

of

Year of *ROME* DCCIV.

C. Claudius Marcellus, & L. Cornelius Lentulus Consuls.

of a Pacification. The *Consul Lentulus* was of a turbulent Spirit, and had scarce any resource but in publick Broils; *Cato*, a Man of a severe Temper and austere Virtue, considered nothing but the Glory of the Senate, which he even idolized. And these two jointly protested with great Clamours, That they would never consent, that a Subject should offer Terms to his Masters. So that all Means of Accommodation vanished. Nevertheless, *Curio*, *Anthony*, and *Q. Cassius* pressed *The Conscript Fathers* to answer *Cæsar*'s Letters; and the *Consuls* would not suffer them to vote aloud, but whispered in every Senator's Ear this Question, *Whether he was not of Opinion, That* Cæsar *ought to lay down his Arms, and retire?* In which they were almost unanimous. All, except *Clodius* and a few others, declared, That good Order required, That *Cæsar* should give up his Provinces and his Army; and they, at the same Time thought, That *Pompey* ought to do the same. But as the *Consuls*, in collecting the Votes, artfully omitted mentioning the Name of the latter, the Decree fell only on *Cæsar*. It was this, *That if* the Pro-Consul of The Gauls *did not lay down his Offices of General and Governor of his three Provinces, on the Day fixed for that purpose, he should be treated as a Rebel, and an Enemy to the Republick.* But *Q. Cassius Longinus* and *Mark Anthony*, two of the *Tribunes of the People*, protested against the Decree, and then the *Fathers* durst not proceed further. *Curio* desired, That the same Question might likewise be put with Regard to *Pompey*; but in vain. The *Fathers* would not hear him. The Ascendant of the *Consuls*, and the Credit of *Pompey*, had infatuated them, and the Blindness was almost universal.

Dio Cass. B. 41. *App. Bell. Civ. B.* 2. *Plut. in Pomp. & Cæsare. Orosius. Zonaras. Suetonius*, &c.

§. XXIV. The next Day, the *Consuls* tried to make the two *Tribunes* desist from their Opposition to the Decree which was already minuted; but they persisted in their Protest; and then the Authority of the People whom they represented, was not long respected in their Persons. After some Days of Opposition on one Side, and Disputes on the other, the *Consuls* had recourse to Violence. *Pompey*'s Army being encamped near *Rome*, they sent for Troops from thence; and when these Troops arrived, and were ready to surround the Senate-House, *Lentulus* spoke with a Tone of great Superiority over the Opponents, and terrified them with Menaces. *Be gone, ye rebellious* Tribunes, said he to them, *and purge this Place of your Presence. Sacred and Inviolable as you are, I will not be responsible that your Dignity shall be treated with Respect. Retire, and let us govern the Republick in Peace!* At these Words, *Anthony*, *Cassius*, *Curio*, *M. Calidius*, and *M. Cælius* left the Assembly; and *Anthony* who was quite furious, as he went out uttered many Imprecations joined with Threatnings against the Senate. The next Night, the *Tribunes* and their Attendants left *Rome* in the Habit of Slaves, and in hired *Voitures* retired to *Cæsar*. But before their Departure from *Rome*, the Senate cut off from their Body these four *Guards of Cæsar*, as they were called; and declared them degraded. After which, the *Consuls* pronounced without Opposition, that fatal Decree which put the Republick in a Flame, and brought it to Destruction. It was this. *Let the* Consuls *of the Year, the* Pro-Consul Pompey, *the* Prætors, *and all those in or near* Rome *who have borne the* Consulship, *provide for the publick Safety, by the most convenient Means!* This was arming all those who had been distinguished by Offices in the Republick.

Cæs. Comment. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. *c.* 5.

After they had struck this great Blow against *Cæsar* without naming him, the Senate had nothing to do but assemble daily, and consult in what manner to carry on the War. *Pompey* lodged in the Suburbs of *Rome*, because, as General, he was not suffered to enter the City. The Senate therefore assembled in the Suburbs; there first considered what Name to give the Enterprize just resolved on; and determined to call it *a Tumult*, which was ranking it among those sudden Commotions which are raised and suppressed in an instant. So that *Rome* either did not know, or not enough dread, the new Enemy she had brought on her self. A War between the two greatest Generals that had appeared in the World since *Alexander*'s Time, could not be ended in a Moment. Nevertheless, the Senate used as little Diligence in making Preparations for it, as if the Republick had had only a *Manlius* or a *Catiline*, to contend with. They only ordered, That *Pompey* should assemble together 30000 *Roman* Troops, and get as many foreign ones as he could; and That Money should be taken out of the publick Treasury to defray the Expences of one Campaign. And

accordingly Levies were made in all haſte; but the People were not very ready to concur in the Preparations that were making for a Civil War. Year of *ROME* DCCIV. C. Claudius Marcellus, & L. Cornelius Lentulus, Conſuls.

§. XXV. *Pompey*'s principal Care was, not to entruſt the Governments of the Provinces and Cities of Importance, to any but ſuch as were firmly attached to him; and for want of Perſons who had paſſed through the Offices of State, great Poſts were aſſigned to Men who had always led a private Life. *Syria* was given to Q. *Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, Father-in-Law to *Pompey*; who immediately ſent him thither, with young *Pompey* his Son, to aſſemble a Fleet on the Coaſt of *Aſia*. *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus* was nominated to ſucceed *Cæſar* as *Pro-Conſul* in *Tranſalpine Gaul*; but he imprudently ſhut himſelf up in *Corfinium* before he left *Italy*, and never governed the Province aſſigned him. *Cato* went *Pro-Prætor* to *Sicily*; *Cotta* was appointed for *Sardinia*; *L. Ælius Tubero* for *Africa*; and *M. Conſidius* for *Ciſalpine Gaul*; but neither did this other Succeſſor of *Cæſar* ever enter his Province. *Calviſius Sabinus* went to take Poſſeſſion of *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; and *P. Sextius*, of *Cyprus* and *Cilicia*. *Voconius* had *Macedon* for his Province; *P. Cornelius Spinther*, * *Picenum*; *L. Scribonius Libo*, *Hetruria*; and *Q. Minucius Thermus*, [40] *Umbria*, and the Government of [41] *Iguvium*, a Place of great Importance. And laſtly, *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* and *Cicero* divided between them the Care of marine Affairs; the former commanding from *Aſia* to the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, the latter on the Coaſts of *Italy*.

* *Part of* The Marquiſate *of* Ancona, *and* The Hither Abruzzo.

Theſe Diſpoſitions were made, according to the Views, and by the Direction of *Pompey*; who from this Time aſſumed the Character of the only General of the Senate, and the only Support of the Republick. The People made him a Monarch over them without perceiving it. They adored him, not knowing that he had given the firſt Wound to the publick Liberty; and placed all their Hopes of continuing the Republican State, in his ſingle Perſon, not imagining, that the changing of the preſent Government into a Monarchy, would depend on his Defeat. The moſt ſagacious were deceived in this Particular; they not foreſeeing, That by ſubjecting themſelves to one ſingle Man, they paved the Way for the Conqueror, whoever he ſhould be, to continue his Sovereignty over a Nation, which was become capable of a ſlaviſh Submiſſion. *Pompey* was extremely delighted with this univerſal Deference, and ſo full of Confidence, that he was heard to ſay, [42] *That with ſtamping his Foot on the Ground he would make armed* Legions *to riſe up out of it:* And hence his negligence in forming ſuch an Army, as might enable him to be the Aggreſſor. He could not conceive, that his Rival could begin Hoſtilities, till he had brought his Troops, moſt of which he had left in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, over *The Alpes*. But this was judging of his Enemy by himſelf. Whereas never was any General leſs dilatory than *Cæſar*. His Expedition in preventing the Enemy, was one of his moſt diſtinguiſhing Qualities. He was now at *Ravenna*, with only about 6000 Foot, and ſome Squadrons of Horſe; and there, with a Deſign to ſurprize the Enemy by ſome bold Action, and in order to ſound the Affections of his Troops, he aſſembled them, and addreſſed himſelf to them to this purpoſe.

§. XXVI. *He repreſented the Injuries he had always ſuffered from his Enemies, and particularly their having debauched* Pompey *from him, whoſe Intereſt and honour he had always conſulted and promoted. He complained, That a new Step had been lately taken, of obliging the* Tribunes *to deſiſt from their Oppoſition by Violence, which was contrary to the Practice of all former Times; That even* Sylla, *who took away all the reſt, had left them this Privilege; and That the Decree made for empowering the Magiſtrates to take care of the Commonwealth, was what had never been paſſed, but in the Times of extreme Danger, as the* Seceſſion *of the People, the ſudden ſeizing of the Temple and eminent Places in the City, and the like: Whereas nothing of that kind had then been attempted, or even thought of. And he exhorted them to defend the Honour and Charac-*

Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 7. *Ibid.* *Ibid.* *Ibid.* *Ibid.*

40 *Umbria* formerly comprehended part of *Romagna Florentina*, *The Dutchy of Urbino*, *The State of Fano*, part of *The Marquiſate* of *Ancona*, the Territory of *Peroa*, and almoſt all *The Dutchy of Spoleto*. See the Index.

41 *Iguvium*, now *Eugubio*, is in *The Dutchy of Urbino*. Near it ſtood a famous Temple dedicated to *Jupiter*, ſurnamed *Apenninus*, becauſe it was built on a neighbouring Mountain which was one of *The Apennines*.

42 According to *Appian*, this Confidence was founded in a Perſuaſion that part of *Cæſar*'s Army would come over to him.

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ter of their General, under whom they had made War with great Succeſs for nine Years together, againſt all his Enemies. Upon which, the Soldiers of the 13th *Legion*, (the only one then with *Cæſar*) cried out, that they were ready to maintain the Rights of their General, and of the *Tribunes of the People*. The two legiſlative Powers in the Republick were really divided between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. The *Conſuls* and Senate were with the latter, the People and their *Tribunes* with the former.

When *Cæſar* found he could depend on his Soldiers, he ſent a Detachment towards * *Ariminum* under the Command of a faithful Officer; who without Violence got poſſeſſion of that Place, which was to be of Service to *Cæſar* in a ſecret Deſign which he had not yet divulged. This was, to paſs at laſt the Boundaries which the Laws preſcribed, to leave *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and to begin Hoſtilities out of his own Province, in *Italy* properly ſo called. The *Romans* did not give that Name as we do, to all the Country from *The Gallic Alpes* to the Sea of *Sicily*, but confined it to one of the two equal Parts, into which they divided that great Continent. That Part which lay between *The Mountains* and *The Rubicon* [43] was called *Ciſalpine Gaul*; and the other more ſouthern half, from *The Rubicon* to the Sea, was called *Italy*. *Cæſar* had hitherto kept regularly within his Government of *Ciſalpine Gaul*; and to paſs beyond it and enter *Italy* Sword in Hand, was indeed tranſgreſſing the Laws, and declaring himſelf an Enemy to his Country. Nevertheleſs, this was his Point in view: and he ſent his Friend to get poſſeſſion of *Ariminum*, the next City in *Italy* to *Gaul*, purely in order to favour that Enterprize. And as this was a very bold Step, which he thought it neceſſary to conceal, that he might ſurprize his Enemies, he ſent his [44] *Legion* to the Frontiers of his Diſtrict, and took care to keep his own Departure from *Ravenna* a Secret. To this end, on the Day he deſigned to leave it, he aſſiſted at a Battle of *Gladiators*, and made a great Entertainment. Towards the cloſe of the Day, when the Wine began to operate, he pretended ſome Indiſpoſition, roſe from Table, and immediately left *Ravenna*, after he had given Orders for his Horſe to follow him through different Roads. He travelled [45] in an hired Chariot, drawn by the Mules of a Miller which he found on the Road, and in this manner reached the Frontiers of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, where his *Legions* were ordered to wait for him.

* Rimini.

Ibid.

Plut. in Cæſare.

§. XXVII. *The Rubicon* was a little River between *Ravenna* and *Ariminum*, remarkable for nothing, but its dividing what is now called *Italy* into two Parts. The *Romans* had long thought proper to make it the Boundary between *Italic Gaul*, and *Italy*; and when *Cæſar* was ready to paſs it, this awakened his Remorſe. Some little Remains of Love for his Country, kept him in ſuſpence between Revenge and Ambition; and the moſt intrepid of Warriors was ſtaggered at the near approach of his Crime. And whilſt his Thoughts were fluctuating in that Storm which it had raiſed in his Breaſt, an extraordinary Sight is ſaid to have appeared both to him and his Soldiers. They thought they ſaw a Man on the oppoſite Bank, of a Size and Figure more than human, playing on a Flute of Reeds. The Trumpets of the *Legion* drew near to this unknown Man, to hear him; and upon this, he ſeized one of their military Inſtruments, and ſounded an Alarm, which determined *Cæſar* to War. But be that as it will, (for Hiſtory does not warrant the Story) *The Conqueror of the Gauls* paſſed the Bridge of *The Rubicon*, and then cried out, *The Lot is caſt, Let the Gods do the reſt!* This ſaid, he advanced towards *Ariminum*, which his Detachment had already ſeized; and was there met by *The Tribunes of the People*, in the ſame Habits of Slaves in which they had fled from *Rome*, to eſcape Death. The Sight of the unworthy Treatment of ſo many venerable Men, was ſufficient to exaſperate *Cæſar*'s Soldiers; and *Curio*, with that popular Eloquence of which he was Maſter, exaggerated the unlawful Proceedings of the *Conſuls* and Senate. *Cæſar* himſelf likewiſe, who was more Eloquent than *Curio*, made a pathetick Speech to his Troops, referred himſelf wholly to the Faithfulneſs of his Soldiers for Revenge, rent his Cloaths, and ſhed Tears. His *Legion* anſwered him with Sighs, which ſhewed their Ardour to revenge his Quarrel; and *It was*, as one of the Ancients ſpeaks, *with this handful of Men, that the Hero began the Conqueſt of the World.*

Epit. Livian.

43 See the Index.

44 His *Legion*, according to *Plutarch*, conſiſted of 5000 Foot, and 300 Horſe.

45 He had entruſted the Secret with a few Friends, who came by different Roads, to the Banks of *The Rubicon*.

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As ſoon as *Cæſar* had paſſed the limits of his Province, and fixed his Reſidence at *Ariminum*, he ordered the great Army he had left in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, to paſs the Mountains; and they haſtened to him with all the Ardour, that the hopes of Conqueſt and Booty, under their old General, could inſpire. *Labienus* was almoſt the only [46] Officer, who left *Cæſar* to go over to *Pompey*. Tho' he owed his Advancement and Experience in War, to the Favour and Goodneſs of *Cæſar*, he deſerted him, and betrayed his Secrets to his Rival. Not that the Love of his Country, or an Adherence to Right were his Motives. Having been *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant General, and, if I may ſo ſpeak, his Right-hand; *Labienus* had grown immenſely rich in the War with the *Gauls*. With his Wealth, his Pride had increaſed, and he became ſo inſolent, as to be inſupportable to his General, who had likewiſe been his Maſter in the Art of War. The Airs of Sufficiency and Equality which he aſſumed, had often drawn on him Coldneſſes, and Reproaches from *Cæſar*; and this determined him to deſert him, and ſeek his own Ruin in the contrary Faction. *Cæſar* afterwards made him very ſenſible, That the Diſciple is generally inferior to his Maſter; and That it is dangerous for a Man to provoke him, who has been the Maker of his Fortune.

§. XXVIII. However, whilſt *Cæſar* waited for the Arrival of his *Legions*, and the Levies he had ordered to be made in *Gaul* and *Germany*, he employed himſelf in opening a Way to *Rome*, by the Reduction of ſuch Places, as would anſwer that end. His Exploits increaſed daily, and ſpread Terror over all *Italy*. The Capital eſpecially was full of Trouble and Confuſion. It was reported there, that the Enemy of the Senate was upon his March to *Rome*, at the Head of an Army of *Gauls* and *Germans* of a monſtrous Size; and Fear magnified the Danger in the Imaginations of the People. Nay, the Senators themſelves took the Alarm, and communicated their Fears to *Pompey*. *Cato* reproached him with having neglected his Advice, and been too active at firſt in *Cæſar*'s Advancement; and he at leaſt, drew from him this Confeſſion, which was much to *Cato*'s Honour. *You then ſpoke better, and judged more juſtly of what would happen, than I.* And *L. Volcatius* diſcovered more ill-will to the General of the Senate than *Cato*. *Pompey* having boaſted, in the Preſence of *the Conſcript Fathers*, That he would ſoon have 10 *Legions* ready to march againſt the Enemy, *Volcatius* aſked him, *Where they were?* *Pompey* anſwered, *I have two fit to take the Field*; to which *Volcatius* replied, *Alas*, Pompey, *what neceſſity was there that you ſhould have thus deceived us!* To which *M. Favonius* added, with great Severity, alluding to the Rhodomontade before mentioned, *You are miſtaken*, Volcatius; Pompey *will ſtamp on the Ground, and make armed Men and Horſes ſtart up out of it.*

All this paſſed in the Senate-Houſe, where the aſſembled *Fathers* deliberated on the Meaſures neceſſary to be taken, to guard againſt the Hoſtilities of *Cæſar*. One Expedient thought of was, to deprive *Pompey* of his Generalſhip. But *Cato* was of Opinion, That no one could remedy the preſent Evils, but he who had been the Cauſe of them. And as ſoon as *Pompey* was confirmed in his Employment by a new Decree, he roſe up, and declared, That the Majeſty of the Republick was not ſo much confined to the Walls of *Rome*, but that it might be removed elſewhere. *I am determined*, ſaid he, *to leave* Rome, *and fix the Seat of the Empire at* Capua, *where we ſhall be ſafer than in this City, which is full of the Friends of our common Enemy. Let then the* Conſuls *and Senate follow me thither! If any Magiſtrate refuſes to comply, he ſhall be treated as a Rebel.* Accordingly, *Pompey* was, to the Shame of the *Romans*, [47] obeyed; and the *Conſuls* fled with ſuch Precipitation, that they neglected to take

46 *Labienus* had heaped up ſo much Wealth, that *Pliny* ſays, *B.* 36, he built the City of *Cingulum* in *Picenum* at his own Expence. According to *Dio*, *Cæſar* was ſo far from reſenting the Ingratitude of this Man, on whom he had laid many Obligations, that he ſent him his Money and his Equipage. Nevertheleſs, upon the News of *Labienus*'s Deſertion, *Cicero* writes to *Atticus*, That it raiſed a great Prejudice againſt *Cæſar*, that a Man ſo devoted to him, ſhould not think it in his Power to follow him, without betraying the Intereſts of his Country.

47 *Lentulus* and *Pompey*, before they left *Capua*, enfranchiſed 5000 *Gladiators* (which *Cæſar* kept there at his own Expence) with deſign to have incorporated them in their Troops. But it being repreſented to the *Conſul*, that it was an odious Thing to arm Slaves; it was reſolved to diſtribute them in the neighbouring Cities, to be made uſe of, as occaſion ſhould require. *Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B.* 1. *c.* 14. & *Cic. ad Attic.*

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their Inveſtiture as uſual, on *The Hill of Alba*. The Senate followed the bad Example of the *Conſuls*; and at laſt there were no Senators left at *Rome*, but ſuch as either were *Cæſar*'s Friends, or ſtood neuter. And of thoſe, who followed *Pompey*, ſeveral did ſo, more out of fear than affection. However, the City was abandoned to thoſe Diſorders, which uſually follow the Deſertion of all the Magiſtrates who govern it: And the People terrified themſelves, with recollecting the Miſeries of the Civil Wars of the *Marii*, *Sylla*, and *Gracchi*, and with relating the preſent fatal Preſages. Wolves were ſaid to have come within the Walls; and a Flock of Owls to have pitched upon the Houſes. Sweat was ſaid to have been ſeen running down the Faces of many Statues; Lightning to have often fallen on the Temples, and the Scepter of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and the Helmet of *Mars*, to have been ſtruck by it. Theſe Prodigies, and many others which had no exiſtence but in Imagination, ſpread Sorrow in *Rome*, and even in *Capua*.

Epit. Liv. B. 109. *c.* 46.

§. XXIX. During this general Alarm of all the People in *Italy*, *Pompey* continued idle, and did not attempt any one military Exploit. When he might with eaſe have ſtopped *Cæſar*, he left him Maſter of the Field, quietly waiting for his great Army, which advanced towards him in long Marches. So that, in ſhort, *Pompey* was no longer himſelf. Old Age, for he was then 58, had abated his martial Vigour; and having been for a great while wholly employed in Intrigues of State, he had unlearnt the Art of War. He was amuſing himſelf with Negotiations, when he ſhould have been in Action, or at leaſt, have oppoſed the Progreſs of the Enemy. Nay, he thought fit, to endeavour once more to perſuade *Cæſar*; and with a ſtrange Cowardice in a Man deemed an Hero, ſent a Deputation to him in his own Name to treat of Peace. The Perſons ſent, were [48] *L. Cæſar*, a young Senator, who was related to *Julius*, and *Roſcius* the *Prætor*, who had ſerved under him in *Gaul*, and ſupported him with his Intereſt at *Rome*. Theſe could not but be agreeable in their Perſons to *Cæſar*, and he deſired them [49] to carry back his Anſwer to *Pompey*. But their Terms *Cæſar* would not comply with. They propoſed to him, That if He would return into *Gaul*, *Pompey* would go to *Spain*. And the Condition not being equal, *Cæſar* would not be enſnared by it. He anſwered; Pompey *neither fixes the Day of his Departure, nor promiſes to put a ſtop to the Levies he is making in* Italy *and all the Eaſt. Let him firſt diſarm and go to his Province; and then I will immediately return to mine. If he has any thing further to propoſe, I am ready to conſent to an Interview, at which we may perhaps accommodate every Thing in an amicable manner.*

Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 1. *c.* 8.

Ibid. c. 9.

The two Deputies returned, well ſatisfied with *Cæſar*'s Conduct; and found the *Conſuls*, Senate, and *Pompey*, at *Theanum* [50]. The latter was the Soul of all Deliberations, the Senate ſeeing only with his Eyes; and he neither diſapproved of the Conditions of Peace, nor conſented to them, but inſtead of a Conference, choſe to correſpond with *Cæſar* in [51] writing. He ſent him Word, That if he would withdraw his Garriſons in all the Places between *Ariminum* and *Rome*, the *Conſuls*, Senate, and himſelf would return thither; That there his Propoſals ſhould be examined in an Aſſembly held in the uſual Place; and That if they were approved, he would ſet out for *Spain*, and leave him at full Liberty to demand and obtain the *Conſulate* for the next Year. But all theſe Negotiations ſerved only to impoſe on the

48 The Father of young *Lucius Cæſar* had been *Conſul* in the year of *Rome* 689, with *Caius Marcius Figulus*. He was then Lieutenant General in the Army of *The Pro-Conſul of the Gauls*. *Cicero* had but a mean Opinion of this Mediator between the two Rivals. He tells *Atticus*, he was a Man of a poor Underſtanding, incapable of conducting an Affair of Importance, or foreſeeing the Conſequences of it. *Did* Cæſar *then*, adds he, *intend to inſult us, by entruſting a Man of this Character with ſo important a Negotiation? Perhaps indeed, he might undertake it of his own Motion, to gain the Merit of a Peace-Maker.*

49 *Cicero* thought the Propoſals on both Sides *ridiculous* ones. *Cæſar* offered to return to *The Gauls*, on Condition, that the *Conſuls* would diſband their Troops, and *Pompey* ſet out for *Spain*. Which how reaſonable ſoever in appearance, was too dangerous an Experiment to be tried. It was much to be feared, that *Cæſar* would take Advantage of *Pompey*'s Abſence, and the Diſtance of his Troops, and make himſelf Maſter of *Italy*.

50 This City was in *La Pouïlle*. See the *Index*.

51 *Cicero* took it ill of *Pompey*, that he employed *Sextius* to write to *Cæſar*. *You have doubtleſs*, ſays he to *Atticus*, *ſeen the Letter which* Pompey *has written to* Cæſar. *But I cannot conceive, how he could employ* Sextius *to draw up a Piece of that Importance which was to be made publick. The Stile plainly ſhews the Author.* And in the 2*d Epiſtle of B.* 7. *ad Familiar.* he repreſents *Sextius* as a bad Joker, whoſe Wit conſiſted in nothing but ſilly Antitheſes.

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Multitude. Neither *Pompey* nor *Cæſar* ſincerely deſired Peace. The former was apprehenſive, That if the People had all their Power reſtored to them, *Cæſar* would get the Aſcendant; and the latter would not let ſlip this Opportunity of uſurping a ſovereign Authority, and of ſecuring it by the Ruin and Death of *Pompey*. So that theſe reciprocal Meſſages were bare Pretences; nothing real was intended by them.

§. XXX. In the mean time, the Republick was in a manner divided, and reſident in two Places. One half was at *Capua*, under the Government of *Pompey*; the other at *Ariminum*, under *Cæſar*'s Standards. On one hand, the *Conſuls* and Senate gave more Dignity to the former; and on the other, the majority of *The Tribunes of the People* gave more Power and more Authority to the latter. The one had more Men of Eminence and Nobility; the other, more Strength and Courage. And as to Juſtice and Right, they ſeemed at firſt ſight to be with *Pompey*. He was at the Head of the firſt Order of Men in the Republick, who ſeemed to have carried with them all the Authority of the State. But this Authority had ever been equally divided between the People and their *Tribunes*, and the Senate and their *Conſuls*. How then would *Cæſar* have been much more culpable than *Pompey*, if he had kept within the Bounds he then pretended to ſet himſelf? But he had formed a Scheme even then, for overturning the Government eſtabliſhed in his Country, for deſtroying that Liberty which was ſtill in ſome meaſure preſerved, and in a Word, for turning the Republican State, which Preſcription had made lawful, into a Monarchy. This was his Crime; and this has led the later Writers, even under the Emperors, to call him an Uſurper. People were doubtleſs then convinced, as well as now, of the Truth of this Maxim, which muſt appear very reaſonable to every impartial Man; *That it is neither juſt nor lawful for a Subject, to cauſe ſuch Revolutions in any State, as deſtroy the Nature and Form of the Government anciently eſtabliſhed in it.*

Cæſar was every Day raiſing new Troops in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and ſome of his old *Manipuli*, with ſome *Gallic* Cohorts, and *German* Squadrons, were daily arriving in his Camp. And when, through *Pompey*'s dilatorineſs, he had got the greater Force, he ſent *Mark Anthony* with a Detachment to ſeize [52] *Aretium*. *L. Scribonius Libo* had received a Commiſſion from *Pompey* and the Senate, to guard and defend *Hetruria*: But *Anthony* drove him thence into *Campania*. *Cæſar* likewiſe ſent Parties from *Ariminum* to ſeize [53] *Piſaurum* and [54] *Fanum*; and at length marched himſelf to [55] *Auximum*, at the Head of the 13th *Legion*. *P. Atius Varus* commanded there, in the Name of the Senate; but the Magiſtrates threatened to open the Gates, and deliver him up to *Cæſar*. Upon this *Varus* [56] fled, and went to govern *Africa* in Quality of [57] *Pro-Prætor*. The nearer *Cæſar* drew to *Rome*, the more the Terror there increaſed. The *Conſul Lentulus* went thither to take ſome Money out of the publick Treaſury, and to order Levies to be raiſed; but the Fright of the People was at that Time ſo great, that he fled without the Money, after he had opened the Treaſury. In the mean time, *Cæſar* daily advanced, and came and made himſelf [58] Maſter of *Picenum*. There he was reinforced with the 12th *Legion* from *Tranſalpine*

Florus B. 3. Lucan. B. 2.

Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 12. Lucan. Ibid.

Epit. Liv. B. 109, c. 55. Cæſ. Ibid. c. 14. Luc. B. 2.

52 See the Index.

53 *Piſaurum*, an ancient City of *Umbria*, and a *Roman Colony* from the Year 578, ſtands in *The Dutchy of Urbino*, and is now called *Peſaro*. It ſtands on the Banks of *The Foglia*, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, and was formerly called *Piſaurus*.

54 *Fanum*, now *Fano*, was one of the Cities of *Umbria* on the Coaſt of the *Adriatick Gulph*, in *The Dutchy of Urbino*. *Pliny* calls it *Fanum Fortunæ*; probably becauſe it had a Temple dedicated to *Fortune*. It became *a Colony* under *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and was called *Colonia Julia Faneſtris*.

55 *Auximum*, now *Oſmo*, is a City in *The Marquiſate of Ancona*, ſituated on an Hill which made it difficult of acceſs. It had ſucceſſively the Titles of *a Municipium* and *a Colony*; and *Procopius* ſays, it became the moſt conſiderable City in *Picenum*.

56 Some of his Soldiers went home, but the greater part went over to the Conqueror, and delivered up to him their firſt *Centurion*. But *Cæſar* ſet him at Liberty. *Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 13.*

57 Whilſt *Cæſar* was diſplaying his Standards in the Fortreſſes in *Umbria*; *Curio*, who was the moſt zealouſly devoted to him of any of his Officers, made himſelf Maſter of *Iguvium*, into which *Q. Minutius* had thrown himſelf with 5 *Cohorts*. The latter, not expecting the Enemy who appeared with 3 *Cohorts* only, and being informed, that the Inhabitants had entered into a Plot to open the Gates, and deliver up him and his Garriſon to *Cæſar*, provided for his Safety by a ſudden Flight. His Soldiers disbanded themſelves on the Road, and abandoned *Pompey*'s Party.

58 After *Cæſar* had taken *Auximum*, he made haſte to reduce *Cingulum*, a City which *Labienus* had founded in *Picenum*. The Inhabitants prevent-

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Dio.
Plutarch.
Appian.
Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 16.

alpine Gaul; and his Confidence increaſed with his Troops. He went to attack *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther* in [59] *Aſculum*; but *Spinther* fled with the ten *Cohorts* he commanded, and his Soldiers [60] diſperſed themſelves. Then, his Forces increaſing as faſt as he advanced, he marched to [61] *Corfinium*, which *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, his deſigned Succeſſor in *The Pro-Conſulſhip of the Gauls*, had Orders to defend; and tho' there were above [62] twenty *Cohorts* in the Place, commanded by a good Number of Senators, under the *Pro-Conſul*, nevertheleſs *Cæſar* inveſted it, and there experienced the good Affections of the People to him. The Garriſon betrayed their Commanders, and delivered them up to the Beſiegers; and *Cæſar*, to ſhew his great Moderation in the midſt of Victory, gave *Domitius* and the Senators their Lives and Liberty, and ſent them to *Pompey*. *Domitius*, fearing the Reſentment of the Conqueror, had already, as he ſuppoſed, drunk Poiſon, prepared by a Slave, whom he ed him by their Deputies, and ſent him a Reinforcement of Foot which followed him to *Aſculum*.

59 This *Aſculum*, now *Aſcoli*, was ſurnamed *Picenum*, to diſtinguiſh it from another, which the Ancients call *Aſculum Satrianum* or *Apulum*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of the former as one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *The Marquiſate of Ancona*, of which it was formerly the Capital. It is ſtill in being, and ſtands on a Hill, the Foot of which is watered by the River *Tronto*. The other *Aſculum* was in *Apulia* or *La Pouille*, near *The Apennines*, and towards the Frontiers of *The Further Principality*: It was entirely ruined by an Earthquake; and in the Room of it was built the Place which the *Italians* call *Aſcoli de Satriano*.

60 According to *Cæſar*, *Lentulus Spinther* was deſerted by moſt of his Soldiers on the Road. The few that were left, joined *Vibullius Rufus* whom *Pompey* had ſent to *Picenum* to ſecure the People of that Country. *Rufus* recruited his Troops with new Levies in that Neighbourhood, and with ſix *Cohorts* which had eſcaped from *Camerinum* under the Command of *Lucceius Hirrus*. After this, he made great Marches towards *Corfinium*, with *Lentulus Spinther*, to reinforce that Garriſon with the 13 *Cohorts* that followed him. The News he brought of *Cæſar*'s Approach at the Head of two *Legions*, determined *Domitius*, who commanded there, to detach five *Cohorts* to guard or break down a Bridge, a League from the City on the River *Aternus*, now *The Peſcara*. But this Detachment was warmly attacked, and driven back to the Gates of *Corfinium* by *Cæſar's* advanced Guards.

61 *Strabo* ſays, *Corfinium* was formerly the Capital of the Country of *The Peligni*, a People of *Hither Abruzzo*. It was in being, according to *Sigebert's Chronicon*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 970; and ſome Footſteps of it are yet to be ſeen near a Place called *Pentinia*, and near the City of *Popolo*.

62 Beſides the 20 *Cohorts* of the Garriſon, *Domitius* had 16 more, which *Vibullus Rufus* had brought to the Defence of the City. The Governour, reſolving to make a vigorous Reſiſtance, ſent ſome People of the Country to *Pompey*, promiſing them great Rewards if they carried his Letter; and in it preſſed that General to march away directly to the Defence of a Place of ſuch Importance as *Corfinium*. *Loſe no Time*, ſaid he, *neither let ſlip the favourable Opportunity which Fortune now offers you of ſurrounding* Cæſar. *If you make haſte with the Succours which I expect with Impatience, the War will be at an end. Conſider your Credit is at Stake. You cannot with Honour deny the Requeſt of the many Senators and* Roman Knights, *which are ſhut up in this Place. They have recourſe to you as to their Deliverer, and take it for granted, that you will not give up three and thirty* Cohorts *of the choiceſt of our Troops to the Mercy of the Enemy, who ſeems haſtening to his own Deſtruction.* But the Anſwer was very different from what *Domitius* expected. *Pompey* told him, he could not, in his preſent Situation, hazard a Battle, the Loſs of which would infallibly bring with it the Ruin of the Republick. He reproached him with having undertaken the Defence of *Corfinium* contrary to his Opinion. And he adviſed him, to eſcape from *Cæſar* with all poſſible Expedition, and to come and join the *Conſular* Army. Nevertheleſs, *Domitius* prepared to ſuſtain the Attacks; and after he had provided his Machines, he aſſigned his Troops their Poſts, and animated his Soldiers with the Hopes of a great Reward. He propoſed to give to every Soldier four Acres of Land for his own Property, and to the Veterans and Officers in proportion. *Cæſar*, on the other hand, entrenched himſelf with great Care, provided his Camp with all Things neceſſary for the Siege; and whilſt he was directing the Order of the Attacks, the 8th *Legion* joined him there, with 20 *Cohorts* of *Gauls*, and 300 *German* Horſe, which had been ſent him by one of the petty Kings in *Germany*. Then he formed a new Camp for theſe new Troops, and gave the Command of it to *Curio*; and, in order to ſhut up all the Avenues, he made a Circumvallation all round the Place.

Domitius, tho' he expected no Succours, diſſembled it; and did all he could to perſuade the Soldiers, That all the Forces of the Republick would ſoon come to their Relief. But the Confuſion of his Looks, and the Unſteadineſs of his Conduct, betrayed him. The Soldiers perceived by his reſtleſs Motions, that he intended to eſcape privately; and upon this Report which was ſoon ſpread, they mutinied, ran to his Quarters in arms, ſeized him, and offered to open the Gates to the Beſiegers. This Tumult broke out in the beginning of the Night; and *Cæſar*, leſt the Darkneſs ſhould encourage his Soldiers to plunder and commit Violences, choſe to poſtpone entering the Town till the next Morning. Only he doubled his Guards, and his Troops were under Arms all Night. At break of Day, *Lentulus Spinther* appeared on the Walls, and deſired to be brought to *Cæſar*; which he was, attended by ſome Soldiers of the Garriſon. The Interview was ſpent in reciprocal Marks of Civility and Friendſhip; and *Lentulus*, much encouraged by *Cæſar*'s Diſcourſe, returned into the Place and calmed the Fears of the Senators, who dreaded the Anger of the Conqueror. Immediately after, the Gates were opened, and *Corfinium* ſurrendered at Diſcretion. It coſt *Cæſar* but a ſeven-days Siege to make himſelf Maſter of one of the moſt important Places in *Italy*.

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uſed as a Phyſician; and when he came to experience the [63] Humanity of the Conqueror, he was grieved that he muſt ſo ſoon die. But his Phyſician, who had only given him a ſleeping Draught, comforted him; and received his Liberty as a Reward for his Affection [64].

§. XXXI. In the mean time, the Senate, ſtill under the Direction, or rather enſlaved to the Will, of *Pompey*, aſſembled all their Troops in one Place. They thought their General was going to enter upon Action, and march to the Defence of *Corfinium*. Whereas he did not think himſelf ſafe enough at *Capua*, and reſolved to retreat. Accordingly, he took the Road to *Brunduſium*, and arrived there before his Army, deſigning to carry the War into the Eaſt, where he thought he ſhould be ſtrongeſt. His Army immediately marched after him, under the Command of *Q. Metellus Scipio*; and *Cæſar* followed it very cloſe croſs *Apulia*. In his Way, *Cæſar* met ſeveral Bodies of Men, who were deſigned to increaſe the Senatorial Army, but they diſbanded themſelves and joined him; and he took a conſiderable Officer of *Pompey*'s, *Cn. Magius*, Priſoner, and ſent him to his General, with a Commiſſion to invite him to an Interview. All Methods of Pacification could not but diſpleaſe this Head of the Senate, who was extremely fond of being acknowledged Sovereign of the moſt noble Part of the Republick. In order to put it out of his own Power to enter into an Accommodation, he had already ſent the two *Conſuls* to * *Dyrrachium*, on the Coaſt of the *Adriatick* Sea; and now gave anſwer, *That he could do nothing in their Abſence*. By demanding theſe Interviews, which he was ſure not to obtain, *Cæſar* did *Pompey* great Diſſervice. The latter had ſhut himſelf up in *Brunduſium*, when the former arrived there; and here the two famous Rivals firſt came in ſight of each other. *Cæſar* had Reaſon to believe, that *Pompey* had choſen to reſide in this maritime City, purely with a view to make it the *Rendezvous* of the innumerable Forces he intended to bring from the *Levant*; and partly for this Reaſon, partly from an ardent deſire to ſurround *Pompey*, and either take him, or force him to leave *Italy*, he reſolved to beſiege the Place.

* Durazzo.

This would have been thought a raſh Enterprize in any other Hero but him who had always been attended with Victory. *Pompey* defended it in Perſon. The beſt Part of the Senatorial Army was there; and the Fleet which had tranſported the *Conſuls* was ready to return. A Body of at leaſt three *Legions* within the Walls, with *Pompey* at their Head, was ſufficient to have terrified any leſs intrepid Warrior than *Cæſar*. But the latter, with ſix *Legions*, only four of which had ſerved in the Conqueſt of *The Gauls*, and the two others were new Levies, undertook the Siege, and made a Circumvallation on the Land ſide. The greateſt Difficulty was to find Means to ſtop up the Port. *Cæſar* had no Fleet, for *Pompey* had ſeized all the Ships on the Coaſt, and ſent them to tranſport the *Conſuls* and their Troops. But Induſtry ſupplied the Place of maritime Forces with the Beſiegers. The only entrance into the Port of *Brunduſium* was through a very ſtreight Paſſage, which it was very difficult, tho' not impoſſible, to ſhut up with a Ditch. And as *Cæſar* could not raiſe a Mole of Stones to prevent the Communication of the City with the Sea; he therefore undertook to hinder Proviſions or Ships from entering the Port, by a *Staccado* of his own Invention. He made ſeveral double ſquare Rafts of Timber, each of 40 Foot long; and moored them with Anchors at the four Corners. On the Rafts, which he covered with Hurdles and Planks, he raiſed Towers two Stories high; from which his Men might defend them with their Darts, againſt the Attacks of the Enemy's Ships, or any Attempts to ſet fire to them. Whilſt theſe Works were carrying on, *Pompey* finding ſome Ships of Burden in the Port, raiſed Towers upon them of three Stories high, furniſhed them with *Balliſtæ*, and ſent them to demoliſh the *Staccado*, by ſeparating the Rafts; and Skirmiſhes happened daily between the Soldiers, who came not to any cloſe Engagements, but fought at a diſtance with their Darts.

Cæſ. Com. Bell. Civ. B. 1. *c.* 25.

Ibid.

63 *Cæſar* not only gave *Domitius* his Liberty, but likewiſe reſtored him the Sum of 6,000,000 of *Seſterces*, or 750,000 *Livres*; which *Domitius* had taken out of the Treaſury to pay his Troops, and lodged in the Hands of the Magiſtrates of the City.

64 Whilſt *Cæſar* was employed againſt *Domitius*, *Anthony* ſeized *Sulmona*, whoſe Inhabitants were devoted to *Cæſar*'s Party. *Quintus Lucretius* and *Actius Pelignus*, who had ſeven *Cohorts* under their Command, leaped down from the top of the Wall. *Actius* was taken and brought to *Cæſar*; who gave him Liberty to go where he pleaſed.

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Cæs. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 26.

Asinius Pollio.

§. XXXII. *Cæsar* says, That in the first Days of the Siege, he attempted once more to draw *Pompey* to a Conference. He sent *Caninius Rebilus*, one of his General Officers, to his Friend *P. Scribonius Libo*, to mediate a Peace with *Pompey*; but the latter still refused to enter into any Accommodation, under Pretence, *That he could come to no Agreement in the Absence of the* Consuls. This is *Cæsar*'s Account. But are we obliged to believe him? An ancient Author, who was always of *Cæsar*'s Party, has made no difficulty of saying, That *Cæsar* has asserted many Things in his *Commentaries* which are false, in order to lessen the Odium of his Proceedings. But whatever was the Case of this new Negotiation, it is certain, *Pompey* did not think it safe for him to continue in *Brundusium*. Nine Days after the Siege was begun, the Fleet returned from *Dyrrachium*, and entered the Port, notwithstanding the *Staccado* which was not yet finished; and then *Pompey* was wholly intent on setting out for the East himself, joining the *Consuls*, and making that the Seat of War. If this had been but a little Time delayed, *Cæsar* would have compleated his Work, his *Staccado* would have absolutely shut up the Harbour, and *Pompey* and his Fleet would have been caught, as in a Net, in *Brundusium*. The General of the Senate therefore resolved to make his escape; and, it must be owned, conducted it with all the Dexterity of an old Officer.

He at first kept his Departure very secret; but at the same Time made all proper Preparations for facilitating it. He barricadoed the Gates, Streets, and open Places in the City; dug deep and wide Ditches cross the Streets, guarded them on the inside with sharp Stakes, and covered them on the outside with Hurdles and a little Earth; and raised a kind of Barrier like a Pallisade on the *Key* which surrounded the Port. Then he forbad the Inhabitants to stir out of their Houses, and drew up part of the Garrison under Arms upon the Ramparts, to conceal his Design from the Besiegers. But notwithstanding all this Precaution, the Burghers found Means to inform *Cæsar* that he was preparing to embark. In short, the Night appointed for it was so dark, that he fled unseen, at the same time that *Cæsar*'s Soldiers were preparing to make an Assault. They mounted the Walls without Obstacle, because *Pompey*'s Troops were already aboard; and most of the Besiegers would have fallen into the Ditches which *Pompey* had made for Traps for them, if the *Brundusians* had not informed them of their Danger. But the latter, brought them through long Turnings to the Port; and there they, with some Barks surrounded two of *Pompey*'s Ships full of Soldiers, killed some, and brought the rest ashore. Thus *Pompey* left *Italy* to the Mercy of his Rival, and abandoned *Rome*, the Capital both of the Republick and of the World. Thus this famous General, who was surnamed *The Great* by way of Eminence, both lost his Glory, and banished himself from his Country. And thus was his Competitor left Master of the Field, and of all the Cities from the *Alpes* to *Brundusium*. This, if rightly understood, was the most fatal Blow the *Roman* Republick had ever yet received. She was from this time subject to a Sovereign in the West, and *Cæsar* may truly be said to have been henceforward the Monarch of the World, since *Italy* was at his Command. But, he could not think his Dominion effectually established, as long as *Pompey* was alive. The Death of this Rival was to be the Epocha from which he would date the absolute Sovereignty to which he aspired. Nevertheless, he could not follow him to *Dyrrachium*, for want of Ships; and therefore resolved to go first into *Spain*, where *Pompey*'s Interest prevailed, and secure himself of the West, before he went into the East.

Dio. B. 41. App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2. Plut. in Cæsare.

§. XXXIII. And now, as the Conqueror of *The Gauls* and of *Italy* had not seen *Rome* for near ten Years, and his Interest called him thither, he resolved to repair immediately to the Capital, whither some of the *Curule* Magistrates and Senators had gone before him. These had followed *Pompey* to *Brundusium*, but had not Zeal enough for him to induce them to follow him as an unfortunate Fugitive from Country to Country; and *Cæsar* was much pleased to hear, that, upon the Return of the Magistrates, Justice was administred by the *Prætors* as usual, and there was at least an Appearance of the old Senate. So that he marched to *Rome*, rather as a Peace-maker, than as a Master who was coming to take Possession of it as his Conquest: And lest this great City should be starved by the *Pro-Consuls*, whom *Pompey* had sent to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which were called the Granaries of *Rome*; *Cæsar* sent *Scribonius Curio* to seize the former of these Islands, and *Q. Valerius* one of his Lieutenant Generals, the

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the latter. To *Curio*, *Cæſar*, who already diſpoſed of Governments at pleaſure, gave the Title of *Pro-Prætor of Sicily*; and he ſoon put a ſtop to the Preparations which *Cato* was there making in favour of *Pompey*. He ſeized * *Meſſana*, then became Maſter of the whole Iſland, and then forced *Cato* to retire to the Camp of the *Conſuls* at *Dyrrachium*. And Q. *Valerius* had nothing more to do, than to ſhew himſelf to the *Sardinians*. Before he landed, the ‡ *Caralitani* drove *M. Aurelius Cotta*, who had taken poſſeſſion of it in *Pompey*'s Name, out of the Country. So proſperous were *Cæſar*'s Arms already become, even out of *Italy*. In the mean time, the General himſelf advanced towards [65] *Rome*, and that with the more Confidence, becauſe he could ſcarce be ſaid to have ſpilt one drop of Blood, in the ſixty Days he had ſpent in conquering all *Italy*. And as he appeared to come in a peaceable manner, his Behaviour there was anſwerable to that Appearance. Only he took the ſureſt Precautions to prevent Inſurrections in a City which was naturally ſo mutinous, by ſending thither a good Number of his *Legionaries*, and by placing his Troops in good Quarters in the *Municipia* in the Neighbourhood. He yet retained ſo much reſpect for ancient Uſage, that he would lodge only in the Suburbs. Such of *The Tribunes of the People* as had fled to him for Refuge, reaſſumed their Functions, mounted the *Roſtra*, and, as may well be imagined, endeavoured by their Speeches to reconcile the People to the Head of their Party. They repreſented, That *Cæſar* had been forced to take up Arms, contrary to his Inclination; and gave great Hopes of the Moderation of a General, who knew how to conquer without Bloodſhed. *Mark Anthony* particularly, and Q. *Caſſius Longinus*, two of the moſt zealous, required that the Senate ſhould be aſſembled in the Suburbs, that the General might be preſent, and give them an account of his Conduct.

* Meſſina.
‡ *The Inhabitants of* Cagliari.

There were then Senators enough at *Rome* to repreſent in ſome meaſure the Majeſty of the firſt Order in the Republick; and *Cæſar* addreſſed himſelf to them with that Dignity and Eloquence which were natural to him, encouraged the timorous, and gave great Hopes to the wavering. He mentioned his having given *Domitius*, his moſt cruel Enemy, his Life; and ſent him ſafe to *Pompey*, when he might juſtly have put him to death, after he had taken him Priſoner in *Corfinium*. And he concluded his Speech, with propoſing a new Deputation to *Pompey*, to induce him to accommodate all Differences in an amicable manner; and with deſiring the *Conſcript Fathers* to nominate ſome of their venerable Body, to carry Propoſals of Peace to the *Conſuls* and the General of the *Conſular* Army. But when the Affair was taken into Conſideration, not one of the Senators would take upon himſelf the Commiſſion. Some were afraid of *Pompey*, whom they had abandoned; and the Men of Penetration plainly ſaw, That *Cæſar*'s talk of an Accommodation was purely Matter of Form and Decency, whilſt he himſelf really dreaded the Execution of any ſuch Project. So that all ended only in giving him thanks for his Care of the Publick. After this, the Senate put off their Mourning, the People crowded to the Suburbs to ſee this famous Warriour, and all were charmed with his Promiſes and his Bounties. He aſſured them, That there ſhould be no more want of Corn from *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; and gave to every one of the common People 300 Pieces of Money.

§. XXXIV. Nevertheleſs, he deſired leave to take out of the publick Treaſury the Sums neceſſary to ſupport the publick Intereſt. But all the *Tribunes of the People* were not equally well affected to the new Conqueror. *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, who was one of them, oppoſed his Requeſt to the utmoſt of his Power. *Pompey*'s

65 Before *Cæſar* reached *Rome*, he came to one of *Cicero*'s Country-Houſes, where he had reſided for ſome Time, and had a long Conference with him; wherein, (as appears by the *Tenth Letter to Atticus*, *B.* 9.) he earneſtly preſſed him to return to the Capital. *I have ſeen* Cæſar, ſays he, *and conſtantly withſtood his Deſire, That I would return to* Rome. *He thinks my Abſence a tacit Condemnation of his Proceedings againſt* Pompey; *and is perſuaded, that moſt of the Senators are induced to retire into the Country by my Example.* In ſhort, after much Diſcourſe, *Cæſar* told *Cicero*, That he preſſed him to come to *Rome*, only to join with him in labouring to bring about a laſting Accommodation; and upon this he complied, on Condition that he ſhould be at full Liberty to declare his Opinion of the preſent deplorable State of the Republick and of *Pompey*. But *Cæſar* did not like this Propoſal. *I don't pretend*, ſaid he, *that Things of this Nature will be taken into Conſideration. You muſt not then take it amiſs*, replied *Cicero*, *That I perſiſt in my Reſolution not to go to* Rome. *It would very ill become me to appear in the Senate, in order to betray there, in a cowardly manner, the Intereſts of my Country.* *Cæſar*, little ſatisfied with this Anſwer, took his Leave, after he had intreated *Cicero*, to conſider very ſeriouſly what Part he was acting.

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Friends had, by what Means I know not, brought him into their Party; and he quoted the Laws which forbad opening the Treaſury, but in the Preſence and with the Conſent of the *Conſuls*. But *Cæſar* angrily replied; *What have we to do with the Laws, which are ever ſilent amidſt the Noiſe of Arms? Have you any Right to quote Laws againſt me, who might have treated you as Enemies, and reduced you to the State of the vanquiſhed?* Which ſaid, he went directly to the Temple of *Saturn* in which the publick Money was kept; and *Metellus* followed him to repeat his oppoſition there. But *Cæſar* ſaid, *Young Man, you tempt me much to make you feel the Weight of my Arm. Don't you know, that I can take away your Life at a Word?* Then *Metellus*, at the Perſuaſion of his Friends, gave way, and retired; and the Keys of the Treaſury having been carried away by the *Conſul Lentulus*, *Cæſar* broke open the Doors, and was ſurprized at the Heaps of Gold and Silver which he found there. It is ſaid, that the Republick had never been ſo rich as at this Time. One of the Ancients informs us, that he found 1435 Pounds Weight of Gold. But a more exact Hiſtorian aſſures us, that he carried from thence 26000 Ingots of Gold, and 300000 Pounds Weight of Gold Coin. In a ſeparate Place of the ſame Temple, there was alſo kept as a ſacred *Depoſitum*, a conſiderable Sum, which was reſerved only for the ſudden Wars, which the *Gauls* had but too often raiſed in the Heart of *Italy*; and ſome therefore ſcrupulouſly moved *Cæſar* not to touch Money which had been appropriated by religious Ceremonies to one particular Uſe. But *Cæſar* had no Scruples. He replied, *I have made the Care our Fathers took to conſecrate a Fund to repulſe the* Gauls *a vain Precaution; I have put them out of a Condition to hurt us*; and in ſhort, ſpared no part of the publick Treaſure.

Plin. B 33. c. 3. Oroſius.

It muſt be owned, that this a little diminiſhed *Cæſar*'s Reputation among the *Romans*. He had been greatly extolled for his Good-Nature, and his little Regard for Riches; but his Proceedings againſt the *Tribune Metellus*, and his plundering the Temple of *Saturn*, made it feared that he would prove another *Sylla*, equally greedy of the Eſtates and of the Blood of the *Citizens*. But we ſhall hereafter ſee him effectually remove theſe firſt Prejudices. However, he at preſent ſettled both the publick Affairs and his own, in great haſte. He made *Mark Anthony* Captain General of the Armies in *Italy*, ſent his Brother *C. Antonius*, to govern *Illyricum*, aſſigned *Ciſalpine Gaul* to *Licinius Craſſus*, appointed *M. Æmilius Lepidus* Governour of the Capital, got together ſome Ships to cruize in the *Adriatick* and *Tyrrhenian* Seas, and gave the Command of one of his Fleets to *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, and of the other, to young *Hortenſius* the Son of the famous Orator. Neither did he neglect the Care of the eaſtern Provinces. Prince *Ariſtobulus*, a Deſcendant of the Kings of *Judæa*, was languiſhing in Captivity; and *Cæſar* ſet him at Liberty, and ſent him to *Syria* at the Head of two *Legions*, to break *Pompey*'s Meaſures in the *Levant*. *Cæſar* and *Pompey* both ſent Governors to almoſt all the Provinces which had hitherto been diſpoſed of by the People and Senate; and by this Means, a general War was kindled, in all the three Parts of the known World.

§. XXXV. But *Cæſar* would not truſt any other with carrying on the War in *Spain*. *Pompey* had long gathered together all his Forces, and all his Friends who underſtood the Art of War, in that his favourite Province: He had there acquired great Reputation in his Wars with *Sertorius*; and tho' abſent, had governed it near five Years, by two faithful Lieutenants. *Aſranius* and *Petreius* were the more attached to him, becauſe, tho' Subalterns only in Name, they were in reality Governours and Maſters of thoſe Provinces, which they ruled under the *Auſpices* of another; and *Cæſar* therefore reſolved himſelf to conquer *The Spains*, which were not now in the Hands of Barbarians like the *Gauls*, but of the *Romans*. To this end, he immediately left *Rome*, returned to *Ariminum*, there aſſembled his *Legions*, paſſed the *Alpes*, and came into *Tranſalpine Gaul*. There he was informed, that two Men, who were indebted to him for their Lives, which he might have taken away after the ſurrender of *Corfinium*, continued to declare themſelves his Enemies. One was that *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus* whom *Pompey* had nominated to the Government of the further *Gaul*; and the other one *Vibullius Rufus*, whom *Pompey* had ſent to *Spain* to aſſiſt *Afranius* and *Petreius*, and to carry them his Orders. And indeed *Domitius* had juſtly deſerved *Cæſar*'s Anger. He had taken him in Arms againſt him; and this ungrateful Man, after he had been ſet at Liberty by *Cæſar*, had concealed

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cealed himſelf ſome Time at *Coſſa*, a maritime City of *Hetruria*, got together ſome Ships there, laded them with a great Number of his Clients and Slaves, ſailed with them to *Marſeilles*, and raiſed up the City in favour of *Pompey*.

§. XXXVI. *Marſeilles* was an important Poſt, which it was dangerous for *Cæſar* to leave in the Hands of the Enemy, whilſt he was making War in *Spain*; and being exaſperated to ſee the Gates ſhut, and the City preparing to ſtand a Siege, he ſent for the fifteen chief Magiſtrates of the *Marſeilleſe*, and made them this ſhort Speech. *I ſhall be very ſorry to begin Hoſtilities with* Marſeilles. *Conſider therefore with your ſelves, whether you will have me for your Enemy, and give me a ſpeedy Anſwer.* After ſome little Time, the ſame Magiſtrates returned to the *Roman* Camp, and made the following Speech, which however reaſonable in it ſelf, was ſuſpected by *Cæſar*, and did not content him. *Our Fidelity to* Rome, ſaid they, *in all the Wars which ſhe has at any Time had with* Spain, *was never ſuſpected. The Attachment of* Marſeilles *to her begun at her Eſtabliſhment, and will never end but with her. We will follow her Standards whenever ſhe turns her Arms againſt Foreigners. But we think ourſelves obliged to obſerve a Neutrality in perſonal Diſputes between* Cæſar *and* Pompey, *who are both our Patrons, and both our Benefactors. Since the* Roman *People are divided into two Parts, we neither dare, nor have any Authority, to take upon us to determine, on which Side the Right lies. We have an equal Affection for both the Competitors; and that we may not help one againſt the other, our Ports and Harbours ſhall not be open to either.* *Cæſ. Bell. Civ. L. 1. c. 35.* *Ibid.*

Cæſar thought he ſaw in this artful Speech, a greater Inclination to *Pompey* than himſelf, and was not miſtaken. *Domitius* had already been admitted into the City, and gained ſo much upon the People, that he had been declared their Governour. And *Cæſar* therefore, though troubled to be ſtopped in his Courſe, thought it neceſſary to reduce *Marſeilles*, before he went into *Spain*. It was running too great a Hazard, to leave an advantageous Poſt behind him, which his Enemies might make uſe of to prevent the Succeſs of his Expedition; and whilſt he was making Preparations to begin the Siege, *Domitius* was not leſs active in preparing to ſuſtain it. The *Marſeilleſe* amaſſed a great quantity of Proviſions, called the Mountaineers of the Country to their Aſſiſtance, and aſſembled together as many Ships as they could. On the other hand, *Cæſar* inveſted the Place with three *Legions*, ordered his Towers to be raiſed, his Approaches made, and twelve Galleys to be built at * *Arelatum*, to block up the Port. And in the mean time, he did not neglect his *Spaniſh* Expedition. Whilſt theſe Things were preparing, he ſent *Fabius* one of his Lieutenants, to diſpoſſeſs *Afranius* of the Paſſes of the *Pyrenees* which he had ſeized; and ſoon after went into *Spain* himſelf, leaving *Trebonius* to begin the Attacks on *Marſeilles*. But before the *Rams* were ready to begin the Battery, or the Troops the Aſſault, the twelve Ships from *Arelatum* put out to Sea, under the Command of *Brutus*; and as ſoon as they appeared, *Domitius* ſent out a much larger Fleet from the City to oppoſe them. It conſiſted of 17 Galleys, (of which eleven were with Decks) and a great Number of Barks which were more for Show than Service; and they were manned by the [66] *Albici*, a fierce People, and born for War, together with ſome of the Slaves of *Domitius*, to whom he promiſed their Liberty; whereas *Cæſar*'s Squadron was full of the choiceſt old Soldiers in all his Troops. *Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B. 1.* *Cic. ad Attic.* *Dio Caſſ. B. 40.* *Florus.* *Lucan.* * Arles. *Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 36, 41.*

In the Sea-fight which ſoon enſued, and was as it were the prelude to the Siege, the *Marſeilleſe* depended on the lightneſs of their Ships, and their Skill in working them; the *Romans* made it their whole Buſineſs to board their Enemies. And the latter ſoon grappled with two of the *Marſellian* Galleys, and took them. But then the *Roman* Ships were ſurrounded with ſo great a Number of thoſe of the Enemy, that they were forced to fight on both Sides of their Ships at once; and whenever they were within reach, they fought both the brave *Albici* and the Slaves at the ſame time. In ſhort, the Battle was fought with great Fury; but at laſt *Cæſar*'s Star prevailed. His twelve Ships took or ſunk nine of thoſe that fought for *Pompey*, and diſperſed the reſt. The Valour of theſe Veterans, who had been brought up in *Cæſ. Bell. Civ. L. 1. c. 58.*

66 The People of the Territory of *Riez* in *Provence* were formerly called *Albici*. *Pliny* calls their Capital *Alebeca Rejorum*.

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Cæſar's School, was indeed extraordinary. A private Soldier of the tenth *Legion*, named *Acilius*, had the Boldneſs to ſeize one of the *Marſellian* Ships with his Right Hand, which was immediately cut off; and then he preſented his Left, leaped on board the Ship he had grappled with, diſperſed the Enemy with his Buckler, and never left off fighting, till the Ship ſunk with him.

§. XXXVII. In the mean time, *Trebonius* carried on the Siege, tho' but ſlowly. The beſieged made an extraordinary Defence; and the Strength and Number of their Machines were terrible. With their *Balliſtæ* they threw Beams of twelve Foot long, which being armed with Iron at one end, broke through four *Parapets* one over another, and fell with ſuch Force, that they afterwards ſunk deep into the Ground; and by this Means they beat down the *Towers* and *Galleries* of the Beſiegers, none of whoſe Works were ſtrong enough to reſiſt ſuch terrible Artillery. And to add to the Misfortune, *L. Naſidius*, who was zealous in *Pompey*'s Intereſt, ſailed from the *Levant* with a Squadron, eſcaped the Vigilance of *Curio*, paſſed *The Streights of Sicily*, and came to *Marſeilles* with 17 Galleys, which were abundantly ſufficient to repair the Loſs of their Fleet. As ſoon as this Reinforcement arrived, *Naſidius* adviſed the *Marſeilleſe* to hazard another Fight at Sea. They had well repaired their old Ships, were well ſtocked with Mariners, and had got a Recruit of a great Number of Fiſher-Boats, which they had covered, to guard the Crews from the Enemy's Darts, and armed with Slingers and Machines: And theſe Preparations gave them freſh Courage. *Brutus*, on the other hand, had added the nine Galleys he took from the Enemy, to his own twelve; and his Fleet waited for that of *Naſidius*, off *Tauroentum*[67], a Caſtle belonging to the *Marſeilleſe*. In ſhort, *Naſidius* ſailed out of Port with a good Wind, amidſt the Prayers and Vows of Multitudes who watched him from the Ramparts; and as ſoon as the Fleets were within reach, they engaged.

Caſ. Bell. Civ. L. 2. c. 4.

Brutus, that he might not be ſurrounded, drew up his Ships in wider Order than uſual, which gave the Enemy the greater Opportunity to ſlip between them, and they got into the Lines, and greatly incommoded *Cæſar*'s Galleys with the Multitude of their Darts. After ſeveral repeated Attacks, *Naſidius* ſent two of the ſtrongeſt of the *Marſellian* Galleys againſt that wherein *Brutus* was, which was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by his *Pavilion*; but their Ardour and Precipitation was their Deſtruction. They ſet out with ſuch rapidity, that they fell foul on each other, and the Shock broke their Prows, ſo that they let in Water. This, the Enemy obſerved, plied their Oars hard to come up with them, did ſo, and ſoon ſunk them. Thus began the Rout of the *Pompeians*. *Naſidius* ſailed away with his Ships to the Coaſts of *Spain*; Five of the *Marſeillians* were ſunk; and four boarded and taken.

§. XXXVIII. But the Obſtinacy of the beſieged was not abated by their Loſſes. They were more frequent in their Sallies; and the *Albici*, whoſe Valour was equal to that of the *Legionaries*, did great Service in prolonging the Siege, and in rendering the Labours of *Trebonius* abortive. At length, the Beſiegers reſolved to build a Tower of Brick, which ſhould be Proof againſt the Fire of the beſieged; and they placed it pretty near the Walls, and made it thirty Feet ſquare. When, under the Cover of their *Mantelets*, they had raiſed it one Story, they made a Floor of Plank, which they did not carry through the Walls for fear of Fire; and to guard the Workmen from the Darts inceſſantly thrown by the beſieged, they made a ſort of Curtain of great Cables, which they placed without them. By this Means they raiſed their Tower ſix Stories high; and left Openings in every Story, through which the Beſiegers might throw their Darts under Covert.

The beſieged were alarmed at the heighth of this new Tower; but it had this Inconvenience, that it was fixed, and the Beſiegers could not, by Strength of Arm, move it to the Foot of the Wall. To remedy this Defect therefore, *Trebonius* built a wooden Gallery of ſixty Foot long, which was moveable, and by the Help of Rollers, he brought it to the Tower, and thereby made a Communication between that and the Wall. The beſieged made very great Efforts to break down or burn

67 The Place called *Taurois* or *Tauroentum* by the ancient Geographers, lay between *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*. It is conjectured that it is *Ciotat*.

this

this *Gallery*; but by the Help of it, a Breach was at length made in their Walls. The Miners worked ſafely under its Shelter, while the beſieged cleared the Ramparts with the Darts they threw from the Brick Tower; and broke down a Part of a Tower which flanked the *Courtin*. Through this Breach, *Trebonius* might have entered the Place; but *Cæſar* had left expreſs Orders with him, not to take it by Aſſault, leſt he ſhould be obliged to give it up to be plundered. Theſe Orders were obeyed, tho' the *Legionaries* complained of it; and no other uſe was made of the Breach than to frighten the Inhabitants. They all came out of the City as Supplicants, and fell down at *Trebonius*'s Feet, imploring him not to give it up to the Miſeries of being ſacked, but ſuſpend Hoſtilities, and wait till *Cæſar* returned to determine their Fate.

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Then *Trebonius* turned the War with the *Marſeilleſe* into a Truce, and the Siege into a Blockade. But as theſe People were ingenious, ſo *Cæſar* obſerves, they were perfidious too. They ſtill favoured of the Eaſtern *Greeks*, from whom they were deſcended. Famine and the Plague began to commit great Ravages among them; and they watched the Time, when the Guard poſted at the Breach, and the other *Romans* in the Trenches were faſt aſleep, about Noon; and then ſuddenly made an unexpected Sally, with Flambeaux in their Hands, and burnt the *Gallery*, *Mantelets*, wooden Part of the Tower, and in ſhort, all the Machines of the Beſiegers. So that *Trebonius* was forced to build new ones; which the Soldiers with the greater Readineſs applied themſelves to, becauſe exaſperated at the Traitors, for abuſing the Lenity of their General. They built other Towers, not of Wood, but Flints and Bricks, ſo very near the Wall, that their Machines threw their Darts to the furtheſt Part of the City. And then the *Marſeilleſe*, who were without Hope of Succeſs, either by Treachery or a lawful Defence, had recourſe once more to Supplications, and honeſtly ſurrendered. *Domitius*, the Author of all the Miſchief, eſcaped in a Ship, in tempeſtuous Weather, *Brutus*'s Ships not being able to overtake him, tho' they ſaw, and purſued him; and *Trebonius* indulged the *Marſeilleſe* ſo far, as to poſtpone the Determination of their Fate, till the Return of *Cæſar*.

Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 2. c. 14.

Ibid. c. 22.

§. XXXIX. He had, during this Siege, begun the War in *Spain*, with all the Valour, Ability, and Succeſs of an Hero. The Account he himſelf gives us of it, and many other Hiſtorians after him, is as follows. Being reſolved to deſtroy *Pompey*'s formidable Party in this warlike Country, he ſet out for *Narbonne*, and made ſome little ſtay in this Province, which was very faithful to him. From thence he ſent *Q. Fabius* with three *Legions* to take Poſſeſſion of the Paſſes of the *Pyrenees* which *Afranius* had already ſeized; and *Fabius* executed his Commiſſion with great Bravery, entered *Spain*, and left the Way open to *Cæſar*, who ſoon followed him. *Pompey* had three Generals in this great Continent, which was divided into two *Roman Provinces*. *Varro* commanded in *Further Spain*; and *Petreius* and *Afranius*, with great Harmony and Equality of Power, commanded two Armies, in the *Hither*. *Pompey* had alſo ſent to *Spain Vibullius Rufus*, probably to be a kind of Superintendant over his Troops in this favourite Province; and his Forces here were much increaſed by numerous Levies of *Aſturians*, [68] *Vettones*, and *Celtiberians*. In ſhort, the want of his Preſence was ſufficiently ſupplied by the great Reputation he had formerly acquired here; and his four Lieutenants might have ſucceſsfully made War here during his Abſence, with any other General, but the Conqueror of *The Gauls*.

Com. Cæſ. de Bell. B. 1, & 2. App. de Bell. Civ. B. 2. Dio. Caſſius B. 41. Lucan.

As ſoon as he had croſſed the *Pyrenees*, *Cæſar* ſent to diſcover the Enemy; and was informed, that *Afranius* and *Petreius* had joined their two Armies near **Ilerda*; *Varro* having undertaken to cover *Further Spain* with two *Legions*. Then, he once more ſent *Fabius* before him, who marched towards the Enemy's Camp, at the Head of the five brave *Legions* which had been moſt inſtrumental in the Conqueſt of *Gaul*; and made it his firſt Buſineſs to diſcover the Situation of the *Pompeianiſts*, and *recomoitre* the Country. He found to his Surprize, that *Petreius* and *Afranius* were very advantageouſly poſted, on an Hill of eaſy aſcent, which reached to the Banks of *The* ‡ *Sicoris*, a deep River, over which there was in this Place a Stone

* Lerida *in* Catalonia.

‡ *The* Segro.

68 The *Vettones* inhabited the Province of *Tra-los-Montes*, and part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, on this ſide *The Duero*. We have already mentioned them and the *Celtiberians*, in the former Volumes.

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Bridge, which joined it to a very large and fruitful Plain; and *The Cinga* [69] another River, which falls into *The Ebro*, was at a little diſtance, and terminated this fine and rich Country. This new Seat of War made *Fabius* ſenſible, that great Difficulties muſt be undergone in this Campaign; but nevertheleſs, he pitched his Camp on *The Sicoris*, at ſome diſtance from the Enemy, and terminated it with two wooden Bridges over the River. The chief Uſe of theſe Bridges, was to fetch Proviſions from the neighbouring Plains; which the Enemy likewiſe did, over the Bridge of *Ilerda*; and as the Detachments often met, and Skirmiſhes enſued, *Fabius* reſolved not to ſend out any more Troops on theſe Occaſions, without a very ſtrong Guard.

Cæſ. Bell Civ. B. 1. *c.* 40.

§. XL. One Day, when two of his *Legions* had paſſed one of his Bridges, and the Carriages and Horſe were following them, the Bridge broke down, and the Ruins of it, which were carried down with the Stream, ſoon brought the News to *Afranius*'s Camp. Upon this, he inſtantly detached four *Legions* to attack thoſe of *Fabius*, which were ſeparated by the River from the reſt of their Army; and *P. Plancius* who commanded for *Cæſar*, ſeized an Eminence with his two *Legions*, and there maintained his Ground againſt the Enemy's four. *Fabius* ſeeing this from the other Side of the River, ſent a Reinforcement to *Plancius* over his other Bridge; and their Arrival put an end to the Action, and both Parties retired to their reſpective Camps, after a ſlight Loſs on the Side of *Fabius*. Soon after this, *Cæſar* himſelf arrived, with only 900 Horſe, which he had kept for his Guard. His Preſence raiſed the Spirits of his Troops, and as ſoon as he had repaired the broken Bridge, he marched directly to *Afranius*, and offered him Battle. *Afranius* feared *Cæſar*, and durſt not engage; and this Fear led *Cæſar* to draw nearer to the Enemy, and encamp almoſt in their Sight, in the Plain that was ſurrounded by *The Sicoris* and *The Cinga*. It may well be imagined, that he could not pitch a Camp ſo very near the Enemy without great Difficulty: But *Cæſar*'s Skill ſurmounted all Obſtacles. In the firſt place, he drew up his Army in three Lines facing the Enemy, and ordered the third, which was covered with the two before it, to dig a large Ditch. This they executed, without being obſerved by *Afranius*; and then it was more eaſy to raiſe Ramparts behind their Trenches. *Cæſar* kept his Men ſtill drawn up in form, till his Workmen had built his Wall of Turf; and when they had made a compleat Camp, which they did in all Particulars except that of Palliſades, which were not to be got but at a great diſtance and with too much Danger, he lodged his Army in it.

Ibid. c. 43.

§. XLI. Between *Ilerda* and the Hill on which *Afranius* encamped, there was a little Plain of about 300 Paces, and in it an Eminence, which it was of Advantage to either Party to poſſeſs. *Cæſar* ſent ſome to ſeize it; but *Afranius*, to whom this Poſt was neceſſary to maintain himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of the Town and the Stone Bridge, ſeized it firſt. *Cæſar*'s Troops endeavoured to drive off the Enemy, but they fought to a Diſadvantage, and would have been repulſed with Loſs, if *Cæſar* had not led up the 9th *Legion* to their Aſſiſtance. This *Corps* had as great Reputation for Valour, as any in the Army; and they now carried it too far. In the Heat of the Battle and the Purſuit of the Enemy, they advanced into a narrow Paſs juſt under the Hill on which the Town ſtood, and from whence it was not eaſy to retreat. The Enemy killed them with their Darts from the upper Ground; and they would all have periſhed, if they had not extricated themſelves by an Act of exceeding great Bravery. After they had fought five Hours, and had no Darts left; they climbed up the Hill Sword in Hand, drove the Enemy back to the Walls of *Ilerda*, and made themſelves a Way to return to their Camp. In this hot Action *Afranius*'s Party loſt more Men than *Cæſar*'s; but both claimed the Victory, and boaſted of the Succeſs. *Afranius* indeed kept poſſeſſion of the Eminence; but *Cæſar*'s Troops had put the Enemy to Flight, and made themſelves formidable to them.

Ibid. c. 44.

Ibid. c. 46.

§. XLII. However, *Cæſar* ſtill continued in his new Camp, waiting for an Opportunity to drive *Afranius* and *Petreius* from their Poſt. The two Bridges *Fabius* had built were kept up, and made it eaſy to bring Proviſions to the Camp. But ſudden Storms and Inundations broke all *Cæſar*'s Meaſures, and reduced him to

69 The River *Cinga*, or *Cinca*, as it is now called, riſes at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*, and after it has ſeparated *Catalonia* from the Kingdom of *Arragon*, falls into *The Segro*.

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the greateſt Streights he ever ſuffered in his Life. Continual Rains, together with the melting of the Snow on the Mountains, ſo ſwelled the two Rivers, that they overflowed, broke down the two Bridges, covered the Space of 30 Miles of Ground, and in a manner united *The Sicoris* and *Cinga* in one Bed. This cut off the Communication between the Camp and the neighbouring Cities that were attached to *Cæſar*, and ſtopped the *Gallic* Succours which had been brought by his Orders into *Spain*. So that, no more Proviſions were to be had or expected, from the neighbouring Country, or elſewhere. This great General was in danger of being ſtarved in the fineſt Camp in the World. His Grain and Cattle both failed at once. The Peaſants of the Plain had driven their Flocks and Herds away; and the Seaſon for ripening the Corn was not near at Hand. The *Spaniards* who were very expert in ſwimming Rivers in Skins, which they always carried with them for that purpoſe, cut off the Detachments *Cæſar* had ſent out for Proviſions: And *Afranius* attacked a Reinforcement of * *Rutheni* who had come from *Gaul* to join *Cæſar*, with ſuch Succeſs, that not above 200 with ſome Squadrons of *Gallic* Horſe eſcaped, and retired to the Mountains.

Ibid. c. 48.

* *The People of* Roüergue.

In the mean time, the Inundation did not abate, and the Famine in *Cæſar*'s Camp increaſed. Wheat was ſold there for 50 * *Roman Denarii per* Buſhel. Accounts were [70] ſent to all Parts, of the Danger the famous General was in; and particularly to *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*, where he was aſſembling new Forces. Upon this News, he thought himſelf delivered from his moſt terrible Enemy, and preſumed he ſhould now very ſoon be Maſter of the World. And indeed, *Cæſar* being reduced to extreme Want, tried to rebuild the Bridges, but in vain. The Violence of the Stream carried away Beams, Planks, and Piles. He therefore next applied himſelf to making a new kind of Boats with the Wrecks of a Bridge, like thoſe he had ſeen in the War he had made with the * *Veneti Armomici*. Their Bottoms were of Oſiers, their Sides of thin Boards, and they were covered with Ox-Hides. A great Number of theſe he put on Carriages, and brought them to the Banks of *The Sicoris* and *Cinga*, two and twenty Miles from the Camp, and there a great Detachment croſſed the River, and encamped on the oppoſite Side, unknown to the Enemy. Then he immediately made the beſt uſe of the Advantage he had gained by his great Induſtry; rebuilt a Bridge in two Days by working on both Sides the River at a Time; received the *Gallic* Succours into his new Camp; and relieved the Wants of his Soldiers.

* 25 Franks. *l. s. d.* 1 12 3½ *Sterl.*

* *The People of* Vannes, *in* Bretagne.

Ibid. c. 54.

§. XLIII. Thus was he delivered from a Danger, into which Accident, more than either the Abilities of his Enemies, or his own Imprudence, had brought him; and after this, his whole Progreſs in *Spain* was one continued Series of Proſperity. The Troops in *Afranius*'s Camp at *Ilerda* were ſtruck with Conſternation, when they heard he had built a new Bridge. The *Spaniards* who had hitherto adhered ſtrict-

[70] Upon the Credit of ſome Letters which *Pompey*'s Friends publiſhed at *Rome*, People came in Crowds to *Afranius*'s Wife, to congratulate her on the Succeſs of her Husband's Arms in *Spain*. Thoſe of the Senators who had hitherto joined neither of the two Rivals, came to *Pompey*, upon a Perſuaſion, That *Cæſar* was reduced to the laſt Extremity, and all the Hopes of his Party loſt. Of this Number was *Cicero*; without any Regard to the Remonſtrances of *Atticus*, or the Letters *Cæſar* himſelf wrote to him, to deſire him to ſtand neuter, he embarked, and landed at *Dyrrachium*, where *Pompey* received him with great Marks of Joy and Friendſhip. But *Cicero* ſoon repented of the little Regard he ſhewed to the Advice of his Friends. He could not forgive himſelf, his having too eaſily believed the Reports which were officiouſly ſpread to *Cæſar*'s Diſadvantage. He every Day appeared gloomy, thoughtful, uneaſy, in the Walks he took out of the Camp; and often went ſo far, as to vent his Uneaſineſs in ſevere Raillery on *Pompey*. This made the General weary of bearing continually the Ill-humour of ſo troubleſome a *Cenſor*; and then he, in his turn, reproached *Cicero* with having been too late in his Reſolution to join the Army at *Dyrrachium*. *Too late*, replied *Cicero*, *I ſee no Preparations yet made*. Theſe offenſive Things which he threw out on all Occaſions, led ſome to ſuſpect, That he kept a Correſpondence with *Cæſar*; and *Pompey* would neither entruſt him with any Employment, or communicate to him his Deſigns. Nay, he went ſo far as to tell him openly, That his Preſence was a Burden to him; and That his unſeaſonable Jeſts made him hated by all the World. *Go to the Enemy's Camp*, ſaid he, *and then you will ceaſe to inſult us, and begin to fear us*. Neither did his old Friend *Cato* give him a more favourable Reception. He was diſpleaſed at his having ſo unſeaſonably declared for a Party, which he might have ſerved more effectually by keeping an exact Neutrality. *It would have ill become me*, ſaid he, *to have abandoned* Pompey, *after I had ſo publickly maintained his Pretenſions againſt* Cæſar. *But you were not under the ſame Engagements. You might quietly have waited for the Deciſion of their Fate, without expoſing your ſelf to the Hazards of any Events*. And *Cicero* was ſo ſtrongly affected with theſe Reproaches, that he left the Camp, and did not appear even at the Battle of *Pharſalia*.

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ly to *Pompey*, came in Crowds to *Cæſar*'s Camp. The [71] *Oſences*, [72] *Calagurritani*, *Taraconenſes*, [73] *Illurgavonenſes*, [74] *Auſetani* and [75] *Jacetani*, ſent to offer a Submiſſion; and of ſome he required Troops, of others Corn. They had been amuſed with Hopes, that *Pompey* himſelf would come thither, to make War with *Cæſar* in Perſon; and when they were undeceived, they went over to the ſtrongeſt: for they thought *Afranius* and *Petreius* much inferior to the Conqueror of *The Gauls*. *Cæſar*, when thus reinforced, ordered ſeveral Ditches to be dug of 30 Foot deep, thereby to draw off part of the Waters of *The Sicoris*, and make it fordable; which anſwered two Purpoſes. One was, that Proviſions were more ſafely conveyed, than over Bridges, which are often too weak; and the other, that he could more readily ſend out his Cavalry, with which he abounded, to haraſs the Enemy. And theſe Cuts which he made into the River, ſo much alarmed *Afranius*, that he reſolved to quit his Poſt at *Ilerda*, paſs *The Ebro*, and carry the War into a Country, where *Pompey*'s Memory was revered, and *Cæſar*'s Name ſcarce known.

§. XLIV. Accordingly, *Afranius* and *Petreius* agreed to march to [76] *Octogeſa*, a City on the Conflux of *The Sicoris* and *The Ebro*, four Leagues from *Ilerda*; and ſent a Detachment thither, to lay a Bridge over *The Ebro* for the Paſſage of their Troops. As ſoon as their Army was on their March, *Cæſar* was informed of it, and knew that before they croſſed *The Ebro*, they muſt paſs *The Sicoris*, which he had made fordable, and thereby facilitated their paſſing it. But he followed cloſe after them, with Deſign to obſtruct their March, and hinder their reaching *Octogeſa* and their Bridge on *The Ebro*; and he conducted this Expedition with ſuch Skill, that it is thought a Maſter-piece of military Art, by thoſe who are the beſt Judges of it. He firſt ſent his Cavalry to the other ſide of the River, to retard the Enemy who
Ibid. c. 64. might that Day have reached *Octogeſa*, and paſſed over their Bridge into *Celtiberia*; and his Squadrons ſoon came up with the Enemy, attacked the hindmoſt of them, obſtructed their March, and were ſometimes forced to retire, and then returned again upon them. This he ſaw from an Eminence on the oppoſite ſide of *The Sicoris*, where he continued with his Infantry; and then the *Legions* ſent their *Tribunes*, to deſire him to give them leave to paſs the Water, inſult the Enemy's Camp, and ſhare the Glory of the Cavalry. *Cæſar* was unwilling to comply with theſe generous Deſires, on account of the Danger of the Attempt; but at length gave way to the Ardour of his Troops. And when he had poſted a great Number of Cattle above and below the Place where they were to paſs, to break the Force of the Stream, his Foot all marched through it, ſome with the Water up to their Necks, others to their Shoulders, and not one Man was loſt.

Ibid. c. 65. *Afranius* and *Petreius*, alarmed at this unuſual Sight, halted on an Eminence, and formed their Troops. *Cæſar* refreſhed his Men, that he might not expoſe them weary to an Engagement; but when the Enemy attempted to advance, he purſued and ſtopped them. And then they were obliged to encamp ſooner than they intend-
Ibid. ed, on account of the Roads, which at five Miles diſtance before them, were very rough and mountainous. So that *Cæſar* with ſurprizing Skill threw ſuch Difficulties in their Way, that he forced the Enemy to encamp in a March of four Leagues. Their Buſineſs was, to have advanced to the Mountains and ſeized the Paſſes of them; whereby they might eaſily have ſtopped *Cæſar*'s Army in their purſuit, and ſecured their own Paſſage over *The Ebro*. But *Cæſar* by his Conduct prevented this. Nor was he content only with thus retarding their March, but formed a yet greater Deſign. This was, to ſurround the Enemy in their new Camp, and force them by Want, to ſurrender to him. They ſoon wanted Water on the Eminence on

71 The *Oſences* inhabited the Territory of *Hueſca* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*.

72 By the *Calagurritani*, *Cæſar* means the People of *Calahorra*, a City which formerly belonged to *Navarre*, and now belongs to *Old Caſtille*.

73 The Country of the *Illurgavonenſes*, or *Ilercavones*, or *Ilercaones*, comprehended a Part of *Catalonia* towards the Mouth of *The Ebro* near *Tortoſa*, and ſome Part of the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Some Geographers make them the ſame People as the *Ilergetes*, who poſſeſſed the Country between *The Ebro* and the *Pyrenees*.

74 The *Auſetani* took their Name from the City of *Auſa* or *Auſona*, now *Oſona*. See the Index.

75 The City of *Jacca* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, was the Capital of the *Jacetani*. Some don't diſtinguiſh theſe People from thoſe who inhabited the Cities of *Urgel*, *Oſtalric*, *Barcelona*, and *Solſona*, under the Name of *Lacetani*. See the Index.

76 The Situation of *Octogeſa* agrees with that of *Mequinenza* a City in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, according to *Morales* and *Mariana*.

which they were poſted; and *Afranius* ſent for ſome in the Night, to a great diſtance from the Camp. *Cæſar*'s Horſe intercepted, and beat the Convoy, and brought him Intelligence, That the Enemy's Officers were ſilently decamping. Then, in order to keep them in their preſent inconvenient Situation, he ſent his Beaſts of Burden and Muleteers into the Road at the Head of their Entrenchments, and ordered an Alarm to be ſounded. The Neighing of the Horſes, and the Clamours they heard, made the Enemy afraid of a Battle in the Dark, and they poſtponed their Departure till Sun-riſing; and then *Cæſar* made uſe of another Stratagem. He pretended to return to his Camp at *Ilerda*; which the Enemy the more readily believed, becauſe he had left his heavy Baggage there. But to their great Surprize, he turned ſhort, and went to ſeize the narrow Paſſes of the Mountains which led to *Octogeſa* and *The Ebro*; and then, they made all the haſte they could to get before him, and firſt poſſeſs themſelves of that important Poſt. But *Cæſar* was moſt expeditious. He got into a Plain before the Enemy, and there drew up his Troops in Battalia to oppoſe them. *Afranius*, afraid to hazard a Battle, halted on a Hill; and ſent four *Cohorts* to ſeize the higheſt Mountain he could ſee; but *Cæſar*'s Horſe attacked them, and cut them in pieces, in the Sight of both Armies.

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Cæſ. Ib. c. 66.

Ibid. c. 70.

Ibid.

§. XLV. And now, the Fears of *Afranius*, his refuſing to engage, and his precipitate Retreat to a ſteep Place, greatly raiſed the Spirits of *Cæſar*'s Soldiers. They earneſtly deſired him to lead them on to the Enemy; and went ſo far as to ſay, That if he would not let them fight when they had ſo fine an Opportunity of Victory, they would refuſe to engage at another Time, when he deſired it. But *Cæſar* was too wiſe to gratify their Ardour. To what purpoſe ſhould he waſte the Blood of his Troops? Beſides, he had in a manner gained his End. Which was, to ſhut up *Afranius* and *Petreius* in the Mountains in ſuch a manner, that they ſhould be obliged by Hunger and Thirſt to ſubmit. And he thought it a more glorious Victory to ſubdue ſo many *Romans* and ſave their Lives at the ſame Time, than to ſtrew the Ground with their dead Bodies. He therefore poſted Detachments all round the Mountains on which the Enemy were, to hinder them from going for Proviſions, Forage, or Water. Then *Petreius* and *Afranius* reſolved to draw a Line from their Camp to the Water, and left the Camp for ſome Time, to direct the Work. Their Abſence gave the Soldiers of both Parties an Opportunity to ſee and converſe with one another, which they did with great Freedom; and thoſe of *Cæſar*'s Party very artfully expreſſed great Concern for the miſerable Condition to which their Acquaintance and Friends of the other Side were reduced. They lamented, That ſo many of their brave Country-men ſhould periſh, by obſtinately perſiſting in a tottering Cauſe; and wiſhed that the Hearts of both Parties were as ſtrongly united, as their Education and their Relation to their common Country required. Theſe Diſcourſes made ſuch an Impreſſion upon the *Pompeianiſts*, That they were all inclined to favour *Cæſar*; and the *Centurions* promiſed, That they would bring over all their Soldiers to him, if he would give them his Word, that *Afranius* and *Petreius* ſhould have their Lives and Liberty. And then, the Intercourſe became ſo common between the two Camps, that they ſeemed to be but one.

Ibid. c. 73.

Ibid. c. 74.

We have already obſerved, That the two Generals of *Pompey*'s Party had an equal Power over the Army. They commanded each his Day, ſucceſſively; but in a very different manner. *Petreius* was implicitly devoted to *Pompey*. *Afranius* was not ſo immoveable in his Attachment. The latter had the Good of the Publick and the Safety of his Soldiers more at Heart, than the Intereſt of the Party he had embraced; and he did not oppoſe the Rejoycings of his *Legionaries*, on the Proſpect of an approaching Accommodation. But when it was *Petreius*'s Day to command, he put himſelf at the Head of his Friends, viſited the ſeveral Tents in the Camp with a good Guard about him, and maſſacred all *Cæſar*'s Soldiers which he found, without Mercy. Then he aſſembled his Troops, made them take a new Oath of Fidelity to *Pompey*, and obliged *Afranius* himſelf to ſwear, that he would ſupport his Party to the laſt Extremity. Whilſt *Cæſar* acted in a very different manner, with regard to the Soldiers of the adverſe Party whom he found in great Numbers in his Camp. Lenity and Moderation were Parts of his Heroiſm, and ſome of the greateſt Ornaments of the Hero. Nevertheleſs, he ſtill kept the Army of *Petreius* inveſted; and

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tho' the *Roman* Soldiers wanted not Corn, having brought twelve Days Proviſions with them from *Ilerda*, the *Spaniards* in that Army were reduced to extreme Want, and were continually deſerting. They were not uſed to carry heavy burdens, as the *Legionaries* did. And as for Water, it was wanted by the whole Army which was inveſted in this dry Place.

§. XLVI. In ſhort, the Roads to *Octogeſa* and *The Ebro* were ſo ſhut up, that *Pompey*'s Generals were reduced to this, that they muſt either return to *Ilerda*, or take the Road to *Tarraco*. They choſe to attempt the former, becauſe they had left ſome Proviſions there; and did it with incredible Fatigues. *Cæſar*'s Horſe attacked them every Moment in their March, and they were forced, if I may ſo ſpeak, to fight every Inch of Ground. At length, after a March of about four Miles, amidſt theſe continual Oppoſitions, they halted on an high Mountain, where they pretended to encamp, but kept their Baggage ready for Motion, and did not unlade their Mules. This Management deceived *Cæſar*, who ſent out his Cavalry for Proviſions; and the *Pompeianiſts* as ſoon as they obſerved this, continued their March at Noon, before *Cæſar* could recall his Squadrons. But the Stratagem did not gain them much Time. In the Abſence of his Cavalry, *Cæſar* ſent his *Legionaries* after them, who haraſſed them ſo much, that they forced them to encamp in a diſadvantageous Place. *Cæſar* poſted himſelf within reach of the Enemy, and would not ſuffer his Tents to be pitched, that he might be in a readineſs to purſue, whenever they ſhould decamp.

It may indeed well ſeem ſtrange, that *Cæſar*, inſtead of attempting a general Action when ſo near the Enemy, ſhould make it his whole Buſineſs to weary them out with repeated Skirmiſhes. But we have already declared his Deſigns. His great Points in view, were to weaken *Afranius* and *Petreius* by degrees, and thereby force them to ſurrender; and by ſpilling as little *Roman* Blood as poſſible, to take off all Odium from his Victory: And he ſucceeded. The *Pompeianiſts* were forced to make a ſtand, in a Poſt where they could neither come at Proviſions, Water, nor Forage; and they ſoon felt the Want of all. That of Water eſpecially, ſo diſtreſſed them, that the whole Army marched out together in ſearch of it. But *Cæſar* had taken care to dig a large and deep Ditch, and to throw up a Rampart behind it, between the Water and them, and they could not paſs this Barrier. As their laſt Reſource therefore, *Afranius* and *Petreius* drew up their Troops in Battalia before their Camp, to draw *Cæſar* to a Battle; but the wiſe General was not fond of ſhewing his Valour out of Seaſon. He would not hazard a Battle with deſperate Men, whom he had reduced to this Dilemma, that they muſt either periſh with Hunger, or ſurrender. Beſides, the Camps were ſo near, that a Battle could not be deciſive; and therefore *Cæſar* deſpiſed the Challenges of Men who were reduced to Extremities, and muſt ſoon have recourſe to his Clemency.

§. XLVII. Accordingly, after languiſhing three Days in want and Deſpair, the Heads of the *Pompeianiſts* ſent to *Cæſar*, to deſire a Conference in a private Place, out of the Sight of the Troops. *Cæſar* refuſed this, but offered to treat in the Preſence of the two Armies; and being forced to ſubmit to the Will of the ſtrongeſt, *Afranius* came to the Place appointed, and addreſſed himſelf to *Cæſar* in this manner. *You know, that it has been Accident, and not any perſonal Hatred, that has made us take up Arms againſt you, and become your Enemy.* Pompey *choſe us to be his Lieutenant Generals at a Time, when You, and your Son-in-Law, were united in Intereſt, and in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip. And ſince it was not till after this, that your Differences broke out, You have no Reaſon to reſent it in* Petreius *and me, that we have continued faithful to the* Pro-Conſul *who appointed us, as long as the Gods and your Valour would permit. But now we ſubmit to Fate, and to the Neceſſity to which your Conduct has reduced us. We will engage never to become your Enemies now, if you will not inſiſt on turning our Arms againſt him, under whom we act. Upon this Condition, we will diſband our Troops, ſend them into* Italy, *and will promiſe never to aſſemble them again, either to relieve* Pompey, *or make War upon You.*

Cæſ. Ibid. c. 18.

Cæſar, whoſe Army was large enough to conquer *Spain*, and who would have found it a Burden and Expence to have added the *Pompeianiſts* to his Troops, deſired no better Terms, than they themſelves offered, and made this Anſwer. *Tho'*

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Petreius *and You have by your Obſtinacy brought your Troops to the brink of Deſtruction; and tho' you deſerve no Pity for breaking off the Treaty your* Legionaries *had began, and treating my Soldiers with Inhumanity; I am content with the Puniſhment you have already ſuffered, in being forced to have recourſe to my Clemency, and I accept of your Submiſſions. I will readily grant you your Lives and full Liberty; on Condition, That you never more bear Arms againſt me, and That you immediately diſband your Troops, and ſend them out of the Province.* This Declaration was very grateful to the Soldiers of *Afranius* and *Petreius*, who, upon ſome Diſpute concerning the Time and Place of their Diſbanding, ſignified by Signs, that it ſhould be done immediately; and it was determined, *That ſuch of them as had Lands in* Spain, *ſhould be diſbanded on the Spot, and the reſt at the River* Varus. Then, a third Part of the Army was diſmiſſed in two Days.; and the reſt were conducted by *Cæſar*'s Army, (which marched partly before, and partly after them) to *The Varus*, and diſbanded there. *Ibid. c. 85.* *Ibid. c. 86.* *Ibid. c. 87.*

§. XLVIII. Thus *Cæſar* ſubdued *The Hither Spain*; but the Nations and Cities in *The Further*, ſtill held out for *Pompey*. *Varro* there commanded an Army of two *Legions*, who paid him a ready Obedience, till after the Reduction of *Afranius* and *Petreius*; but their Inclinations changed, as ſoon as *Cæſar*'s Victory was known. Tho' this illuſtrious General had urgent Buſineſs in *Italy*, he would not leave *Spain* till he had utterly reduced it; and therefore ordered *Quintus Caſſius Longinus* to paſs *The Ebro*. This *Longinus*, from being *Tribune of the People*, was become one of the chief Officers of his Army, and one of his moſt zealous Partizans: And he marched into *Further Spain* with two *Legions*, before *Cæſar*; who ſoon followed him with a Guard of 600 Horſe. *Longinus* carried with him an Order for the States General of the Country to meet *Cæſar* at a Time appointed, at **Corduba*; and ſuch Impreſſion had the Fame of his Victories made on the People, that not one Nation or City refuſed to obey. The Inhabitants of *Corduba* of their own accord ſhut their Gates, and placed a Garriſon in their City againſt *Varro*; and thoſe of [77] *Carmona* drove out the Garriſon which he had placed there. *Varro* had at firſt declared himſelf *Cæſar*'s Friend, before *Petreius* and *Afranius* had aſſembled their Army. But ſince that Time, he had continually inveighed againſt him, ſpread many falſe Reports among the People to his Diſadvantage; had added 30 *Cohorts* of Auxiliaries to his two *Legions*, and had enriched himſelf with the Spoils of the Temple of *Hercules* at * *Gades*. And now, to his great Surprize, he ſaw all the People of his Province deſert him; and was forced to retire to *Gades*, to prolong the War, by ſtanding on his Defence there.

* Cordoüa.

Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B. 2. c. 19.

Ibid.

* Cadiz.

The City, or rather, the Iſland of *Gades*, was indeed a very proper Place to detain even a victorious Army a great while before it, on account of the Difficulty of penetrating into it, without Ships. *Varro* had made his Friend *C. Gallenius*, who was zealous for *Pompey* and *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Governor of it; but the * *Gaditani*, in reſpect to *Cæſar*'s Name, drove him out of the Country. Then *Varro* endeavoured to ſeize [78] *Italica*, a City on the ‡ *Bætis* founded by the great *Scipio*, which he had filled with the Veterans of his Army: But *Cæſar* prevented him, and ſhut up all the Avenues to that City, which was his laſt Refuge. This ſunk the Courage of his Army, one of the *Legions* he commanded went over to *Cæſar*, the *Spaniſh Cohorts* diſperſed themſelves, and *Varro* himſelf thus deſerted, delivered up to *Cæſar* the other *Legion* and all his Money. Thus was all *Spain* conquered by *Cæſar* in a few Months; tho' his Enemies were not Barbarians uninſtructed in the Art of War, but three *Roman* Generals of *Pompey*'s Nomination. He ſubdued the two former in *The Hither Province*, not ſo much by Force as Superiority of Genius; and he reduced the other in *The Further Province*, by the Terror of his Name.

* *The Inhabitants of* Cadiz.

‡ *The* Guadalquivir.

Ibid. c. 20.

§. XLIX. Then the Conqueror took care to ſettle the Affairs of his Conqueſt, and ſecure it to himſelf, before he left it. To this end, he ordered all the Spoils which *Varro* had taken from the Temple of *Hercules* to be reſtored to it; appointed

77 *Carmona*, which ſtill retains that Name, ſtands between *Cordoüa* and *Seville*, on an Hill watered by the *Guadalquivir*.

78 See the Index.

Caſſius

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Caſſius Longinus to govern the two Provinces with four *Legions*; and laid no other Burthen on the *Spaniards*, than rigorouſly exacting the Tributes which they owed the Republick. By doing this, he amaſſed ſo great Wealth, that he thought himſelf rich enough to carry the War into the Eaſt, where *Pompey* was making ſurprizing Preparations againſt him; and then he croſſed *The Pyrenees*, and came by *Narbonne* to *Marſeilles*. Here he determined the Fate of the Inhabitants which had been ſuſpended till his Arrival; and tho' they had formerly gone over to his Enemies, and had by their late Treachery deſerved a very ſevere Puniſhment, yet he followed his own beneficent Temper. He gave them their Lives and Liberty; but ſtripped their Arſenals of their Arms, *Balliſtæ*, and *Catapultæ*, and their Ports of all their Ships in which they had confided; and made them deliver up to him all their Treaſure. He ſpared their Lives and Walls, in regard to the Antiquity of the City, and its former Services to the Republick: and, leaving two of his *Legions* for a Garriſon there, he ordered ſome of his Troops to *The Varus*, where the Soldiers of *Afranius* and *Petreius* were diſmiſſed; ſent the Van of his Army by *Liguria* into *Ciſalpine Gaul*; and then repaſſed *The Alps*.

Ibid. c. 22.

Dio P. 41. Lucan & alibi.

§. L. The ninth had hitherto been his favourite *Legion*, and had had as great a Share as any in the Conqueſt of *Spain*. But theſe brave Veterans had ſerved only out of the Hopes of Booty, and thought themſelves the more neceſſary to their General, becauſe he had yet many Wars to finiſh, before he could accompliſh his Deſigns. And becauſe he had neither permitted them to ravage *Spain*, nor plunder *Marſeilles*; but on the contrary, had kept them from it by very ſtrict Diſcipline: they not only murmured, but came to an open Revolt. They demanded their diſmiſſal, and the 500 *Denarii* each, which had been promiſed them at the taking of *Brunduſium*, but had not been yet performed. But as *Cæſar*'s Abſence had cauſed this Sedition, his Preſence ſoon appeaſed it. He came from *Marſeilles* to * *Placentia* where the *Legion* was encamped; and without any fear of the Menaces of the Seditious, whoſe Inſolence was become intolerable, he aſſembled them, and addreſſed himſelf to them in this manner. *Have you then poſtponed your Mutiny till the very Moment when I was ready to have rewarded your Labours and Fidelity? Are you ſo imprudent as to hold out to the laſt, and then fall off? Or do you expect to terrify me with your Threatnings? Do you think, that I, who have not been afraid of* Pompey, *can be afraid of you? If you have conſpired together to kill me, Come on, Cowards, Come on. Turn your Darts againſt me, and diſpatch me in the Heighth of my Proſperity. Or if you think your ſelves neceſſary to me, in order to my Progreſs; Go, Mutineers; Diſperſe your ſelves, and leave me this Moment. A ſucceſsful General will find Soldiers enough ready to obey him. You have more need of me, than I have of you. There will be enough ready to reap the Advantages in my Service, which you neglect. I have readily parted with* Labienus, *and am as ready to part with you. Follow his Example, and go over to* Pompey; *and thereby make your ſelves as contemptible in my Enemy's Camp, as he has done. I ſay once more, Be gone! Who ſtops you? Not that you ſhall leave me unpuniſhed. You ought to be made an Example to the reſt of my Troops; and you ſhall, according to Cuſtom, be decimated. It is with regret, that I condemn you; but there is a Neceſſity for it.*

* *Plaiſance.*

At theſe Words, the *Tribunes* of the ſeditious *Legion*, fell down at *Cæſar*'s Feet, and implored his Clemency for the Soldiers, whoſe Fury they had not been able to appeaſe. The General was not inexorable, but for ſome Time affected to appear ſo; and at laſt hearkened to the Prayers of his Officers, and the Lamentations of the Offenders. *You all deſerve Death*, ſaid he to the latter, *but your Repentance diſarms me; and therefore a few only ſhall ſuffer the Puniſhment which I deſigned for many. Inſtead of decimating the whole* Legion, *I am content that twelve only of the moſt culpable ſhall expiate their Sedition with their Lives.* But among theſe twelve, a *Centurion* was unjuſtly executed, who had not been in the Camp when the Mutiny began; and *Cæſar* lamented his Death when informed of his Innocence, and inflicted the ſame Puniſhment on his Accuſer, which he had wrongfully brought upon the Innocent. By theſe Acts of Authority and Clemency, *Cæſar* brought his Army to Obedience; and then ſent them from *Placentia* to *Apulia*, *Bruttium*, and in ſhort all the Coaſts of the *Italian* Sea, to aſſemble a Fleet there. He had already reſolved to go to *Dyrrachium*, and make War with *Pompey* himſelf, now that he had con-

conquered his Lieutenants in *Spain*; but as, in the mean Time his Affairs called him to the Capital, he went thither to lay the Foundations of his future Grandeur.

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§. LI. *Rome* was not now in the State in which he had left it, at his Departure for *Spain*. The beſt Part of the Senators, and moſt of the Magiſtrates, had abandoned their Country, and were fled for Refuge to *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*. *Cicero* himſelf was dazzled with Appearances, and from a Perſuaſion that it was moſt honourable to follow the Party of the *Patricians*, had left *Italy*, ranked himſelf under *Pompey*'s Standards, and drawn a great Number of the Nobility after him by his Example. But he ſoon repented of this Step. *Cato* himſelf reproached him with having laid aſide the Character of a Mediator between the two Rivals, which he had hitherto preſerved, and thereby depriving the Republick of her laſt Reſource. Beſides, *Cicero* was treated in *Pompey*'s Camp as a Man of no uſe in War. However, tho' *Rome* was thus deſerted, and the beſt Part of her Magiſtrates withdrawn to the Eaſt, *Cæſar* found a ſufficient Number of his Friends there, to give him Succeſs in his Deſigns. There were ſtill *Prætors* there; and among them *M. Æmilius Lepidus* his avowed Partizan; who afterwards was one of the *Triumviri* with *Octavian* and *Mark Anthony*, and who, deſiring to ſee the Republick changed into a Monarchy, had already nominated *Cæſar Dictator*, of his own Authority, and againſt the Inclinations of the Senate. Indeed, according to the common Courſe of Law, it did not belong to a ſingle *Prætor* to create a *Dictator*, which had ever been the peculiar Privilege of the *Conſuls*; but thoſe of the preſent Year had not taken poſſeſſion of the *Conſulate*, in a regular and lawful manner. They had omitted the Forms of the *Feriæ Latinæ*; and in their Abſence, *Lepidus*, as chief *Prætor*, thought himſelf inveſted with the *Conſular* Authority, and exerted it in favour of his Friend. Beſides, he found out one ancient Precedent, which ſeemed to authorize what he did. A ſingle *Tribune* had formerly, with the Conſent of his College and the People, nominated one *Mamercus Æmilius* to the *Dictatorſhip*, and his Conduct had been approved by the *Augurs*.

Plut. in Ciceron.
Cic. Epiſt. Famil. B. 4.

§. LII. But, whether *Lepidus* had a Right to do it or not, *Cæſar* found himſelf actually inveſted with the *Dictatorſhip*, when he entered the Capital; and no Man durſt diſpute this high Dignity with him. All *Italy* was full of his victorious Troops, which had conquered *Gaul* and *Spain*. So that he now taſted the Pleaſure of being ſupreme and abſolute Maſter in *Rome*, for the firſt Time; and neither abuſed his Power as *Sylla* had done, nor retained it ſo long. Nothing could ſhew greater Moderation than the Laws he now made. He recalled all the Exiles from *Rome*, except *Milo* the Murderer of *Clodius*, for whom he ſtill retained ſome Affection, notwithſtanding his Amours with his Wife. He granted the Rights of *Roman Citizenſhip* to all the *Gauls* beyond *The Po*; and, as *Pontifex Maximus*, filled up the Vacancies in the ſacerdotal Colleges with his own Friends. And tho' it was expected that he would have abſolutely cancelled all the Debts that had been contracted during the Civil War, he only reduced the Intereſt demanded by the [79] Creditors to one fourth Part; and made a Law forbidding any *Citizen* to keep by him more than 6 Millions of *Seſterces* [80] in *Specie*. By this Means he both reſtrained Uſury, and ſecured himſelf againſt the Unfaithfulneſs and Revolt of the Rich.

Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. L. 3. *Dio L.* 4. *Cic. L.* 5. *ad Attic. Ep.* 11. *Plut. in Cæſare App. de Bell. Civ. L.* 2.

But the chief Uſe he made of his *Dictatorſhip*, was to preſide legally at the Election of *Conſuls* and *Prætors* for the next Year. It may well be imagined, that as he was Maſter of the Aſſembly, he would ſuffer ſuch only to be promoted to theſe high Stations as were of his own Party; *Pompey* and the *Conſuls* who were now reſiding in *Theſſalonica*, might likewiſe have proceeded to the Election of new Magiſtates. But they choſe to continue themſelves in Office, and by only changing their Stile from *Conſuls* to that of *Pro-Conſuls*, retained their Authority over the Senate with them, which was a more numerous one than that at *Rome*. However, *Piſo* [81] his Father-in-

79 Since the late Troubles, many *Citizens* were become inſolvent; and in order to enable them to pay their Debts, *Cæſar* ordained by an expreſs Law, That Lands ſhould be valued at the ſame Price as before the War; and That the Creditors ſhould take them in Payment, at the Value ſet upon them by able and diſintereſted Judges.

80 Theſe make near 750000 *Livres*.

81 Tho' it might have been pardonable in *Piſo* to favour his Son-in-Law's Party, yet, like a good *Citizen*,

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in-Law preſſed the *Dictator*, to ſend a new Deputation to *Pompey*, and once more try at an Accommodation. But *P. Servilius Iſauricus*, thinking thereby to pleaſe *Cæſar*, oppoſed the pacifick Schemes of *Piſo*; and was ſoon well rewarded for entering ſo fully into the *Dictator*'s Deſigns. *Cæſar* cauſed himſelf to be choſen *Conſul*, for the ſecond Time, in *The Field of Mars*, and made *Iſauricus* his Collegue. And then he abdicated the *Dictatorſhip* which he held but eleven Days. This Dignity, which was ſo odious in it ſelf, was of no Uſe to him, after he was promoted to the *Conſulſhip*; and he poſtponed the keeping it longer, till he ſhould reſume it, after his Valour ſhould make him Maſter of the World. Beſides, *Pompey* was yet alive, and his Party ſubſiſting; and it was dangerous to retain a Title of ſovereign Authority, before the utter Extinction of the Republick. Whereas ſhe ſtill ſubſiſted in the Eaſt, and ſeemed to depend on *Pompey*'s Life. So that it would have been very imprudent to have proclaimed himſelf a Monarch, before the Defeat or Death of that Rival.

§. LIII. And now, *Cæſar*, tho' only *Conſul* Elect, governed with a gentle, but abſolute Authority. He made what Preparations he thought fit for the War in the *Levant*, and by his Lieutenants armed all *Italy* againſt the Remains of the Republick, which tho' fled beyond the Seas, retained a great Appearance of Dignity. *Pompey* was their Support by way of Arms; and it was enough to convince the World he had the Right of his Side, that *Cato* choſe it. But *Cæſar*'s Party was ſtrongeſt; and his Abilities alone were ſufficient to aſſure them of certain Victory; notwithſtanding the Misfortunes which ſome of his Officers had ſuffered. *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, who was cruiſing off *Dalmatia* in his Name, had been attacked, and his Squadron beaten by *M. Octavius* and *L. Scribonius Libo*, *Pompey*'s Admirals; and had been forced to retire to *C. Antonius* who was encamped on the Seaſhore, in the extreme Parts of *Illyricum*, near the Iſland of [82] *Curicta*. *Antonius* had furniſhed *Dolabella* with what Succours he could, and had been forced himſelf to retire for Refuge to the City of *Curicta*; where he had been beſieged, and obliged by Famine to ſurrender himſelf up to *Octavius* and *Libo*, with the [83] 15 *Cohorts* he commanded. And tho' this was a ſlight [84] Loſs, and gave *Cæſar* little Uneaſineſs;

Dio Caſſ. B. 41.

Citizen, he did all he could, to incline him to Peace. Leſt he ſhould be reproached with having ſeemed to ſacrifice the Intereſts of the Republick to thoſe of his Relation, he would not be in *Rome*, when *Cæſar* firſt entered it, after the taking of *Brunduſium*. This Conduct gained him the Praiſes of the zealous Republicans, and particularly of *Cicero*. *I am highly pleaſed*, ſays he in one of his Letters to *Atticus*, *with* Piſo's *Deportment. The Judgment he has himſelf given againſt his Son-in-Law, cannot fail of making great Impreſſions on the Minds of the People.* But is it to be conceived, That he could ſay this of that very *Lucius Piſo*, of whom he gives ſo ſhocking a Character, in the bitter Invective he ſpake againſt him?

82 The Iſland of *Curicta*, now *La Vegia*, lies in the *Adriatick* Sea, ſome Miles from the *Liburnian* Coaſt. It is generally ſaid to be 20 Leagues in Circumference. It has long been ſubject to the *Venetians*.

83 Theſe fifteen *Cohorts* had, at the Perſuaſion of one of their *Centurions* named *Pulcio*, ſurrendered themſelves, and delivered up their Commander to *Octavius*. Some Officers who were making their eſcape by Land, were ſo cloſely purſued, that they killed themſelves. *Octavius*, proud of his Victory, ſailed to the Coaſts of *Dalmatia*, and raiſed the Cities of that Province in favour of *Pompey*. *Salonæ* alone, which was honoured with the Title of a *Roman Colony*, continued ſteady to *Cæſar*; and upon its refuſing to open the Gates to *Octavius*, he beſieged it in form. The Inhabitants reſolving to defend themſelves to the laſt Extremity, gave their Slaves their Liberty, and formed them into Troops; and for want of Cordage had recourſe to their Wives Hair. In the mean time, the General poſted his Troops in five different Quarters, and preſſed the Place ſo cloſely, that their only dependence was on the Succours they had ſent to deſire of *Cæſar*. But a Famine being already felt in the City, they reſolved to make a laſt Effort in a general Sally on the Beſiegers. The better to cover their Deſign, they made their Women and Children fill their Places on the Ramparts; and then made the Attempt with Succeſs. They took the Opportunity of an interval of Repoſe which *Octavius* gave his Troops, who were fatigued with the length of the Siege; and fell on them in this defenceleſs State with ſuch Impetuoſity, that after a terrible Slaughter, they were forced to abandon their Poſts, retire to their Ships, and carry the News of their Defeat to *Dyrrachium*.

App. de Bell. Civ. B. 2. *Cæſ Bell. Civ B.* 3. *c.* 9.

84 The Reports of this Victory which was magnified by the contrary Party, gave a new Luſtre to *Pompey*'s Reputation, and brought a great many Perſons of Diſtinction to his Army. He had now 200 Senators in his Camp; among whom was the famous *Marcus Brutus*, who afterwards had the chief Hand in the Murder of *Cæſar*. Tho' his Father had been put to Death by *Pompey*'s Order; yet, influenced by the Example of his Uncle *Cato*, he came to *Dyrrachium*, and ſacrificed his private Reſentments to the Intereſts of his Country. *Pompey* was agreeably ſurprized at the Sight of a Man, who had always ſhewn ſuch an irreconcileable Hatred to him, that he would never deign to ſalute him; and as ſoon as he ſaw him coming, he ran to meet him, embraced him tenderly, and paid him great Honours

in

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neſs; yet he was much grieved at the Defeat and Death of *Curio*, which happened in the following manner.

§. LIV. It has been obſerved, that *Curio*, after he had been gained by *Cæſar*'s Money, became moſt zealouſly devoted to him. He may be truly ſaid to have kindled the Fire of civil Diſcord, when he was *Tribune of the People*; and having equal Talents for War and Intrigue, he had kept *Sicily* for *Cæſar*, and driven [85] *Cato* out of it. After this, he was vexed to ſee the *African Province* in the Hands of *L.* [86] *Attius Varus*, a famous Partizan of *Pompey*'s; and reſolved to croſs over thither, the Paſſage not being long, conquer *Africa*, and bring it into Subjection to *Cæſar*. He probably did not know, That *Varus* kept up a good Correſpondence with *Juba* the King of the Country, or That *Pompey* had long maintained the Rights of Hoſpitality with *Hiempſal*, *Juba*'s Father. However, *Curio* embarked with two *Legions* and 500 Horſe, on board twelve Galleys, attended by a great Number of Ships of Burden, came to *Aquilaria*, and marched to the Banks of *The Bagrada*, on which he encamped. From thence he advanced near *Utica*, defeated without Difficulty ſome *Numidian* Squadrons which *Varus* had ſent to watch him, and ſeized a Camp which had formerly been made by the great *Scipio*. But as the Enemy had poiſoned the neighbouring Fountains, he ſoon returned to his former Poſt, and again drew near to *Utica*. There, he received Advice, before he had finiſhed his Entrenchments, That *Juba* was advancing with an Army and boaſted, that he would, in ſpight of him, force his Way into the City which he was going to beſiege. *Varus*, tho' he had two *Legions* under his Command, had hitherto done nothing but debauch a few of *Curio*'s [87] Soldiers from him. But now, he took the Field, and poſted himſelf on an Hill, with a Valley between *Curio*'s Army and his own. Then he ſent down his Cavalry and Light-Horſe into the Valley, and as ſoon as they appeared there, *Curio*'s Squadrons with the *Cohorts* of *Mauruſians* attacked them with ſuch Vigour, that they defeated and repulſed them. *Rebilus*, whom *Curio* had brought from *Sicily*, drove them to the Foot of the Hill; and then *Curio* coming up purſued them Sword in Hand. In ſhort, the *Pompeianiſts* retired in great Fear to their Camp; and were ſo diſcouraged, that *Curio* might have ſtormed it, if he had been provided with the proper Inſtruments for making an Aſſault. In this hot Action, *Cæſar* loſt but one Man; which was a brave *Pelignian*, who, in the purſuit, kept continually crying out, *Varus! Varus!* as if he deſigned to engage with none but him, or had ſomething particular to ſay to him. *Varus* came, and the Soldier ſtruck at him; but *Varus* warded off the Blow with his Shield, and the *Pelignian* was immediately ſurrounded and killed. The vanquiſhed had 600 Men killed on the Spot, and above 1000 wounded; and this obliged *Varus* to return to *Utica*, and leave the Enemy Maſter of the Field.

Cæſar. Com. Bell. Civ. B. 2. c. 23.

Ibid. c. 35.

Ibid.

Curio, on the other hand, made his Preparations for ſhutting up *Varus* in the City, and haſtening the Siege of it. The News he had received of *Cæſar*'s Victories in *Spain*, raiſed his Courage, and gave him Hopes of ſeeing *Africa* very ſoon in the Hands of his Party. It was with Difficulty that he could be perſuaded, that *Juba* was advancing by great Journeys, till he was within twenty Miles of him; and then

in the Preſence of all his Army. Nor did he ſhew leſs Regard to one *Tidius Sextius*; who notwithſtanding his great Age and Infirmities, had croſſed the Sea to follow the Fortune of this General. Add to this, that we muſt take care not to confound this *Marcus Brutus* with *Decimus Brutus*, who commanded *Cæſar*'s Fleet at the Siege of *Marſeilles*.

85 According to *Plutarch*, *Cæſar* ſent *Pollio* into *Sicily*, and was indebted to him for this important Victory. But it is more natural to give Credit to *Cæſar*'s own Account. The *Greek* Hiſtorians ſay, That *Cato* abandoned that Iſland, to avoid expoſing the Inhabitants to the Miſeries of a Civil War. Beſides, having received Information that *Pompey* had abandoned *Italy* and was gone into *Epirus*, he could not depend on any ſpeedy Succours, to enable him to maintain *Sicily* againſt the Attacks of ſo powerful an Enemy.

86 *Attius Varus*, after the taking of *Auximum* went into *Africa*; there made new Levies which he formed into two *Legions*; and gave himſelf the Title of *Prætor*, to the Prejudice of *Lucius Ælius Tubero*, to whom the Government of that Province had fallen. The latter appeared before *Utica*, in order to take Poſſeſſion of his Government; but *Varus* refuſed to acknowledge his Authority, and even refuſed to ſuffer him to ſet his Son aſhore, who was fallen ſick in the Voyage. So that *Tubero* was forced to retire to *Pompey* in *Macedon*.

87 *Curio* had the ſame Troops under him, which *Domitius* commanded, ſome Months before, in *Corfinium*; and which afterwards ſurrendered to *Cæſar*. One *Quinctilius Varus*, Lieutenant General to *Attius*, advanced very near them, put them in Mind of their former Engagements, and promiſed them great Rewards, if they would leave *Curio*'s Standards. Two *Marſian Centurions* were influenced by theſe Sollicitations, and came to *Attius*'s Camp, with only two and twenty Soldiers.

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he thought it neceſſary to go to *Scipio*'s old Camp, and there wait for the Arrival of the other two *Legions* which he had ſent for from *Sicily*. But he found ſome of *Varus*'s Troops in poſſeſſion of that Poſt. And whilſt he was thinking of ſettling elſewhere, he was told that a flying Camp, under the Conduct of *Sabura*, King *Juba*'s Lieutenant General, was drawing near *Utica*, to enter it. This was a falſe Report, invented on purpoſe to draw *Curio* into a Snare; and his martial Ardour ſo tranſported him, that it became effectual. He went and fell on the Detachment of *Sabura*; and the *Numidian*, to confirm him in the Deceit, retired. In ſhort, he drew the *Roman Legions* after him, till he brought them into an open Plain, where *Juba* was waiting for them at the Head of a great Army. As ſoon as they appeared in ſight, the *Mooriſh* Horſe ſurrounded *Curio*'s Troops, who were extremely fatigued with the length of their March, and in a diſadvantageous Situation; *Juba* cut them in pieces; and their General preferred a glorious Death to the Shame of ſeeing *Cæſar*, after he had cauſed his Troops to be ſlaughtered. Thus periſhed the turbulent and factious *Curio*, who gave the firſt ſhock to the tottering Republick. *Varus* made but little Advantage of a Victory, in which he had no Share; and *Juba*[88] treated him with Contempt. The King gave what Orders he pleaſed in *Utica*, as if he had been Sovereign there; and then returned to his own Dominions, much pleaſed with the Glory of having defeated[89] a *Roman* Army. *Pompey* cauſed him to be declared King by the Senate of his Party; and *Cæſar*, by thoſe of his, deprived him of that Title at *Rome*, and gave it to *Bocchus* and *Bogud* his Rivals.

§. LV. As for *Cæſar* himſelf, he had hitherto met with no Misfortune in the War, but in the Perſons of his Subalterns whom he had entruſted with the Conduct of it. Every Battle he had himſelf fought, had been attended with Victory; and his paſt Succeſſes encouraged him to hope for new ones. He was impatient to croſs the Sea, enter the Liſts with *Pompey* in *The Levant*, and finiſh the Work of his Exaltation at which he aſpired. To this End, he aſſembled together all the Ships he could, and ordered his Troops to file off towards *Brunduſium*, before the *Conſular* Year expired; and as he found no Obſtacle to his Will and Pleaſure at *Rome*, he ſet out himſelf before he had taken the Inveſtiture of the *Conſulſhip* with the uſual Ceremonies. In leſs tempeſtuous Times, this Defect would have been ſufficient to have diminiſhed his Authority. But *Cæſar* was above the Laws. He took ſeveral Monuments of Gold and Silver out of the *Capitol* and the other Temples; left *Servilius Iſauricus* his Collegue, to govern the City in his Abſence; came to *Brunduſium* to haſten his Imbarkation; and there took Poſſeſſion of the *Conſulate*, without troubling himſelf about the uſual Forms, of getting himſelf proclaimed in the *Capitol*, and on the Hill of *Alba* in the Temple of *Jupiter Latialis*. Nevertheleſs the *Faſti Conſulares* acknowledge him and *P. Servilius Iſauricus* for the only true and lawful *Conſuls*, for the Year of *Rome* 705.

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Plut. in Cæſare.

As ſoon as *Cæſar* had taken the *Conſular Faſces*, and was inveſted with all the Ornaments of his Dignity, his Thoughts were wholly intent on his Departure. He had ordered 12 *Legions* to repair to *Brunduſium*; but ſeven only were arrived, and they not compleat. The reſt, who had doubtleſs ſpent the Winter in Quarters at a great diſtance, were not in haſte to appear there at the Time appointed. Moſt of his Soldiers, as well *Legionaries* as *Gauls* and *Germans*, were afraid of the Dangers both of the Sea and the War; and this not only made them dilatory, but even led them to Murmurs againſt their General, who gave them but ſhort Intervals of Repoſe. However, *Cæſar* did not wait for their Arrival; neither had he Ships enough to tranſport all the Troops that were with him at once. He embarked therefore with only five *Legions* and 600 Horſe, and ſailed in the beginning of *January*; after he had exhorted his Soldiers to Fidelity, and deſired them to leave their Baggage in *Italy*, that there might be Room for the more Men in the Ships. For ſome Days the Wind was contrary, and he continued at Anchor; but at laſt he

88 *Juba*, according to *Cæſar*, had entertained a mortal Hatred againſt *Curio*, ever ſince he had, in his *Tribuneſhip*, declared him fallen from the regal Dignity

89 The King of *Mauritania* acted with great Inſolence on his Victory. He cauſed moſt of the Soldiers to be put to Death, who had ſurrendered to the Conquerors, upon a Promiſe of their Lives from *Varus*.

ſailed,

sailed, and after he had touched at some Places, arrived in [90] *Chaonia*, in the extreme Parts of *Epirus*, near the *Ceraunian* [91] Mountains. There he landed his Troops, and then sent the Ships back to *Brundusium* to bring over the rest. Year of *ROME* DCCV. C. JULIUS CÆSAR, & P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS, Consuls

§. LVI. The new War he was going to begin, was the most difficult of any he had ever undertaken. He was to contend with all the Forces of the East, under the Command of the most famous General in the World. *Pompey* had had nothing to do, for a whole Year past, but to govern his Senate as he pleased, and assemble together Troops from all the eastern Countries. This Senate, as it consisted of 200 Senators, was more numerous than that at *Rome*; and some of them were personal Enemies to *Pompey*, who had joined him out of a mistaken Judgment, that it was necessary for the publick Good. *Cornelius Lentulus* and *Claudius Marcellus*, the last Year's *Consuls*, presided in it; but under the Direction of *Pompey*, the Generalissimo of the Senatorial Army, and the only Hope of the Republick. These *Conscript Fathers*, who were, generally speaking, some of the most virtuous in *Rome*, thought they saw no Remains of ancient Liberty, except in this Party; tho' they were in truth, only the Dupes of *Pompey* their Protector. By his Orders, their Assemblies were held at *Thessalonica*, where he built a Temple or magnificent Hall for that Purpose; and they begun their juridical Acts with decreeing, That, tho' Fugitives, they alone represented the *Roman* Senate; and That they who resided at *Rome*, were Encouragers of Tyranny, and Friends to the Tyrant. But how does it appear, that the former had any more Marks of a lawful Authority than the latter? They at *Thessalonica* had no legal *Consuls* at their Head, their Time being expired. Whereas, the latter assembled under the *Auspices* of *Cæsar* and *Isauricus*, who were elected and approved *Consuls* by the *Roman* People legally assembled in *The Field of Mars*. Nevertheless, that Party which was fundamentally wrong with Regard to the old *Consular* Government, pretended, That they only could be adhered to with Justice; and *Pompey*, who found his Account in these Prejudices, took care to cultivate them. He had indeed the last Year, acted in some sort of Subordination to the *Consuls*; but he had likewise obtained of his Senate an independent Authority. Was he not then a more absolute Sovereign in his own Party, than *Cæsar* in his?

§. LVII. Indeed, his Authority extended chiefly to the numerous Troops he had assembled together from all the eastern Parts. When he left *Italy*, he had only five *Legions* with him. Since his Arrival in the *Levant*, he had brought one from *Sicily*, another from *Crete* and *Macedon*, where it had been in Garrison, and two from *Syria*, formed out of the Remains of the Troops of *Crassus*. His light-armed Infantry were increased with 3000 Archers, and 6 *Cohorts* of foreign Slingers. He had received from the *Asiatick* Kings 7000 Horse; and his *Roman* Cavalry were some of the choicest and finest that had ever been seen. He had almost all the *Roman Knights*, that is, the Flower of the young Nobility of *Rome*, in his best Squadrons. The Princes and free Cities of *Asia* had sent him Reinforcements, according to their Abilities; nay, if we may give Credit to the Exaggerations of an historical Poet, Succours were brought him even from the Banks of the *Indus* and the *Ganges* to the East, and from *Arabia* and *Ethiopia* to the South; and this at least is certain, that *Greece*, *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, and in short, all the Nations from the *Mediterranean* to *The Euphrates*, took up Arms in his Favour. The Kings that shewed most Zeal in his Service, were *Dejotarus* of *Galatia*, and *Ptolomy* of *Egypt*. The latter was under Age, and his Father at his Death had left the Government of his Kingdom to *Cleopatra* his eldest Daughter; but notwithstanding his Minority, *Ptolomy*, by the Advice of his Ministers, raised Troops in his Dominions for *Pompey*, whom *Rome* had given him for a Guardian; and *Pompey* well rewarded him for a Moment. He took away the Government of *Egypt* from the Sister, and gave it to the Brother by a Decree of his Senate. And as *Pompey* wanted no Troops in his Camp, so neither did he want able Officers to command them. He had old *Consuls* and old *Prætors* with him, who were all well exercised in the Trade of War, and qualified to conduct Armies. Indeed, these eastern People who were newly

Lucan. B. 2.

Plut. in Cæsare, & Pomp.

90 The north Part of *Epirus*, formerly *Chaonia*, is now called *Canina*. The Old Commentator on *Aristophanes*, says, the *Chaonians* came originally from *Thrace*; but *Aristotle* derives them from the *Oenotrians*, one of the most ancient People in *Italy*.

91 The *Ceraunian* Mountains which the *Italians* vulgarly call *Monti della Chimera*, divided *Epirus* from *Macedon*. See the Index.

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come into the Service of the Senatorial Party, were not inured to War, or accuſtomed to the *Roman* Diſcipline; and therefore *Pompey* himſelf took the Pains to form them. He often made them exerciſe in his Preſence in the Plains of * *Beroe*; and tho' advanced in Years, he was as active as the youngeſt, in throwing the Dart, outruning the ſwifteſt, brandiſhing the Buckler, drawing and wielding the Sword, mounting his Horſe, and flying through the Files of his auxiliary *Cohorts*.

Plut. in Pomp. & Cæſare.
* *Or* Beroea, *a City of* Macedon.

He had alſo a Fleet which was more formidable than his Army. It conſiſted of 600 Ships of War, all armed with Beaks in their Prows; the Marines on board them were *Roman* Veterans, who had been uſed to fighting at Sea, ever ſince the War with the Pyrates; and his Tranſports and Barks with Decks, were innumerable. This terrible Armament was divided under ſeveral Commanders, who had Orders to cruiſe on all the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*. *Cn. Pompeius* the Son, who was in the Flower of his Age, covered the Ports of *Egypt* with King *Ptolomy*'s Squadron. *D. Lælius* guarded the Coaſt of *Aſia*; *C. Caſſius*, that of *Syria*; *C. Marcellus* and *C. Coponius*, the Iſland of *Rhodes*; and *Scribonius Libo* and *M. Octavius*, the Ports of *Greece*, *Epirus*, and *Illyricum*. And the Admiral appointed over all theſe, was *M. Bibulus*, that implacable Enemy to *Cæſar*, who had been a Foil to him in his firſt *Conſulſhip*. It is ſaid, that *Pompey* firſt thought of *Cato* to be Superintendant of all his Fleets; but conſidering, that this rigid Republican would turn an Enemy to him, if he ſhould, after his Victory, attempt to make himſelf abſolute in *Rome*, he upon the whole preferred the ſtupid *Bibulus* to him. Was not this then diſcovering very plainly his Aims at ſovereign Power?

Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 5.

Dio. App. Cæſ. Plut. in Catone.

§. LVIII. However, *Bibulus* was ſo careleſs, that *Cæſar*, as has been obſerved, had the very extraordinary good Luck to croſs the *Ionian* Sea with five *Legions*, and land them all Safe in a Port in *Chaonia*. It being thought incredible, that he ſhould be ſo bold as to attempt to croſs the Sea in *January*, and expoſe his Army to the Dangers of the Waters in the moſt ſtormy Seaſon; *Pompey* paſſed the Winter in Tranquillity at *Theſſalonica*, where he made his Senate decree Rewards to the *Aſiatick* and *African* Princes who had declared for him, and poſtponed making himſelf Maſter of *Apollonia* and the other maritime Cities of *Macedon*, till the Spring. But this Dilatorineſs of the old General, and the Expedition of *Cæſar*, gave a deadly Wound to the expiring Liberties of *Rome*, and was a great Step towards *Pompey*'s Defeat. Had the Seas been carefully guarded, the Republick could only have been divided between the two Rivals, and neither of them could have brought her entirely into Subjection to him.

Whereas *Cæſar*, as ſoon as landed, tho' only with Part of his Troops, inſtead of continuing idle in his Camp, marched towards *Oricum* [92], the neareſt City to him in *Epirus*. *L. Torquatus* was Governor of it for *Pompey*; and his Garriſon being weak, *Torquatus* endeavoured to perſuade the *Epirots* to take up Arms in his Cauſe. But they refuſed, as they pretended out of Reſpect to the Character of a *Roman Conſul* which they revered; and by ſurrendering to *Cæſar*, gave him a ſenſible Proof of the Importance of his having aſſumed that Character before he left *Italy*. From thence *Cæſar* immediately marched towards [93] *Apollonia*, a large maritime City of *Macedon*, and the uſual Rout of the *Roman* Armies when they went into the Eaſt; and at his Approach, *Staberius*, *Pompey*'s Governor, fled, and the City ſurrendered without Reſiſtance. By theſe two Conqueſts he made himſelf Maſter of almoſt all *Epirus*; and now his Way was neither long nor difficult to *Dyrrachium*, a City on the Confines of *Macedon*, where *Pompey* had fixed his Magazines of Arms and Proviſions. *Cæſar* therefore turned his Eyes towards this important City, and pointing to the Place where it ſtood, ſaid to his *Legionaries*, Romans, *We ſhall there find enough to enable us to ſpend the Winter in Plenty, and abundantly ſupply the Want of* Sardinia *and* Sicily. *After the Surrendry of this great Country, we have only one City to take,*

92 *Oricum* ſtood on the Coaſts of the *Ionian* Sea, in the extreme Parts of *Chaonia* to the North, at the Foot of the *Ceraunian* Mountains. The *Italians* call it *La Vallone*.

93 Old *Apollonia* ſtood on the Weſt-ſide of *Macedon*. It was called *Apollonia Taulantiorum*, either becauſe it belonged to the *Taulantii*, the Inhabitants of a Province in that Country, or to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other Cities of that Name. *Ptolomy* places it to the South of the Mouth of *The Apſus*, and to the North of that of *The Aous*. The modern Geographers call it *Pollina*. See the Index.

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and we ſhall be at Eaſe. Dyrrhacium *will open us a Door for the moſt important Conqueſts. Let us only reduce that Place, and the whole World will be ours.*

§. LIX. But *Cæſar* had brought with him that *Vibullius Rufus*, who had been an Officer in *Pompey*'s Name, in the Armies of *Afranius*, *Petreius*, and *Varro*, and unfortunately entruſted him with a Commiſſion to *Pompey*. Having had him twice in his Power, and as often given him his Liberty, *Cæſar* thought he might confide in him; and knowing his Intereſt in *Pompey*, judged him to be a proper Perſon to make that General freſh Propoſals of Peace: And the zealous *Pompeianiſt*, upon obſerving *Cæſar*'s firſt Progreſs, was in pain for *Dyrrachium*. For this Reaſon, he poſted away Day and Night to *Pompey*'s Camp, and came in good Time thither, to rouze him out of his Stupefaction. *Pompey*, upon his Advice, immediately marched with ſuch haſte towards *Dyrrachium*, thata great Number of his Soldiers either ſtopped by the Way, or threw away their Arms and deſerted; and came thither before *Cæſar*, and encamped under the City. Then, as ſoon as he had finiſhed his Entrenchments, and fortified his new Camp, he marched with his formidable Army to meet *Cæſar*; and *Cæſar*, when he knew the Enemy whom he had thought at a great diſtance, were advancing towards him, halted, and encamped on one Side of *The Apſus* [94]. *Pompey* alſo did the ſame, on the other Side of that little River; and as nothing elſe hindered the two Rivals from coming to an Action, it was very fortunate for *Cæſar* that it happened to be between the two Armies. *Pompey*, tho' abundantly ſuperior in Strength, durſt not paſs the River with his Troops in *Cæſar*'s Sight; and *Cæſar* gave Thanks to the *Deſtinies*, for delivering him out of the Hands of a Rival, whoſe ſuperior Forces would have overpowered him.

Cæſ. Bell. Civ. L. 3. c. 10.

Cæſ. Bell. Civ. L. 3. c. 13.

§. LX. Nevertheleſs, *Cæſar* was extreamly embarraſſed. He almoſt repented of having croſſed the Seas, and landed in the *Levant*. His Fleet which he had ſent back to *Brunduſium*, to fetch the reſt of his Troops, under the Command of *Fufius Calenus*, one of his Lieutenant Generals, had been attacked by a Part of *Pompey*'s Fleet, and thirty of his Ships burnt. This News troubled him, and tempted him to try again at an Accommodation with his Rival. But is it credible, that he had any real Love or Deſire of Peace? Surely, no. He only wanted to gain Time, by ſpinning out Negotiations, till the ſeven *Legions* he expected from *Brunduſium* ſhould arrive; and a favourable Opportunity offering for beginning a new Treaty with *Bibulus*, he embraced it. This Admiral was cruiſing on the Coaſts of *Epirus*, to hinder the junction of *Cæſar*'s Troops which were divided on two Continents; and he wanted freſh Water and other Neceſſaries of Life, which he could only have from *Epirus*. But *Cæſar*, who was Maſter of the Shore, as much as *Bibulus* of the Sea, ſo carefully guarded it, that none of the Marines durſt make a Deſcent; and thereby the Wants of the Fleet were greatly increaſed. *Bibulus* himſelf was ſeized with a Diſtemper which began to reign in it; and his Wants made him, in Appearance at leaſt, more tractable. He now pretended to hearken to the Propoſals of Peace, and endeavoured to amuſe *Cæſar* in his turn. But this wiſe General was not eaſily to be impoſed on. He knew the State to which the Seamen and their Admiral himſelf was reduced; and he only treated with *Scribonius Libo*, who was deputed for the Conference, in ſuch a manner, as to be on equal Terms with the Admiral. He declared he would not leave the Shore open to the Seamen, unleſs they would agree to leave the Seas open to his Fleet; and whilſt he was procraſtinating, and ſtarting Difficulties, the Diſtemper increaſed aboard, and *Bibulus* fell a Victim to his Party and his old Quarrels with *Cæſar*. The Diſtemper carried him off; and after his Death, *Pompey* had no other General-Commander of his Fleet. The Chiefs of each Squadron acknowledged no Superior; but every one thought himſelf independent, and conducted himſelf as he pleaſed.

Dio Caſſ. B. 41.

§. LXI. In the mean time, *Vibullius Rufus* executed the Commiſſion *Cæſar* had given him, before he left his Camp; and endeavoured to bring about an Accommodation with *Pompey*. He propoſed it in a private Converſation with that General; but *Pompey* replied, *It cannot be. If I conſent to it on any Terms, I ſhall be ſaid to owe my Life and my Return to* Italy *to* Cæſar's *Favour; and I muſt therefore either*

Strabo B. 1. Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 18.

94 The River *Apſus*, after it has watered the weſtern Part of *Macedon* between *Illyricum* and *Epirus*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea. The Moderns call it the *Aſpro*, or *Ureo*, or *Spirnazza*.

conquer

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Conquer or die. Nevertheleſs, whether out of Neceſſity, (for his Troops were not yet arrived) or to caſt the Blame of refuſing it on *Pompey*, *Cæſar* ſtill continued to deſire a Peace; and ſent *Vatinius* with a Guard, to call to the Enemy who were yet on the other Side of *The Apſus*, and deſire leave to come and treat in *Cæſar*'s Name. Anſwer was made from the other Side, That he might paſs the River; and *Labienus* was deputed to receive his Propoſals. But while they were treating, the *Pompeianiſts* were guilty of a Piece of Treachery, which was very unworthy of the Probity of *Romans*. They threw Darts from all Parts at *Vatinius*, and he would have been killed upon the Spot, if the Soldiers who attended him, had not ſcreened him with their Bucklers. Some of the *Centurions* of his Guard were wounded; and then *Labienus* ſaid, *It is in vain for you to treat: for we will make no Peace with you, unleſs you bring us* Cæſar's *Head.*

Cæſ. Ibid. c. 19.

Ibid.

§. LXII. Not that the Hatred and Diſſention which were perſonal between the two Leaders of the Civil War, was confined to *Epirus:* They [95] at the ſame Time increaſed at *Rome*, where *Cæſar* had left his Collegue to keep it in order. But we will not loſe ſight of *Cæſar* and *Pompey* to attend to Matters of little Moment. *Cæſar* was impatient to ſee all his Troops together in one Camp; and wrote Letter after Letter to *Mark Antony* [96], who commanded thoſe he had left in *Italy*, to preſs him to haſten their Embarkation:

Ibid. c. 25.

95 *Marcus Cælius Rufus* was the chief Cauſe of the Diviſions that troubled the Capital. He was *Prætor* with *Caius Trebonius*, one of the Commiſſioners appointed to value Eſtates according to *Cæſar*'s new Law. His Inclinations always biaſſed him towards *Pompey*, whom he had left, only in complaiſance to his Friend *Curio*, and to gratify his implacable Hatred to *Appius*. And as he wanted an Opportunity to break through his preſent Engagements, he declared he was ready to hear the Complaints of any Creditors, who ſhould appeal from the Determination of the Commiſſioners. He alſo publiſhed an Edict, giving the Debtors leave to diſcharge their Debts in ſix Payments, and without Intereſt. This Innovation diſpleaſed the Senators, and particularly the *Conſul Servilius*, who thought himſelf obliged to oppoſe the *Prætor*'s Attempt with all his Authority. But this only made him the more audacious. He improved upon his firſt Edict by two new ones; in one of which, he excuſed thoſe who rented Houſes from paying any Rent, till the Civil War was ended; and in the other, abſolutely excuſed all Debtors from paying their Creditors any Thing. The Populace, and ſuch as were in Debt, who were intereſted to ſupport theſe Edicts, made an Inſurrection in favour of *Cælius*, and raiſed Tumults in all Parts of the City. In this Sedition ſeveral *Citizens* were wounded; and *Trebonius*, who defended *Cæſar*'s Laws, could not ſecure himſelf againſt the Rage of the Seditious. The *Conſul*, enraged againſt the Author of the Rebellion, complained to the Senate; who unanimouſly deprived him of his Seat among them. *Cælius* exaſperated at this great Diſgrace, had recourſe to the *Tribes*, but in vain. His own Faction failed him in his Diſtreſs, and his Enemies prevailed. He was even forced to come down from the *Roſtra*, whence he was going to harangue the People; and in the Heat of his Paſſion he reſolved to leave *Rome*; not in order to carry his Complaints to *Cæſar*, as he induſtriouſly gave out, but to join *Milo*, who was returned to *Italy*, and had put himſelf at the Head of a Company of Peaſants and *Gladiators*. They both made uſe of *Pompey*'s Orders and Name to draw off Nations and Cities from *Cæſar*. *Milo* went through *Calabria*, in order to make an Inſurrection in that Country. But no body ſtirred; except ſome Slaves who joined him, and whom he formed into a ſmall Body of Troops. Nevertheleſs, he ventured to lay Siege to the City of *Coſa*, with this contemptible Body of Men. But *Quintus Pedius* the *Prætor* puniſhed him for his Raſhneſs, with a Stone he threw at him from the top of the Wall, and laid him dead at the Foot of it. Neither had *Cælius* a better Fate. He went to *Capua*, but the Inhabitants perceiving the Steps he took in order to get Arms privately conveyed thither, ſhut their Gates againſt him. Then he went to *Thurii*, to draw the Inhabitants to a Revolt, but was killed by ſome *Spaniſh* and *Gallic* Soldiers, whom he endeavoured to corrupt, by offering them great Sums of Money.

96 We have obſerved, That *Cæſar* had left the choiceſt of his Troops in *Italy*; but their Courage ſeemed to fail them, upon the firſt Orders they received to repair to *Epirus*. They were terrified at the Thoughts of this new Career. *Whither*, ſaid they, *are we to be carried? Will our Labours never be at an End? We are already exhauſted with Fatigues, and covered with Wounds? Are we envied the little Blood we have left in our Veins? After we have ſo often hazarded our Lives by Land, is it not madneſs to force us to defy the Rigour of Seaſons, and deliver us up to the Rage of tempeſtuous Seas?* Theſe Murmurs which ſpread from Rank to Rank, filled theſe old *Legionaries* with a general Conſternation; and they advanced very ſlowly, and were continually complaining of their unhappy Fate. But when, upon their arrival at *Brunduſium*, they heard that *Cæſar* was embarked, they were ſeized with new Ardour. They all reproached themſelves with their ſlowneſs, and accuſed their Officers of having ſhewn them too much Indulgence. They were ſo impatient to join their General, that they climbed up to the tops of the Rocks to look after him towards *Epirus*. *Cæſar* was not under the leaſt Uneaſineſs, till *Scribonius Libo*, who was zealous for *Pompey*, with a Squadron of fifty Ships made himſelf Maſter of an Iſland over againſt the Port of *Brunduſium*; before which he had taken ſome Tranſports laden with Ammunition, as they were at anchor. *Libo*, puffed up with this Succeſs, informed *Pompey* by Letter, That his Squadron alone was ſufficient to ſhut up the Paſſages againſt *Mark Anthony*'s Fleet. Nevertheleſs, the latter had embarked part of his Troops on board ſixty Barks, which he had placed for Security under the Shore, whilſt two of his Galleys guarded the Entrance into the Road. As ſoon as *Libo* perceived them, he detached five of his *Quadriremes* to ſeize them; but the *Quadriremes* were ſoon inveſted by the ſixty Barks which took one of them,

tion: But the Lieutenant General on ſome Pretences, or other, ſtill delayed it. Whether he wanted Ships, or was afraid of the numerous Squadrons of the Enemy which infeſted the Seas, or had any private Reaſons for continuing *Cæſar* a great while in his Pain, he did not ſet ſail; and this filled *Cæſar* with many very uneaſy Reflections. Sometimes he was out of all Temper to have an Enemy ſo near, and yet be forced to languiſh in inaction. Sometimes he accuſed *Anthony* of Cowardice; ſometimes ſuſpected him of Unfaithfulneſs; and ſometimes thought him capable of making a third Party in the Republick, reſolving to ſupport it, be the Event between the Rivals what it would. In ſhort, he was ſo full of Anxiety, that he could not reſt Day or Night; and therefore took a Reſolution, which was worthy of his Courage, tho' the Ancients [97] condemn him for Raſhneſs in the Attempt. After he had ordered his Servants to hire a Bark of a moderate Size belonging to a ſkilful Maſter, under Pretence of ſending him in haſte to *Italy*, *Cæſar* diſguiſed himſelf, left his Camp at ten at Night, went immediately on board in the River [98] *Anius*, concealed his Name, and ſet Sail.

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Whilſt he fell down the River, he proceeded without Difficulty; but when he came to the Mouth of it, the Sea was tempeſtuous, as it uſually is, towards the End of Winter. Beſides, his Bark had but twelve Oars; and then, the Rigour of the Seaſon, the Violence of the Wind and Waves, and yet more, the Tempeſt in his own Breaſt, made him thoughtful and ſilent. He ſate down in one Corner of the Bark, and ſaw with Grief his Paſſage obſtructed. The Rowers in vain ſtruggled with the Waves, and Winds, which continually drove them back into the River, and could not advance. Whilſt at the ſame Time, they were in imminent and equal Danger, of being drowned, or of being taken by the Enemy's Ships, that cruiſed on the Coaſt. And when the Pilot's Spirits failed him, and he began to deſpair of making his Way; then *Cæſar* broke Silence, and made himſelf known. *Courage, Friend*, ſaid he, *Thou carrieſt* Cæſar *and his Fortune*. At which the Rowers doubled their Efforts, and the Pilot by extraordinary Application, drove a little beyond the River, and got out at Sea; and then, *Cæſar* himſelf became ſenſible, that it was impoſſible to get to *Italy* in ſo tempeſtuous a Seaſon, ordered the Pilot to return to the Coaſt, was ſafely landed, and came to his Camp, where his Soldiers received him with great Joy. How great muſt have been their Danger, if *Pompey* had attacked them in his Abſence!

Plut. in Cæſar. App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2. Lucan.

§. LXIII. However, what *Cæſar* could not do himſelf, he compaſſed by *Poſtumius*. This Lieutenant General reached *Brunduſium*, with Letters to *Gabinius*, *Mark Anthony*, and *Calenus*; which contained expreſs Orders to theſe three Officers, to bring him the reſt of his *Legions* to any Port they could make in *Illyricum* or *Epirus*, without regarding whether the Ships fell into the Enemy's Hands after the Troops were landed. *I am under little Concern*, ſaid Cæſar, *about Ships; but I want Men.* And with theſe Letters was ſent another, addreſſed to the *Legions* in *Italy*; wherein *Cæſar* exhorted them to follow *Poſtumius*, in caſe *Anthony* or his Collegues ſhould oppoſe their coming to him.

App. Bell. Civ. B. 2.

But theſe Orders of *Cæſar*, were obeyed in a different manner by the Commanders at *Brunduſium*. *Gabinius* was againſt expoſing all the Hopes of his General to the Hazards of the Sea. He thought it better to march a great Way round by *Illyricum*, and therefore engaged all the Soldiers he could to follow him by Land. But the *Illyricans* had, unknown to him, declared for *Pompey*; and in their Paſ-

them, and chaſed the reſt. Beſides, *Pompey*'s Ships that cruiſed in the *Illyrican* and *Macedonian* Seas, juſtified *Mark Anthony*'s Delays. Inſomuch that *Cæſar* himſelf had told him in a Letter, a little Time before, That it was better to delay the Imbarkation, than to hazard all. This obliged *Calenus* to carry back ſome Ships to Port, which were laden with Recruits for *Cæſar*'s Army. Only one of them continued her Courſe, and ſhe was taken by the Galleys of *Bibulus*, who inhumanly maſſacred all the Soldiers and the Crew. But after the Death of this General, the Sea was more open, and *Cæſar* took Advantage of the Inactivity of his Enemies, to preſs the Departure of *Mar Anthony*.

97 The Hiſtorians blame this as a raſh Action; and he himſelf in his *Commentaries* ſays nothing either of this, or another as dangerous an Act, which is related by *Suetonius*. Whilſt he was making War with the *Gauls*, upon Information that the *Gallic* Army had ſurrounded his, in his Abſence from it, he dreſſed himſelf like a Native of the Country, and in this Habit made his Way through the Enemy's Centinels and Troops to his own Camp.

98 *The Anius* riſes at the Foot of Mount *Pindus*, between the Mounts *Æropus* and *Aſnaus*, and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea. See *Aous* in the Index.

ſage,

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Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 26.

ſage, he and his Troops were all murdered, not one eſcaping. Whereas *Anthony* and *Calenus*, when informed of the Death of *Bibulus*, immediately embarked the *Legions Cæſar* was waiting for; and were no ſooner got off *Brunduſium*, but they had a ſtrong Gale of Wind, which drove them beyond *Apollonia*. As ſoon as they were ſeen from the Shore, *Coponius* who commanded ſome large *Rhodian* Ships for *Pompey*, ordered them out to Sea to attack *Anthony*; and the latter, at this Sight, prepared for his Defence. He was by no Means equally prepared for a Fight, having only Tranſports, whilſt *Coponius*'s Fleet conſiſted of Ships that were armed with Beaks; but nevertheleſs, *Cæſar*'s Troops put themſelves in a readineſs to ſuſtain the Attack: And then Heaven declared it ſelf for him in an extraordinary manner, The Wind changed all on a ſudden, became contrary to *Coponius*, and at the ſame Time ſo favourable to *Anthony*, that he arrived [99] ſafe at *Nymphæum*, in the Neighbourhood of *Apollonia*; and as ſoon as he had landed his Troops it blew a Storm, which beat ſo violently on *Coponius*'s Fleet, that ſixteen of his Ships were driven on the Rocks and beat to pieces. That Providence, which regulates the Fate of Kingdoms and States, and which had protected and aggrandized the Republick as long as it retained its Virtue, ſeemed now determined to deſtroy it.

§. LXIV. It was likewiſe a Circumſtance not leſs extraordinary than the other, that *Pompey* with his great Army ſhould not dare to attack *Cæſar*, before his Troops from *Brunduſium* had joined him, and made his Army compleat. *The Apſus*, which divided the two Camps, was not ſo large, that an Army much inferior in Numbers could have hindered the Paſſage of a much greater; and *Pompey* ſent two of his Officers to ſound it. But one ſingle Soldier of *Cæſar*'s ran up to them from the oppoſite Bank, fought them, and killed them both in the Water; and the Adventure ſurprized *Pompey*. He thought it ominous; and imagined, that the Gods intended thereby to ſhew him, that the greater Number ſhould be ſubdued by the ſmaller. A very low Piece of Superſtition indeed, in ſo famous a General! But Heaven ſeemed to be drawing him on inſenſibly to his Deſtruction. When informed that *Anthony* was bringing a Reinforcement of about 20000 Foot and 800 Horſe, he made a ſudden March to hinder their joining their General; and *Cæſar* on the other hand, inſtantly decamped, and haſtened to the Relief of his Troops, which were on their March from *Nymphæum* to *Apollonia*. And tho' *Pompey*, who had no River to paſs, got a Day of *Cæſar* in his March, the latter having loſt ſome Time in ſearching for Fords, yet this Expedition did him no Service. *Anthony* kept cloſe for one Day in his Camp; the next, *Cæſar* joined him there; and then *Pompey*, who was afraid of them after their Junction, retired to a convenient Place at ſome diſtance from *Dyrrachium*, known by the Name of *Aſparagium*, and there encamped.

Ibid. c. 30.

Ibid.

§. LXV. When *Cæſar* had thus got all his Troops about him, he would not amuſe himſelf with recovering from *Pompey* thoſe *Greek* Cities which had declared for *Pompey*, from a Perſuaſion that he was ſtrongeſt; but reſolved to finiſh the War by one general Action, and determine the Fate of the World, either by his own Defeat, or by that of his Rival. To this end, he came and offered *Pompey* Battle, and kept his Army a great while drawn up in Battalia in Sight of the Enemy. But *Pompey* did not care that his weak eaſtern Soldiers, who were for the moſt part *Aſiaticks*, ſhould enter the Liſts with *Cæſar*'s *Roman Legions*, and his *Gallic* and

99 *The Third Book of the Civil War*, *c.* 27, tells us, That all *Coponius*'s Galleys, which were ſixteen in Number, were broken to pieces on the Rocks, That moſt of the Soldiers periſhed in the Waters, and That thoſe who eſcaped the Shipwreck, were taken and brought to *Cæſar*, who gave them their Liberty. At the ſame Time, two of the Ships of *Mark Anthony*'s Fleet, were driven by the Tempeſt to the Coaſt of *Liſſus*, a City of *Illyricum*, and were there beſet by *Otacilius Craſſus* the Governor of that Place. One of theſe ſurrendered, upon an honourable Capitulation; but contrary to the Faith given, the Soldiers and Seamen were all cut in pieces. The Soldiers on board the other, ſeeing this, forced the Pilot to run the Ship a-ground on the Coaſt; there they bravely defended themſelves againſt *Otacilius*'s Troops which they forced to leave them; and then marched on to *Epirus*, where they arrived ſafe. In this interval, the Citizens of *Liſſus* opened their Port to *Anthony*'s Fleet, and drove out *Otacilius*, who fled to *Pompey*'s Camp for Refuge. *Anthony* took Advantage of this fortunate Conjuncture; ſent back ſeveral of his Ships to *Brunduſium* to take in the reſt of the Troops; and kept only ſome *Gallic* Veſſels in the Port of *Liſſus*, to oppoſe *Pompey*, in caſe that General, as was commonly reported, ſhould have returned to *Italy*. At the ſame Time, he informed *Cæſar* of his landing at *Nymphæum*, which is the Name the Hiſtorians give to the Port of *Liſſus*, which is at about a League's diſtance from that City.

German

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German Reinforcements. His whole Aim was to weaken *Cæsar* by Delays, ruin his Army by piece-meal in frequent Skirmishes, and make it perish by Famine, in a Country whose Inhabitants were not well affected to him. However, *Cæsar* made a March which seemed likely enough to draw his Enemy into the Plain; that is, he turned towards *Dyrrachium*, as if he intended to surprize it, and plunder *Pompey*'s Magazines. Nevertheless, the latter did not stir. He knew the taking of *Dyrrachium* was a vain Menace, or at best a chimerical Project. This City stood on a steep Rock, surrounded and washed on three Sides by the Sea, and not accessible in that Part which joined it to the Continent; so that it was able to defend it self, and there was no occasion for his marching to its Assistance.

However, whilst *Pompey* was thus amusing and fatiguing *Cæsar* with his Delays, the latter sent out Detachments into the neighbouring Countries to reduce them to his Obedience, and procure from them Ammunitions and Provisions. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus* was detached, with two *Legions* and 500 Horse, to *Macedon*; *C. Cassius* with a *Legion* of new Levies and 200 Horse, to *Thessaly*; and *C. Calvisius Sabinus* with 5 *Cohorts* and a few Horse, to *Ætolia*. These Provinces had all sent Offers of Service to *Cæsar*, and *Calvisius* was received with Respect by the *Ætolians*. He took Possession of *Naupactus* [100], and *Calydon* [101], after he had driven out *Pompey*'s Garrisons. In *Thessaly*, *Cassius* found two Factions, and could not entirely get the Ascendant over the opposite Party. And as to *Domitius*, he was no sooner arrived in *Macedon*, than he received Intelligence that *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, who had been recalled from [102] *Syria*, to fortify his Son-in-Law's Party, was ready to fall upon him with all the Forces he had employed against the *Parthians*. But this proved only a feint. *Scipio* had pretended he designed it; but he turned short towards *Thessaly*, in order to fall upon [103] *Cassius*. *Domitius* therefore followed him to assist *Cassius*, and obliged him to lay aside his Design, leave *Thessaly*, and post himself in *Macedon*. And tho' he sent a large Reinforcement to *Pompey*'s Army, this did not give the General any more Spirit or Activity. But his Son, young *Pompey*, who commanded the *Egyptian* Galleys, gained some little Advantage over *Cæsar*'s Troops about this Time. He appeared before *Oricum* [104], broke through the *Staccado*

Cæs. Ibid. c. 34.

100 *Naupactus*, which was afterwards well known by the Name of *Lepanto*, was one of the most considerable Cities in *Ætolia*. See the Index.

101 *Calydon*, formerly the Capital of *Ætolia*, stood on the River *Evenus* over against *Corinth*.

102 *Quintus Metellus Scipio* had gone to *Syria* since the beginning of the Civil War, and there exercised the Office of *Pro-Consul*. There, after he had been three Times beaten by the *Parthians* near Mount *Amanus*, he nevertheless assumed the Title of *Imperator*; and when he was become contemptible in the Sight of the Enemies of *Rome*, he made himself as odious to the People of his Government, by the most shocking Cruelties, and the most enormous Exactions. Not content with raising excessive Contributions in the Kingdoms and Republicks of *Asia*, he rigorously exacted of his Province the two Years Tributes which were due, and made it advance the third, by way of Loan *Asia Minor* especially, suffered very greatly by the Robberies of his Troops. The most wealthy Cities in that fine Country were given up a Prey to the Avarice and merciless Rapines of the greedy Soldiers. In short, *Metellus* was going to take away the Treasures out of the Temple at *Ephesus*, when he received Letters from *Pompey*, desiring him to neglect every Thing else, to march with his Army into *Macedon*.

103 *Cæsar*'s Account of that Matter, (*Bell. Civ. B.* 3 *c.* 36.) is this. After *Metellus* had formed the Design of going to meet *Quintus Cassius*, he left his Baggage on the Banks of the River *Haliacmon*, that he might not be retarded in his March. At the same Time, he ordered *Favonius*, whom he left with eight *Cohorts* to guard it, to build a Fort on the River. Whilst he was advancing by long Marches, the *Thracian* Horse which King *Cotys* sent to assist *Pompey*, fell upon the Troops of *Cassius*, who thinking these Horse to be part of *Scipio*'s Army, took Refuge in the Mountains, and from thence continued his March towards *Ambracia*. On the other hand, *Scipio*, having received Advice from *Favonius*, that *Domitius Calvinus* was coming to fall upon him with all his Forces, turned back with such Expedition, that he reached *Favonius* at the same Time, that *Domitius* appeared with his Troops, and both Armies came in sight of each other with the *Haliacmon* between them. Two Days after, *Scipio* passed this little River, encamped the next Morning, and drew out his Army, before his Camp. *Domitius* drew up his *Legions*, and brought them near the Enemy's Camp, to bring them to a Battle, but *Scipio* would not stir out of his Lines: And such was the Ardour of the *Legionaries*, that he was forced to exert all his Authority to prevent their attacking the Camp it self. This Boldness made *Scipio* fearful that he should the next Day be forced to fight against his Will, and he therefore repassed the River that very Night, and returned to his former Station, where he encamped on an Eminence. From thence he endeavoured to harass *Domitius*'s Foragers, and he laid an Ambush for them; but so far without Success, that it ended with the Loss of some of his own Men. In short, he was forced to abandon his Post, and left two of his Squadrons at the Enemy's Mercy. Some of them were slain, others made Prisoners, and only *Opimius* the General of the Horse, escaped, and returned to *Scipio*.

104 *Acilius*, *Cæsar*'s Lieutenant, then commanded three *Cohorts* in *Oricum*. Young *Pompey*, that

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cado which barred up the Port, and put the Garriſon to Flight. From thence he ſailed towards [105] *Liſſos*, and burnt in Port thirty Ships, in which *Anthony* had tranſported ſome of his Soldiers.

§. LXVI. In the mean time, *Cæſar* was quite weary of his Inaction. He had poſted himſelf between *Dyrrachium* and the Enemy's Camp, and thereby hindered at leaſt, the carrying Proviſions from the one to the other. But *Pompey* had other Reſources beſides the Magazines at that City. He brought Proviſions by Sea from ſeveral Parts of *Greece* and *Aſia*; whilſt *Cæſar* had not ſuch eaſy Supplies. As he made War in a barren and ruined Country, and the Fleet he had ordered to be made was not yet fitted out, he was forced to bring Corn by Land from *Epirus*, at a great Expence, and through many Dangers. *Pompey* contented himſelf with taking Advantage of the Situation of his Rival without fighting; and made it his Buſineſs to guard againſt his coming near him. To this end, he raiſed Forts on the ſummits of all the Hills in the Neighbourhood of his Camp, and in a manner made all the Mountains round him ſo many Citadels to ſecure him. And it muſt be confeſſed, that *Pompey* ſhewed himſelf to be a great Commander in nothing more, than in the Precautions he took to make himſelf inacceſſible in a Poſt, where his numerous Army was ſufficiently ſupplied with all the Conveniencies of Life. Any other but *Cæſar* would either have been forced to have left his Camp at *Dyrrachium* with Shame, or muſt have been ſtarved by obſtinately perſiſting in blocking up *Pompey*, in his new Entrenchments. But he would not give over his Enterprize. He carefully conſidered the Neighbourhood of the Place where he was making War, and formed a Deſign, which will appear ſo much beyond the Reach of Man, that Poſterity will ſcarce be able to believe it. He propoſed ſurrounding an Army much more numerous than his own, and ſhutting it up within a Tract of Ground, which tho' large enough to ſubſiſt the Cavalry for a few Days, was yet ſo little that they might be ſtarved to Death there, at the long run; and the Steps he took in order to it, are as follow.

§. LXVII. The Country round *Pompey*'s Camp being very mountainous, and the Valleys between the Mountains pretty narrow; he built Forts on every one of theſe ſteep Rocks, and drew impenetrable Lines croſs every Valley. By this Means, he drew a kind of Circumvallation from the Sea quite round *Pompey*'s Camp, which was ſo ſtrong, that he could not break through it; and from thence drew the following Advantages. In the firſt place, The Enemy's Cavalry could no longer intercept his Convoys. In the ſecond place, They would ſoon want Forage in the Ground to which he had confined them. And thirdly, *Pompey* would loſe the Reputation of being a great General, among the People, by ſuffering himſelf to be ſhut in by his Enemy for fear of giving Battle. Indeed, he made ſome Efforts, at leaſt to keep the Circumvallation at a greater diſtance, and get himſelf as much Ground as he could; and he gained ſome Advantages in ſmall Actions. But at length, *Cæſar* finiſhed his Work. In the mean Time, his Army often wanted Proviſions, but their Conſtancy ſupported them. Rather than leave their Circumvallation, they contented themſelves to live on Fleſh only, without any Bread, or any Thing to ſupply the Place of it but a Root called *Chara*, which they ſoaked in Milk. So that the Want of Forage produced greater Miſchief in *Pompey*'s Camp, than the Want of Wheat did in *Cæſar*'s. After they had conſumed all the Paſturage within their Limits, the *Pompeianiſts* had nothing to give their Horſes but dried Leaves, or chopped Branches of Trees; a poor Nouriſhment for Animals, which were expected to work as uſual. So that they died in great Numbers, their Carcaſes which were heaped up in the Plain infected the Air; and this, with other Things, produced Diſtempers among the Soldiers. *Cæſar* had taken Care to turn the Streams of freſh Water which ran from the Mountains to the Ground where *Pompey* was; and by that Means, his Army was forced to drink ſtanding and unwholſome Water. At the ſame Time, *Cæſar*'s Soldiers were chearful under their Want of Bread, ſupporting themſelves

that his Men might fight with the more Advantage, raiſed *Towers* on his *Galleries*; and made his Attack with ſuch Succeſs, that he became Maſter of the Port. And four of the Ships which there rode at Anchor he took, and burnt all the reſt.

[105] Elated with his Succeſs, young *Pompey* afterwards went and beſieged *Liſſos*, a City on the Confines of *Illyricum* and *Macedon*, now called *Aleſſo*. But after three Days, he was forced to give over the Enterprize, with ſome Loſs.

with the Hopes of the approaching Harveſt, which would furniſh them with Plenty. They often threw ſome of their Bread-of-Roots from their Ramparts to their Enemies, and told them, *That they would live upon the Barks of Trees, rather than abandon their Poſt, or ſuffer them to eſcape* [106].

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§. LXVIII. At length, the Fear of Diſtempers and Death gave the *Pompeianiſts* Courage enough to try to break the Barriers that incloſed them, and they made ſix Attacks on *Cæſar*'s Lines in one Day; but always with Loſs. *Pompey*'s favourite *Legion* was ſhamefully beaten and repulſed by the *German* Squadrons which *Cæſar* ſent againſt it: And being tired at laſt of continuing ſhut up in an Incloſure, where both his Health and his Honour greatly ſuffered, *Pompey* undertook himſelf to attack one of *Cæſar*'s Forts, for which he had a favourable Opportunity. *Cæſar* being gone to *Dyrrachium*, *Sylla* commanded in the Camp in his Abſence, and the Caſtle attacked was guarded with only one *Cohort* of the ſixth *Legion*. *Pompey* therefore advanced in Perſon towards it, at the Head of four *Legions*, which he led through Woods and Roads covered with Briars, to conceal his March. Upon their arrival, *Pompey* threw ſuch a Shower of Darts into the Fort, as darkened the Sky, and covered the Ground; and then advanced to break open the Gate. But there a memorable Battle enſued, all the Honour of which was gained by one ſingle *Centurion*, *M. Caſſius Scæva*, a Soldier of Fortune, who had adhered to *Cæſar*, ever ſince the Wars in *Gaul*. This brave Man did ſuch ſurprizing Things againſt *Pompey* and his four *Legions* in defence of the Fort, that the Hiſtorians and Poets are very laviſh in his Praiſes. He withſtood the Efforts of the Enemy, almoſt by himſelf; made a great Slaughter of them; and though he was wounded in the Head, had loſt an Eye, and was run quite through the Body at the Shoulders, yet he maintained the Fight, till *Sylla* brought up two *Legions* from the Camp to his Relief. Then the Action grew more warm, and the *Pompeianiſts* were put to flight; and *Pompey* himſelf might probably have been either killed or taken Priſoner, if *Sylla* had purſued his Advantage. But tho' many blamed him, for not doing this, *Cæſar*, when he returned, defended him. He ſaid, *Sylla had acted like a faithful Subaltern; whoſe Buſineſs it was, not to put an end to the War, but to obey his Orders, and leave the reſt to his General.* In theſe ſix Actions, *Cæſar* loſt but twenty Men, whereas *Pompey* had above 2000 of his *Legionaries* killed on the Spot. But in the Caſtle attacked by *Pompey*, every Soldier was wounded. It appeared, that there had been near 30000 Arrows ſhot into it; and *Caſſius* ſhewed 230 Holes in his Shield: He therefore, and his whole *Cohort* were very honourably rewarded. He received a Preſent of 200000 *Seſterces*, and was made *Primi-Pilus*, or firſt Captain in his *Legion*; and the Soldiers were all allotted double Pay, and double Allowances of Proviſions ever after.

Lucan. B. 6. Suetonius. Val. Maximus.

Cæſ. Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 53.

Ibid.

Ibid.

§. LXIX. Nevertheleſs, *Cæſar* began to be tired with keeping his Enemy ſo long ſurrounded, without being able to bring on a general Action; and he drew up his Army in Battalia ſo near to *Pompey*'s Camp, as to be barely out of the Reach of the Machines. *Pompey*, for his Character's ſake, drew out his Army likewiſe; but ſo near his Lines, that they could all be covered by Darts thrown from his Ramparts, and did not fight. Then *Cæſar* to carry on the Diſguiſe, of concealing his Ambition under the Appearance of a pacifick Diſpoſition, ſent one *Clodius*, a common Friend, to *Scipio*, *Pompey*'s Father-in-Law, and *Cornelius Balbus*, to *Lentulus* the laſt Year's *Conſul*, to renew, as he pretended, the Negotiations for a Peace, which had been ſo often propoſed without Effect. The two Agents got acceſs to *Scipio* and *Lentulus*, but not without Difficulty. The latter trafficked long with them, ſet a great Price upon his Vote for a Ceſſation of Arms, and we ſhall ſoon ſee him

Ibid. c. 56.

106 Whilſt the two Generals were diſputing their Ground, *Cæſar*'s ninth *Legion* ſeized an Eminence, from whence they might incommode the Enemy; and had already begun to fortify themſelves, when *Pompey* ordered his Dartmen and ſome light-armed Troops to attack them. He likewiſe brought his Machines to the Foot of the Hill, as if he intended a Siege. His Soldiers flattered themſelves, that not one of the *Legion* could eſcape; and *Pompey* was ſo confident, as to drop this Expreſſion, *That he would conſent to be thought Ignorant in the Art of War, if he did not make theſe imprudent* Legionaries *repent of their Raſhneſs.* But *Cæſar* fruſtrated theſe fine Expectations. He poſted himſelf on the Declivity of the Hill, and ſo embaraſſed the Avenues to it, that he facilitated the Retreat of his *Legion*. At the ſame time, his Troops, to make a Diverſion, fell with Fury on the Beſiegers, killed a great many of them, and forced the reſt to ſave themſelves by a precipitate Retreat. And this Expedition, according to *Cæſar*'s own Account, coſt him no more than five Men.

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fall a Sacrifice to his Avarice, and deſtroy himſelf by his Obſtinacy. The former ſeemed more pliant; but he afterwards hearkened to the Advice of *Favonius*, that Ape of *Cato*, who filled his Head with falſe Notions of the publick Good. So that the Propoſal it ſelf was never brought to *Pompey*; and the War was continued with the ſame Ardour.

Pompey was now wholly intent on breaking through the Toils that ſurrounded him, and was fortunately aſſiſted in it by the following Means. There were in *Cæſar*'s Camp two Brothers, *Allobroges* of the greateſt Diſtinction, *Roſcillus* and *Ægus*, whom *Cæſar* had greatly rewarded for their Attachment to him, and who were Generals of the Auxiliaries of their own Country. They, depending on *Cæſar*'s Favour, oppreſſed their Troops, who accuſed them of defrauding them of their Pay, and of their Share of the Booty; and upon this, *Cæſar* privately reprimanded them. The two Chiefs, greatly offended at this Diſgrace, took what Money and Horſes they could with them, and deſerted [107] to *Pompey*, and aſſiſted him with their Advice. They had narrowly obſerved all *Cæſar*'s Circumvallation, and knew the weak Parts of it; and they perſuaded *Pompey*, to take Advantage of the free Uſe he had of the Sea, fill his Barks and Brigantines with Men, and go with them and attack that Part of *Cæſar*'s Lines which was next the Sea. They knew that *Cæſar* had poſted his ninth *Legion* there; but they aſſured *Pompey*, that they could ſurprize it, force the Lines, and open a Way for him to eſcape. The Advice being approved, *Pompey* immediately embarked his Archers, Slingers, and light-armed Infantry; and marched himſelf by Land at the Head of ſixty *Cohorts*, which he drew out of the Caſtles in which they were diſperſed. With this great Body of Troops, he attacked that Part of *Cæſar*'s Trenches which was furtheſt from his great Camp, and conſequently, leaſt within reach of Relief. The ninth *Legion* was poſted there to guard it; but the ſecond Ditch and Rampart, which *Cæſar* had begun there, to guard againſt being ſurrounded by Ships, were not yet finiſhed: (How could he finiſh Lines of near fifteen Miles in Circumference, in ſo ſhort a Time!) and in this weak Part *Pompey* attacked them, under the Conduct of the two Deſerters.

Ibid. c. 60. *Dio Caſſ.* B. 41. *Lucan.* B. 6. *Cæſ. Bell. Civ.* L. 3. c. 63.

§. LXX. He had begun his March in the dead of the Night, did not appear here till break of Day, and then made the Attack both by Sea and Land at the ſame Time. The *Pompeianiſts* a-ſhore had brought ſcaling Ladders for the Ramparts, and Faſcines to fill the Ditch; and *Cæſar*'s *Legion* when thus ſurprized, having no other Arms to defend themſelves, attacked the Enemy with a great Volley of Stones. But *Pompey* had provided againſt them likewiſe, by ordering his Men to cover their Helmets, with Twigs of Oſier, which broke the Force of the Blows. Not that this firſt Attack was the moſt dangerous to the Enemy; that of the Soldiers who came by Sea, was much more deciſive. They landed between the two Lines, attacked *Cæſar*'s Soldiers in the Rear, and drove them from their Poſt. They fled with ſuch Precipitation, that the Succours *Marcellinus* ſent them from a neighbouring Poſt could not ſtop them; and being very cloſely purſued, they threw away their Arms to lighten them in their Flight. The *Enſign*, who carried the *Roman Eagle* at the Head of the routed *Legion*, was mortally wounded; but before he died, he had Preſence of Mind enough, to put his *Eagle* into the Hands of the Cavalry of his Party, deſiring them to deliver it ſafe to *Cæſar*, and thereby ſaved him a Diſgrace which he had never yet ſuffered. In the mean Time, the *Pompeianiſts* purſued the vanquiſhed with great Ardour, and made ſuch a Slaughter of them, that only one *Centurion* of the firſt *Cohort* eſcaped.

Ibid. c. 64.

And now, *Pompey*'s Soldiers were breaking in upon the Poſts *Cæſar* had fortified, like a Torrent; and were preparing to attack *Marcellinus* in the Fort he guarded. But upon *Mark Anthony*'s coming to his Relief with 12 *Cohorts*, they deſiſted: And *Cæſar* himſelf, informed by lighting Fires as uſual, of theſe Diſorders, ſoon came up, and poſted himſelf for the preſent on the Sea-ſhore. There, obſerving an old Camp which he had made within the Place where *Pompey* was incloſed, but afterwards

Ibid. c. 66.

[107] They had formed a Deſign of murdering *Voluſenus*, *Cæſar*'s General of Horſe; but that failing, they borrowed conſiderable Sums of Money, under Pretence of diſcharging the Arrears due to their Soldiers, and carried that, and as many Horſes as they could, to *Pompey*'s Camp.

wards abandoned, and in which the Enemy had now poſted a *Legion*; and being deſirous of making ſome Reprizals on the Enemy, and of ſignalizing this unfortunate Day by ſome Exploit; he reſolved, to reduce this Poſt, and take the *Legion*. But this Reſolution was too haſtily taken; and the Defeat that followed had very like to have finiſhed the War in favour of *Pompey*, and made him Maſter of the World. *Cæſar* advanced ſecretly towards the old Camp in two Lines; forced the firſt Entrenchment, notwithſtanding the brave Reſiſtance made by *Titus Pulcio* who had deſerted from him; and penetrated to the ſecond, where the Enemy's *Legion* was poſted. But then his Fortune changed on a ſudden. His Right Wing was victorious; but his Left marched by Miſtake to a Line which led from this old Camp to the River, inſtead of marching up to the Gate of the Camp it ſelf. In the *interim*, *Pompey* came up with a *Legion*, and a large Body of Horſe, and they turned the whole Face of Affairs. The *Legion Cæſar* attacked behind the Entrenchment took Courage, and made a Sally upon him. His Cavalry, now ſhut in by the Line that led to the River, and which they had paſſed, fled; and the Infantry of the Left Wing followed them. This cauſed Terror and the like Diſorder in the Right Wing likewiſe, and *Cæſar* was in a manner deſerted. In this extreme Diſtreſs, he ſeized the Standards the *Enſigns* bore, to ſtop them; but they left them in his Hands, and fled. One of them is ſaid to have even had the Boldneſs to turn the Iron-Head of his Standard againſt *Cæſar*; but was immediately cut in pieces by the General's Guard. In ſhort, it was very natural to expect, that both *Cæſar* and all his Army ſhould periſh, in the Confuſions that followed upon ſuch a Pannick; but *Pompey* himſelf was ſo ſurprized at it, that he was afraid of an Ambuſcade, and that only ſaved his Enemy. His Precaution prevented him from purſuing the Fugitives cloſely; and by Means of that dilatorineſs, *Cæſar* eſcaped.

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Cæſ. Ibid. c. 60.

§. LXXI. *Pompey* had indeed gained the Victory; and *Cæſar* had loſt 960 of his Foot, 400 of his Horſe, 5 *Tribunes*, 32 *Centurions*, and as many *Colours*. But the Victor was too much [108] elated with this Victory, which he had in a manner gained without fighting. He fancied the War was in effect ended, and gave himſelf no Trouble about making the beſt Uſe of his Advantage. Had he attacked *Cæſar*'s Camp in that Conſternation, he might have ended it in a very glorious manner. But his Vanity was his Ruin. He imagined, That all his Rival's Army would voluntarily come over to him; and that the *Tribunes of the People*, who were the chief Support of it, would beg Pardon, and follow his Fortune. Whereas the Event was quite otherwiſe. *Cæſar*, by his Lenity, and an eloquent Speech ſuited to his preſent Circumſtances, recovered the Affections of his Troops; and ſo great was their Repentance, that they themſelves deſired they might be decimated; or at leaſt, that the *Enſigns* might be put to Death, who by the ſudden Terror they infuſed into them, cauſed them to flee. But *Cæſar* would not grant their Requeſt. He only made a few Examples, for Diſcipline ſake; and this Moderation ſo charmed them, that they called out to him to lead them to Battle, and aſſured him, they would either conquer, or expiate their late Fault with their Blood. And *Cæſar*'s Friends adviſed him to take immediate Advantage of the Good-will of his Troops. But the able General knew the Heart of Man too well, to imagine, that they could ſo eaſily paſs from Fear to Valour. Indeed, he paſſed the Night but ill, after his Return to his Camp. The more accuſtomed he was to conquer, the greater was his Mortification and Grief at being vanquiſhed. *Why*, ſaid he, *ſhould I have thought of ſurrounding* Pompey *on the Sea-ſhore, when he could be plentifully ſupplied with Proviſions by Water, whilſt my own Army wanted Neceſſaries in a barren Country? The Scheme had a ſpecious Appearance, which deceived me; but Experience has convinced me, that I judged wrong. I could have drawn the Enemy after me, and carried the War into plentiful Countries: And ſhould perhaps have had better Succeſs in the Heart of* Macedon, *or in* Theſſaly. *Let us then inſtantly be gone from this unfortunate Place, where I ſhall leave ſuch melancholy Proofs of my Want of Conſideration.* Thoſe Reflections affected him ſo much; that he decamped the next Day, and marched

App. de Bell. Civ. B. 2.

108 After the Victory he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed *Imperator*, and gave the Priſoners to *Labienus*, to diſpoſe of them as he pleaſed. And this Deſerter from *Cæſar*, not content with expoſing them to the Inſults of the Army, had them inhumanly maſſacred.

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ched to the inner Parts of *Macedon*. There *Scipio*, *Pompey*'s Father-in-Law, was encamped; and *Cæſar* intended to take his Revenge upon him.

In *Pompey*'s Army, ſome of his Officers were for purſuing and fighting *Cæſar*. They thought his Retreat had much the Air of a Flight; and from the ſuddenneſs of it, inferred both his own Conſternation and that of his Troops. But *Pompey* did not yet care to hazard a Battle. He ſtill hoped that *Cæſar*'s Party would at laſt deſert and come over to him. He indulged his Vanity, by conſidering himſelf as another *Agamemnon*, not only the Head of all the Nobility and Senate of *Rome*, but likewiſe the Generaliſſimo of the Kings and Republicks of *Aſia* and *Greece*: And to protract the War, was to prolong the Honours in which he thus vainly plumed himſelf. Beſides, he was countenanced in his Inaction by *Cato*'s Example and Declarations. The Philoſopher declared an utter Abhorrence to the leaſt Effuſion of *Roman* Blood. He is ſaid to have wept, and thrown a Veil over his Head, after he had ſeen the Plain ſtrewed with the Bodies of the *Legionaries* whom *Cæſar* had loſt in the laſt Battle. So that *Pompey*, whether from a falſe Piety, or a real Love of Dominion, always found ſome Pretence or other for avoiding a deciſive Action. Some of his Friends adviſed him, if he would do nothing elſe, to return to *Italy* at leaſt, ſeize *Rome*, and reſettle there the many Fugitives, whoſe Zeal for the publick Good had brought them after him. But he anſwered, *I will never ſee my Country again, till* Cæſar *has either voluntarily laid down his Arms, or Death has made him quit them. Why ſhould I burden* Italy *with a heavy War? Tho' he boaſts he has it in his Intereſt, he now flees before me; and I will follow him, and deſtroy his Army by Famine.*

Cæſ. de Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 73.

Dio. Caſſius B. 41.

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himself a certain Victory, if he could come to a Battle in the open Field; and therefore he crossed *Epirus* and *Acarnania*, in order to go into the large and fruitful Plains of *Thessaly*. Indeed he suffered greatly in his March. *Pompey* having taken care to publish in all Places his Victory at *Dyrrachium*, the People were very backward in furnishing *Cæsar*'s Army with Provisions. But he had at least the Satisfaction of receiving at *Æginium* [109], that is, at the Entrance into *Thessaly*, a Reinforcement of the Army which *Domitius* commanded, and which had very accidentally escaped out of the Hands of the Enemy. The *Allobroges*, who had deserted to *Pompey* with *Roscillus* and *Ægus*, meeting with *Domitius*'s Scouts, informed them of *Cæsar*'s Departure and *Pompey*'s Approach; and by that Means, *Domitius* gained about four Hours Notice, to march away with his Troops.

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Cæs. Ib. c 79.

§. LXXIII. On the other hand, *Pompey* being continually sollicited by his Senators and Officers to leave the Neighbourhood of *Dyrrachium* and the Sea-shore, and pursue *Cæsar*, had at last resolved to march into *Thessaly* after him, if not get thither before him. But he left his Camp at *Dyrrachium* with regret, and did not lay aside all Thoughts of returning to it. For this Reason, he left a Garrison to defend that Post, from whence he hoped for new Succours and Provisions in case of Need. Here, likewise, as being an almost inaccessible Place, he left his oldest Senators, and all the People who were of little Use in a Battle. The Governor he nominated for this Port and Country was *Cato*; but he modestly desired, that the Honour of this Command might be given to *Cicero*, who was yet in the Camp with the Baggage. The Orator, who had formerly shewn so much Wisdom in the *Consulate*, and who so much excelled all others in the *Rostra*, was become insupportable in the Army. He had been always grumbling and discontented; and had put *Pompey* out of all Patience by his satyrical Jests. He might indeed possibly do this, to make his Return to *Cæsar* the more easy, if the latter should be victorious. But whatever were his Motives, he refused to command under *Pompey*, and after he had received many Threatnings and Incivilities from *Cn. Pompeius*, the General's Son, he retired from the Camp to the City of *Dyrrachium*. *Pompey* would likewise have left at *Dyrrachium* his Wife *Cornelia*, who had followed him into the *Levant*, if he had not already taken the Precaution to send her to *Mitylene* in the Island of *Lesbos*. After these Dispositions, he took the shortest Way over the Mountains [110] of *Candavia*, and arrived first at the fatal Place, which Providence had appointed for his Defeat, and for changing the *Roman* Republick into a Monarchy. He was on the Banks of the [111] *Peneus*, before *Cæsar* (who had been retarded by Want of Provisions) had reached the Frontiers of *Thessaly* with his fatigued Army. The first City in *Cæsar*'s Way was [112] *Gomphi*, which had formerly been in his Interest; but the Affair of *Dyrrachium* had so much alienated the Inhabitants from him, that they shut their Gates against him. *Androsthenes*, the *Prætor* of all *Thessaly*, had declared for *Pompey*, and brought a Garrison into *Gomphi* to defend it against *Cæsar*, hoping for speedy Relief from the *Pompeianists*. But *Cæsar* attacked it with so much Vigour, that he took it in less than a Day; and by this brave Action, recovered his Reputation in the Country, and gave new Life, if I may so speak, to his starving Troops. When he had taken it, he gave it up to be plundered by his Soldiers; and then, their Wants being succeeded by Plenty, they forgot their past Labours. Tho' they ate and drank to excess, it restored Health and Vigour to Men emaciated with Hunger; and the *Germans*, who knew not the Strength of the *Greek* Wine, are said to have drank very freely, and to have entertained the *Romans* who were more sober than they, with some diverting Scenes in their Drunkenness. From *Gomphi*, *Cæsar* proceeded to [113] *Metropolis*, another considerable City in *Thessaly*; whose Inhabitants, when informed of the Fate of their Neighbours, became more tracta-

App. de Bell. Civ. B. 2. Cæs. de Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 70.

109 This City which *Strabo* places in *Illyricum*, stood on the Confines of *Epirus* and *Thessaly*.

110 These Mountains lay between *Epirus* and *Macedon*.

111 *The Peneus*, now called *Salampria* by the eastern People, crosses *Thessaly* from West to East, and falls into the Gulph of *Salonica*. See the Index.

112 It stood in *Æstiotis*, a Canton of *Thessaly*, between the Springs of *The Pamisus*, and of *The Ion*.

113 There were two Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*; and a third (which is here spoken of) on the western Side of the River *Epidanus* in *Thessaly*.

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ble. They ſurrendered to *Cæſar*, and all the other Cities of the Country followed their Example, except [114] *Lariſſa*; which *Scipio* made himſelf Maſter of, and thereby hindered its concurring with the reſt of the *Theſſalians*.

§. LXXIV. And now, *Cæſar*, as ſoon as he was got into a Country of Plenty and well affected to him, thought himſelf already victorious. Whereas *Pompey* was not ſo ſanguine of Succeſs; and his Dilatorineſs ſhewed his Diſtruſts. His Subalterns were forced to animate and rouze him out of his Thoughtfulneſs, which had ſunk him into a kind of Stupefaction. They treated him with ſo little Reſpect, as to put ill Conſtructions on his Indolence, to his Face. Some reproached him, with taking Pleaſure in prolonging the War, in order to perpetuate his Authority over the *Roman* Senate, and the foreign Kings under his Command. *Favonius*, who ſo much affected to imitate *Cato*, often told him, *That it was wholly his Fault, if they did not go ſoon, and eat Figs at* Tuſculum. And *Afranius*, his old Lieutenant General in *Spain*, was ſtill more ſevere upon him. He reproached him with having ſold his Troops in *Spain* to *Cæſar*. *Why don't you go your ſelf*, ſaid he, *and try your Strength with this Legion-Merchant?* And all theſe Reflections, together with the Murmurs of his Soldiers, made him at laſt determine to finiſh the War by a general Action. Tho', whatever the Motives of his Inaction were, it is certain, that his Scheme of ſpinning out Time, and wearing out *Cæſar*'s Veterans with Fatigues, was much wiſer than that of his Subalterns. Their precipitate Ardour, and Impatience to return immediately to *Italy*, plunged both him and them into Deſtruction. His chief Commanders were ſo ſure of Victory, That *Lentulus* [115] *Spinther* and *Scipio* had warm Diſputes, which ſhould ſucceed *Cæſar* in his Office of *Pontifex Maximus*. Others, who laid claim to the chief Dignities in the Republick, ſent to *Rome* to hire ſuch Houſes as would be ſuitable to their Ranks. And others inſiſted on the Confiſcation of all the Eſtates of *Cæſar* and his Friends, as ſoon as they ſhould be killed in Battle. This Preſumption was founded on the Number of their Infantry, which amounted to 45000 Men; and of their Cavalry, which conſiſted of 7000 young *Romans* of the greateſt of the Nobility, all well mounted and finely provided. Whereas *Cæſar*'s Army did not at moſt exceed 22000 Foot, and 1000 Horſe. Indeed he expected a Reinforcement of two *Legions*, which *Cornificius* his *Quæſtor* was to bring him from *Illyricum*; but they were yet got no further than the Neighbourhood of *Megara*, or *Athens*. And with this ſmall Number of Men *Cæſar* was very impatient, to determine the Fate of the World by a general Battle.

Ap. Bell. Civ. B. 2.

§. LXXV. In *Phthiotis*, a Province of *Theſſaly* near the Cities of *Pharſalia*, and [116] *Thebes*, which is called alſo *Philippi*, there was a Plain watered by *The Enipeus*, a ſmall River, which at a little diſtance falls into *The Peneus*; and thither *Pompey* came, and encamped on one Side of it, and *Cæſar* on the other. The Plain was large, and ſurrounded on all Sides by high Mountains; and it was not indeed without Reluctance, that *Pompey* came into this dangerous Situation. *Cæſar*'s Impatience to fight, was *his* chief Reaſon for delaying it; and he was ſtill convinced of the Wiſdom of his Maxim, That it was better to deſtroy the Enemy's Army gradually by Fatigues and Want, than expoſe himſelf to the Hazard of ſuſtaining the Efforts of an able General, who was in a manner reduced to Deſpair. In full Perſuaſion of this, which was no doubt his wiſeſt Method of acting, he pitched his Camp on the declivity of an high Mountain, in a Place very ſteep and utterly inacceſſible; and there his Father-in-Law *Scipio* joined him, with the *Legions* he had brought from *Cilicia* and *Syria*, and the Auxiliaries of the Kings and Nations in Alliance with the Republick. Their Cavalry alſo, which was very numerous, and conſiſted of the braveſt Men, and beſt Horſes, came to him. Add to this, that all the Youth of the Nobility, who had followed the Party, and were impatient to ſignalize their Courage, preſſed him to fight. Thus all the Forces of the Republick were aſſembled in the Plain of *Pharſalia*, and the Fate of the World was to be determined by the Iſſue of one Battle.

114 See the Index.

115 *Cicero* adds in his *6th Letter to Atticus, B. 2*, That *Lentulus Spinther* reſerved for his Share, *Cæſar*'s Gardens and Houſe at *Baiæ*, and the Houſe of *Hortenſius*. Some ſettled the *Conſuls* for ſeveral Years to come. Others demanded the Confiſcation of the Eſtates of thoſe *Citizens* of *Rome*, who had followed *Cæſar*'s Fortune. And there was a great Diſpute aroſe about the Choice of *Prætors*. The Relations of *Hirtius* inſiſted, That he could not be refuſed that Office without Injuſtice, tho' abſent; becauſe ſent on a Deputation to the King of the *Parthians* in favour of *Pompey*. In a Word, they all entertained themſelves with chimerical Hopes, and were more intent on enjoying the Fruits of Victory, than on gaining that Victory it ſelf.

116 *Thebes* in *Theſſaly* ſtood on *The Maliac Gulph*, which from the modern Name of that City is now called *The Gulph of Zeton*. According to *Polybius*, *Philip*, King of *Macedon* and the Father of *Perſes*, reduced the *Thebans* to Slavery, and after he had placed a Colony of *Macedonians* in the City, called it by his own Name. As for *Pharſalia*, we ſcarce find any Traces of it.

and *Syria*. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, who adhered to *Cæsar*, had in a manner kept *Scipio* at bay in *Macedon*, till he had himself come to join *Cæsar*; so that he could not reach *Pompey* before: And when he came, *Pompey* received him with all the Affection imaginable. But notwithstanding this Reinforcement, he was still irresolute; and unwilling to hazard all his Hopes on the Success of a single Action. His Council of War indeed had, in appearance, more Bravery; but in reality, less Penetration than himself. His Officers represented to him the Superiority of Numbers in his Infantry; and laid great stress on this, That his Cavalry, which was six times as strong as *Cæsar*'s, would without Difficulty cut in pieces the Infantry which should be placed against them, and then surround the Enemy. But this Conjecture, how probable soever, yet did not satisfy *Pompey*. He was afraid of those old Soldiers, who had been educated under his Rival in the midst of Victories, and had struck Terror into, if not conquered, *Gaul*, *Germany*, and the *British* Islands. And then *Labienus*, who was unfortunately in the Camp, in order to recover himself out of the Contempt into which he was sunk since he had abandoned *Cæsar*, had recourse to Flattery, which cost the abused General dear. He assured *Pompey*, That there were very few of those brave Men, whose Exploits were so famous, in the Enemy's Army; but That, on the contrary, the greatest Part of them had either died at *Brundusium* before *Cæsar* came into the *Levant*, or had perished with Hunger in their several Encampments and Marches, or had been killed in the glorious Action at *Dyrrachium*. And to crown all, he swore, *That if* Pompey *was not victorious, he would not return alive to the Camp*. *Cæs. Ibid. c.* 87.

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§. LXXVI. This Uniformity of Sentiments among his Senators and Officers, had such an Effect on *Pompey*, that he gave into the Ardour of his Soldiers, who saw the Enemy near them, and desired leave to fight. He was in a manner forced to sacrifice his own better Judgment to the Sollicitations of the Multitude; and then, such Resolutions were taken in *Pompey*'s Camp as were agreeable to *Cæsar*. Whilst, on the other hand, *Cæsar* was almost tired out with *Pompey*'s Delays, and had almost exhausted all his Stratagems to draw *Pompey* into the Plain. He had often changed his Camp and made irregular Motions, to tempt his Rival to take Advantage of them and pursue him; and all in vain. But at the very Time that he was striking his Tents, and preparing to carry the War into another Country, *Pompey*, according to several of the Historians, made his Troops the following Speech, as preparatory to a Battle. *As it is your Ardour which has induced me to come to a Battle, contrary to my own Judgment, let me see you behave your selves with equal Bravery in it. As you surpass the Enemy in Numbers, do so as much in Courage. Look back with Pleasure on the glorious Battle of* Dyrrachium; *Maintain the Glory you there acquired; and suffer not the justest Cause to sink, under the desperate Attempts of one, who tyrannizes over the Republick. Remember every Moment, that* Pompey *leads you, You have the Authority of the Senate to support you, and the Gods to protect you.* This said, the Gates of the Camp were immediately opened, and the Army marched out. And during these Motions, an Expression escaped *Pompey*, which was afterwards much taken notice of, and shews the Ambition which he had so artfully concealed under the Appearance of a disinterested Zeal for the publick Good. *Let the Victory*, said he, *fall where it will, the Republick is lost.* What was this, but saying, That whether *Cæsar* or himself conquered, the World would from that Time be subject to one Man?

Dio Cass. B. 41. *App. Bell. Civ. B.* 2. *Lucan. B.* 7. *App. Bell. Civ. L.* 2.

However, the Appearance of an Army drawn up in Battalia, and determined at last to end these long Disputes in one Action, was a very agreeable Sight to *Cæsar*, and flattered his Expectations. He was at that very Time decamping, had already sent three *Legions* before him to clear the Roads and procure Provisions for his Army, in their Retreat. But this unexpected Prospect of a Battle changed his Concern at his intended Departure into a sudden Joy. He recalled his three *Legions*, which were not gone far; levelled the Ramparts, and filled up the Ditches of his Camp; and said, with great Confidence to his Troops, *We shall lodge to Night in* Pompey's *Entrenchments*. Which he said, from a Dependence, not on the vain Assurances his *Augurs* [117] gave him, and the happy Presages of certain Victory which were

[117] *Cæsar* had, some Days before, ordered a Sacrifice, to purify his Army, according to Custom; and

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were brought him from all Parts; but on his own Abilities, and the invincible Valour of his old Soldiers: which were much more solid Principles to build on, than all the Arts of Divination. Then he harangued his Troops according to Custom, but with such an Air of Satisfaction, as was sufficient to have even inspired Cowards with Courage. *Fellow Soldiers*, said he, *the worst Part of our Labours is now past. To Day we are not to fight with Hunger and Want, but with Men; nay, with those very Men, who left* Italy *because they could not stand before us, and who would deprive us of all the Honours that are due to us for a long Course of Victories, for ten Years together. If then I have shewn you any Favours, or you have any grateful or affectionate Sense of my Vigilance, or Benevolence, or Bounty, let it now have its proper Effect; and remember your Promises at* Dyrrachium. *You there vowed, That you would conquer or die: And it is no difficult Matter for Veterans to conquer raw Soldiers, especially since they fight under a superannuated General, who, I know, is driven to a Battle contrary to his own Judgment. This I say of the* Italians *only; for as to the* Asiaticks, *give your selves no Concern about them. Their own Fears will disperse them. Exert therefore all your Valour against the* Roman Legions *and* Italian *Cohorts; and to convince me that you remember your Promises, let me first see you level our Trenches: That so we may have no Recourse but to Victory, and That the Enemy may see we are determined to lodge in their Camp, by our destroying our own.*

App. de Bell. Civ. L. 2.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

§. LXXVII. This said, *Cæsar* instantly drew out his Troops into the Plain; and, observing from an Eminence the Disposition of the Enemy, regulated his own by it. *Pompey* had posted himself [118] in his Left Wing, with the two *Legions* which he had formerly borrowed of *Cæsar*, and which were afterwards given him by a Decree of the Senate. This was the bravest and most faithful Part of his Army; and he had therefore flanked them with his Slingers, Archers, and the 7000 *Roman* Horse, on whom his Party chiefly founded their Hopes of Victory. In his Right Wing, which was flanked by *The Enipeus*, he had posted the *Cohorts* which were come to him from *Spain*, and the *Asiatick Phalanxes*, which the eastern Kings had brought to his Assistance, under [119] the Command of *Afranius*. And in the Center, *Scipio* commanded the *Legions* he had brought from *Syria* and *Cilicia*, and the Reinforcements sent from several Nations of Barbarians of different Languages. The whole [120] Army was drawn up in three Lines, with very little Spaces between them.

Cæs. Ibid. c. 88. Plut. in Cæsare. Appian.

In conformity to this, *Cæsar*, that he might himself oppose *Pompey*, and have him always in sight, posted himself in his Right Wing, the Command of which he gave to *Sylla*; and there likewise placed the tenth *Legion*. *Mark Anthony* commanded the eighth and ninth *Legions*, in the Left: And one *Cneius Domitius*, surnamed *Calvinus*, a very different Person from him who was fighting under *Pompey*'s Standards, commanded in the Center, and took up a large Tract of Ground between the Wings. This Army was also drawn up in three Lines, but with larger Spaces between the *Corps*, that they might cover the more Ground. The difference between the two Armies was, That the Numbers were double on the Side of *Pompey*, but Valour and Experience were greatly on the Side of *Cæsar*; and what is thought to have been masterly in *Cæsar*'s Conduct on this Occasion, was the Precaution he took, to guard against being surrounded and broken in Flank by that fine, but numerous Cavalry, from whom *Pompey* promised himself Success. Having only one Thousand Horse to oppose the Enemy's 7000, he supplied that Defect with a Body of choice Infantry whom he picked out of the *Legionaries* of his third Line, and formed into six *Cohorts*.

and the *Aruspex* foretold to him a compleat Victory from certain Signs which he said he had discovered in the Entrails of the Victim.

118 *Cæsar* and *Appian* agree, that *Pompey* was in his left Wing; but *Plutarch* places him in the Right.

119 Here again *Plutarch* differs from *Cæsar*. He gives *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus* the Command of the Left Wing, and says nothing of *Afranius*.

120 Most of the Historians say, That *Pompey* had in his Army, 45000 Foot, 7000 Horse, 2000 Voluntiers, and 7 *Cohorts* which he left to guard his Camp. The best MSS. agree in this Particular with *Plutarch*. And all the Ancients agree, That in the opposite Army, there were no more than 22000 Foot, and 1000 Horse. But some Writers, according to *Appian*, magnified the Armies at Pleasure. They said, That there were 400000 Men under Arms, in the Plains of *Pharsalia*; only one third Part of which, that is about 130000 Men, they reserved for *Cæsar*.

The Battle of Pharsalia in the Year of Rome 705.

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The Enipeus

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Theſe he kept as a *Corps de reſerve* behind his laſt Line; made them face from the Front of the Army towards one Side of the Plain, that they might be the more ready to meet the Enemy's Cavalry: And was himſelf ſo well pleaſed with this Diſpoſition, that he declared before-hand, That the Victory would be begun by the ſix *Cohorts*, and commanded them not to ſtir, till he gave the Signal. He likewiſe ordered them to make more uſe of their Lances than of their Swords, and to aim only at the Faces of the Horſemen. So firmly was he perſuaded, that the young *Roman* Nobles would be much more careful to preſerve their Beauty, than to gain a Victory.

§. LXXVIII. Thus was the whole Plain covered from *Pharſalia* to *The Enipeus*, by two Armies dreſſed in the ſame Cloaths, armed in the ſame manner, and bearing the ſame *Roman Eagles* for Enſigns. The firſt Lines were drawn up, at a greater diſtance than they could throw their Darts; and each Army kept a mournful and extraordinary Silence; which might poſſibly be the Conſequence of the melancholy Reflections of both Parties. For what could be more affecting than to conſider, That the Son had taken Arms againſt the Father, Brother againſt Brother, *Citizen* againſt *Citizen*, and Friend againſt Friend. However, at length the Trumpets ſounded an Attack; but not a Man ſtirred in *Pompey*'s Army. His Orders were to keep their Ground, wait for the Enemy, and fight in cloſe Order. And as for *Cæſar*, his Soldiers were firſt led on to the Attack by a brave Veteran named *Craſtinus*, a Voluntier; who cried out, *Follow me. We have but this Battle to fight, and we ſhall recover our General's Dignity, and our own Liberty.* *Cæſar*, who was paſſing through his *Legions*, heard him, and exhorted him to behave himſelf well; and the Soldier as he was running, replied, *I will force you, Sir, to thank me to Day, either alive or dead.* This ſaid, he ran forwards to the middle of the Space between the Armies, and there expected that the *Pompeianiſts* would have met him to begin the Action. But they ſtill kept their Ground, for which *Cæſar* blames *Pompey*. He ſays, *He could not think he acted wiſely in giving ſuch Orders. Becauſe, there is a natural Fire and Alacrity in the Mind, which is increaſed by the Deſire of Fighting; and which Generals ought not to check, but encourage in their Troops. For which Reaſon, the Ancients ordered their Inſtruments to ſound, and a general Shout to be given at every Onſet, in order thereby to terrify the Enemy, and encourage their own Soldiers.*

Cæſ. Ibid. c. 91.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 92.

Ibid.

Ibid.

After *Craſtinus* had taken Breath, he advanced up to the Enemy, followed by about 120 Men, and they begun the Attack with their Javelins, and then drew their Swords. The Onſet was made with all the Ardour of *Romans* fighting with *Romans*. One of *Pompey*'s Battalions was broken, and *Craſtinus* was advancing further, when a Dart thrown by an unknown Hand, entered his Mouth, and came out at the hind Part of his Neck. This ſtopped him, and he fell; and as he expired, he ſhewed his Joy to ſee the Battle begun, and the two firſt Lines engaged. But *Pompey* was not ſo much concerned at what paſſed among the Infantry. His Confidence was in his Cavalry, which he ordered to attack *Cæſar*'s; and the latter made no longer [121] Reſiſtance, than was neceſſary for the coming up of the Body of Infantry which was to ſupport them. Then theſe fine and proud Youths were ſurprized, to ſee they were to engage with old, ugly, tawney, and hideous Foot-Soldiers, whoſe bold Fronts, erect Countenances, and ſparkling Eyes, ſeemed to foretell their Succeſs; and much more ſo, when they found, that inſtead of ſtriking at their Legs or Thighs, they aimed only at their Faces. They thought it leſs Diſgrace to flee, than to be diſfigured all their Lives. The glittering of the Swords ſo near their Eyes dazzled them, and the Novelty of the Sight frighted them. In ſhort, after a ſlight Engagement, they broke their Ranks, fled to the neighbouring Mountains for Refuge, and left the light-armed Infantry that accompanied them to the Mercy of the Enemy. Then theſe brave and choſen Men went and attacked the Wing which *Pompey* commanded in the Rear, whilſt *Cæſar* charged it in Front;

121 *Cæſar* himſelf confeſſes, That his Cavalry gave way, and were in Danger of being cut in pieces, when the ſix *Cohorts* advanced to ſupport them. *Plutarch* therefore muſt be miſtaken when he ſays, That theſe *Cohorts* attacked *Pompey*'s Cavalry before they had Time to charge that of *Cæſar*. Probably, the Memoirs he conſulted were not the moſt exact.

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and it gave way, and fled in Confuſion. *Pompey* himſelf was ſo tranſported with Rage at this, that he forgat the Appellation of *The Great*, which he had merited by ſo many Victories. After this ſingle Repulſe, he left his Troops, retired to his Camp for Refuge, and there continued in his Tent, like one Thunder-ſtruck, till the Enemy had totally defeated the reſt of his Army.

In the midſt of the Slaughter, *Cæſar* was moved at the Sight of ſo many Streams of *Roman* Blood; and he ordered his Soldiers to ſpare the Lives of their Countrymen. The Victors obeyed; but vented their Rage, which was heightened by the Heat of the Sun and the Deſire of Revenge, on the oriental Forces. They had barely ſhewed themſelves in the Battle, but fell Victims to it. In the mean Time, the reſt of the *Aſiaticks* and *Romans* of *Pompey*'s Army diſperſed, and very few returned to his Camp. *Pompey* was ſtill there, waiting for the News of a general Rout, which he had expected ſince his Retreat; but was much ſurprized to ſee himſelf inveſted in his Entrenchments. *Cæſar*, in order to compleat his Victory, prevailed on his Soldiers, notwithſtanding their Fatigues, to undertake the new Work of beſieging the Camp of the vanquiſhed. As ſoon as *Pompey* was informed *Cæſar* was approaching at the Head of his *Legions*, *What!* ſaid he, *Even in my Trenches!* And immediately, for fear of falling into his Rival's Hands alive, he laid aſide the Marks of his Dignity, changed his Habit, went out at *The Decuman Gate*, and took the Road to *Lariſſa*, which had hitherto been in his Intereſt. The only *Roman* Troops he had left in his Camp were ſome ſick old Men, together with five or ſix *Thracian Cohorts*, and ſome other Auxiliaries to guard it; and it is probable the *Thracians* [122] fled. However, *Cæſar* entered [123] the Camp, and took Poſſeſſion of *Pompey*'s Tent. He there found Tables ſpread, and Side-boards pompouſly adorned with Plenty of Plate, together [124] with other plain Marks of great Delicacy and great Confidence. And there he found the Box, in which *Pompey* kept his Letters; and with a Moderation and Magnanimity worthy of himſelf, burnt them, without reading one. *Why*, ſaid he, *ſhould I look into Intrigues which will only provoke me, and ſet Bounds to my Clemency? I had rather be ignorant of Crimes, than obliged to puniſh them.* In ſhort, he fixed himſelf in *Pompey*'s Camp; recalled thither his Troops, which were ſcattered abroad in purſuing the Enemy, towards the Evening; and made them ſpend the Night there, as he had promiſed.

§. LXXIX. The next Day, when the dead were numbered, it appeared that *Cæſar* had had ſcarce [125] 200 killed; but among them, were about 30 *Centurions*, old Soldiers and the Flower of his Army. Theſe faithful Companions of his Victories were buried, by the General's Orders; and he did particular Honours to the Body of *Craſtinus*, who had begun the Battle. His Aſhes were depoſited in a Tomb, which *Cæſar* ordered to be erected to his Memory. On the other hand, *Pompey*'s dead amounted to 15000 according to [126] ſome, or 25000 according to others; and

122 *Cæſar* ſays, *Bell. Civ. B.* 3. *c.* 95, That the *Cohorts* appointed by *Pompey* to guard his Camp, made a vigorous Reſiſtance, and were well ſupported by the Auxiliaries. But *Aſinius Pollio* ſays, That moſt of thoſe who were killed in the Attack of the Entrenchments were only Servants; which implies, that the *Cohorts* had either ſurrendered at Diſcretion, or abandoned the Camp upon the Approach of the Conqueror.

123 *Cæſar* adds, That the *Cohorts* appointed to defend the Camp, fled to a neighbouring Mountain; and That, in order to compleat his Victory, he reſolved to inveſt them. But before he had finiſhed his Lines, the Want of Water obliged them to abandon that Poſt, and retire towards *Lariſſa*. *Cæſar*, after he had poſted a Body of his Troops in the Camp, late *Pompey*'s, now his own, purſued the Fugitives at the Head of the fourth *Legion*, reſolving to cut them off in their March. Upon ſeeing the Enemy follow cloſe after them; they fled for Refuge to an Hill, the Foot of which was watered by a little River; but did not long enjoy this Convenience. *Cæſar* diverted the Stream, by making Cuts into it; and then theſe unfortunate Fugitives were forced to come down from the Mountain, throw down their Arms, and implore the Clemency of the Conqueror. This they all did, except ſome Senators who eſcaped in a dark Night; and they all experienced *Cæſar*'s Generoſity, who gave them a very favourable Reception. He was ſo very generous, as to forbid his Soldiers to offer them the leaſt inſult, and even to ſecure their Effects from Plunder.

124 *Lentulus*'s Tent, among others, was covered with Ivy and Leaves, for coolneſs. So great was the Confidence of *Pompey*'s Party, as to make Preparations before-hand for Pleaſures to be enjoyed after the Victory, which they thought certain.

125 All the Hiſtorians agree, That *Cæſar* loſt but 200 Men. Nevertheleſs, *Appian* ſpeaks of ſome Writers, who made his Loſs amount to 1200 of his *Legionaries*.

126 According to *Appian* and *Plutarch*, *Aſinius Pollio*, who was preſent in this Battle, reduced the Number of the Slain on *Pompey*'s Side, in his *Memoirs*, to 6000. But he is contradicted by all his contemporary Authors.

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among them were found the Bodies of ten [127] Senators and [128] forty *Knights*. Eight *Eagles*, and 180 *Colours* taken, were honourable Proofs of the Victor's Glory; and he is said to have taken 24000 Prisoners; among whom, all the *Roman Citizens* were set at Liberty. No Conqueror ever took more Pleasure than *Cæsar* in Acts of Grace. It is in vain to alledge, that this Moderation proceeded in a great Measure from Policy. Thus much at least must be allowed, That the Hero was endowed with a great Fund of good Nature and Humanity. This he shewed before, as well as after, the Battle of *Pharsalia*; and even when arrived at the greatest Honours, and invested with absolute Power. He had always had a particular Affection for young *Marcus* [129] *Brutus*, who had joined *Pompey*; and he now heard with Pleasure, that his Life had been spared in the Battle. Upon his first advances towards the Conqueror, the latter received him with Marks of the most tender Friendship. He did not then know, that this wild Republican would one Day become an Accomplice in his Murder.

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As for the [130] Presages, which, it is pretended, foretold *Cæsar*'s Victory before the Battle, and the Prodigies which are said to have made it known in very distant Places on the Day it was fought, we think them not worthy of a Place here. This Event was of too great Importance not to be embellished with Fictions. Nevertheless, as *Pompey* survived yet his Losses, *Cæsar* could not think the Revolution compleat. He alone might prevent or suspend, the changing of the Republick into a Monarchy, and consequently, *Cæsar*'s Sovereignty over the World, as long as he continued alive. His Party, tho' weakened, was not entirely destroyed. Besides the new Friends, which his Misfortunes themselves, and the Fear of *Cæsar*'s turning Tyrant, might bring him; there were many Countries, and foreign Kings, and obstinate Republicans, which still adhered to him. His [131] Fleets were still Masters of the Sea. The Remains of his Army might unite again; and he might still, by the Help of new Levies from the foreign Kings, make another as formidable a Camp as the former; since *Egypt*, *Africa*, *Numidia*, *Pontus*, *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Galatia*, seemed to continue faithful to him. *Cæsar* therefore could not think his Work yet accomplished. In order to his being Sovereign of the World, it was necessary

127 Among the ten Senators, *Cæsar* reckons *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, who fled out of the Camp to escape the Victor; but being exhausted with Fatigue, a Body of Horse came up to him, and left him dead on the Plain of *Pharsalia*.

128 According to *Pollio*, as quoted by *Plutarch*, *Cæsar*, when he saw the Field of Battle covered with so many dead Bodies, cried out, with a deep Sigh; *It was their own doing, and they may thank themselves for their Misfortunes. They would, by their Obstinacy, reduce me to the sad Necessity of conquering them, in order to secure my self against them.*

129 It has been already observed, That *Cæsar* was passionately in Love with *Servilia*, the Mother of *Marcus Brutus*. And *Plutarch* Remarks, That it is not at all strange, that he should have a great Affection for a Youth whom he thought his Son. She gave her self wholly up to *Cæsar*, according to that Historian, at the Time that she bore *Brutus*.

130 The Historians have had recourse to *The Marvellous*, to adorn their Accounts of this finishing Stroke to the Republick. They say, some unlucky Presages, foretold *Pompey* of his Defeat, and the Triumphs of his Rival. Not to mention the pannick Fears which disturbed him in his Sleep; in the Night before the Battle, he dreamed that he was in *Rome* near the Amphitheatre he had built, and was from thence carried amidst the Acclamations of the People to the Temple of *Venus the Victorious*, where he saw some Trophies hung up. And some Circumstances of his Dream made him very uneasy. He imagined, that the Image of *Venus*, which he had adorned with his own Hands, shewed him, that he should soon, by his Defeat, raise the Glory of *Cæsar*, who pretended to be descended from that Goddess. And his Fears were much increased, upon seeing a very bright Light rise out of *Cæsar*'s Camp, and come and expire in his. To which *Cæsar* adds more incredible Prodigies, which the Contemporary Authors affirmed, in honour to their Hero. They say, That at *Elis*, a Statue of *Victory*, placed in the Temple of *Minerva* over against the Altar, turned it self about towards the Door, at the Time the Battle was fighting: That at *Antioch* and *Ptolemais*, the People were so alarmed with the military Shouts and Sounds of Trumpets which they heard at a distance, at the very Time of the Battle, that they ran to Arms, and mounted their Ramparts: That at *Pergamus*, the inmost and most secret Parts of the Temple, rung with the Noise of Drums: And That at *Tralles*, a City of *Lydia*, in another Temple of *Victory*, a Palm-Tree grew out of the Pavement, and in a few Days reached up to the Roof. And *Livy* and *Plutarch* enlarge still more on these pretended Miracles. According to them, One *Caius Cornelius*, who was very well skilled in the Art of Divination, and was accidentally watching the Flight of Birds in *Padua*, the Place of his Nativity; after several repeated Observations, foretold exactly the Time, Duration, and Success, of the Battle: And at last, cried out with a strong Voice, *Cæsar, the Victory is thine.* To which the same Writers add, That in order to assure the People of the Truth of the Fact, *Cornelius* obliged himself by Oath to renounce the *Augurate*, if the Event did not prove answerable to his Prediction.

131 *Lælius*, who commanded one of them, had lately besieged *Vatinius*, *Cæsar*'s Lieutenant, in the Port of *Brundusium*: And *Caius Cassius* had burnt above forty of the Enemy's Gallies in *The Streights of Messina*.

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that he ſhould be delivered from his Competitor, either by his Captivity or his Death; and the Time for the latter was much nearer at Hand, than *Cæſar* himſelf imagined. His Stars favoured him beyond his Hopes.

§. LXXX. *Pompey*, as has been obſerved, took the Rout to *Lariſſa* after his Defeat; but he did not tarry there ſo much as one whole Night. Before Day-break, he ſet out from thence, with his Friends *L. Lentulus* the *Conſul* for the laſt Year, *P. Lentulus*, and the Senator *Favonius*. In the Evening he came to *Tempe* [132], fatigued with a long Journey, and deſtitute of all the common Neceſſaries of Life. He there lay down by the River's ſide, and to quench his Thirſt, drank the Water of it with more greedineſs than he had done the moſt exquiſite Wines, which his Table had produced. And from thence he went to ſpend the Night in a Fiſherman's Hutt. But how dreadful muſt this Night have been, not ſo much on account of the Inconveniencies of the Place, as of his own tormenting Reflections! *Have I loſt in one Hour's Time, all the Glory I had acquired in thirty Years! Is this the* Pompey *who was honoured with ſo many* Triumphs *for his Conqueſts in* Africa, Spain, *and the Eaſt! Surely, this is not the* Great Pompey, *but the Sport of* Fortune, *and the loweſt of Mankind!* Theſe Thoughts would not ſuffer him to take any reſt; and at break of Day he took Boat with the Lords that attended him, and went down *The Peneus* to the Sea. At the Mouth of the River there lay a Merchant Ship at Anchor, ready for ſailing, which belonged to a *Roman* named *Petilius*, who only knew *Pompey* by Sight; and he went on board. *Petilius*, when he ſaw *Pompey*, ſuſpected his Misfortunes, and was touched with them; and readily took on board King *Dejotarus* likewiſe, who came a little too late. And as the illuſtrious *Roman* had ſent away his Attendants, and had only his four Friends with him, *Petilius* and *Favonius* did the meaneſt Offices for him, not ſcrupling even to ſerve him at Table, and help him to undreſs. The Ship purſued her Courſe, ſtopped only one Night at *Amphipolis* [133] (becauſe *Cæſar* purſued her thither) and made one of the Ports of *Leſbos*. *Cornelia*, *Pompey*'s Wife, was with his Son *Sextus* at *Mitylene*, the Capital of this Iſland; and had heard no News from her Huſband, ſince his Succeſs near *Dyrrachium*, which had raiſed her Hopes of many other Victories. How great then muſt have been her Surprize, when a Meſſenger from *Pompey* informed her of his Defeat by his Tears, before he delivered the following Meſſage! *Make haſte, Illuſtrious Lady, to go to your Lord, who is ſtripped of every Thing, and is on board a Ship not his own, without any Guard.*

At theſe Words, *Cornelia* fainted; and as ſoon as ſhe came to her ſelf, burſt out into this Exclamation; *Under what unfortunate Stars was I born? I was robbed of* Craſſus *by the Hands of a Barbarian; and* Pompey *is now the Sport of* Fortune. *It is I; it is my cruel Deſtiny, that has brought Calamities on the Families into which I have married!* Nevertheleſs, ſhe had Courage enough, to order her Effects to be packed up, and her Domeſticks to follow her; and came to the Port. The Sight of *Pompey* renewed her Grief; ſhe fainted a ſecond Time in his Arms; and as ſoon as ſhe had recovered her Speech, ſhe ſaid, *Impute your Sufferings to none but* Cornelia! All [134] the *Mitylenians*, who ran to the Port to ſalute their old Protector, were Witneſſes to this Interview; and the Magiſtrates invited him to reſt himſelf a little in their City. But he anſwered, *I will, on no Account, enter it, leſt I draw down upon you the Reſentment of my Conqueror. Reſerve your ſelves for his Clemency.* This ſaid, he took his Wife on board, leaving his Son *Sextus* there for ſome Days longer; the Ship weighed Anchor, and he came with his Friends directly to *Cilicia*. There, by what Accident is not known, about twenty of the [135] Senators of his Party, and

132 This was the Name of the Valley in *Theſſaly*, which is ſo much celebrated by the Ancients, for its refreſhing Breezes and beautiful Hills. See the Index.

133 *Amphipolis* ſtood on the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, between *Thrace* and *Macedon*. See the Index. It was here that *Pompey* proclaimed his Orders to all the *Greek* and *Roman* Youth, to repair to him; either perhaps the better to conceal his Flight, or to keep *Macedon* in his Intereſt. But upon Information that *Cæſar* was making great Marches that Way, he immediately weighed Anchor.

134 *Cratippus* the Philoſopher, who then lived at *Mitylene*, was one of the moſt earneſt to pay his Homage to *Pompey*; and when *Pompey* ſaw this illuſtrious Fugitive, who was ſo famous for the Extent of his Knowledge, he could not refrain, in the Violence of his Grief, from accuſing the Gods of Injuſtice, and ſtarting Doubts injurious to Providence.

135 *Plutarch* is the only Author who ſays, That 60 Senators rejoined *Pompey*.

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ſeven or eight Ships of his Fleet, were got together: There King *Dejotarus* landed, and undertook to raiſe up all the Eaſt again, in favour of the vanquiſhed; and There *Sextus Pompeius* joined his Father. Soon after this, the little Squadron ſailed for the [136] Iſland of *Rhodes*. But the Affection of the *Rhodians* for *Pompey* had changed with his Fortune, and they denied him entrance into their Ports.

§. LXXXI. This Refuſal could not but be Matter of freſh Grief to a Heart already deeply wounded, and a ſad Prognoſtick of the future; and it made *Pompey* ſuſpicious. He fancied that Snares were laid for him, on all the Coaſt of the *Aſiatick* Sea; and he was afraid to touch at any Sea-Port Town, which was at all conſiderable. He ordered the Fleet to be carried to a deſerted Rock belonging to *Iſauria*, called [137] *Syedra*, to take in freſh Water; and there he diſcovered his Fears to the faithful Friends that had followed him, and communicated to them a Scheme which he had long had in his Thoughts.

When thus abandoned, ſaid he, *by ungrateful Men, and ſuſpected in a Country where I was long adored, Where ſhall I find Refuge, or Protection? The* Aſiatick *Kings in general, are either too cowardly, or too weak, or too inconſtant. I dare not truſt the Remains of my Fortune with them. Are not the* Bithynians, Cappadocians, *and even the* Galatians, *all Men of great Levity, and enervated by the Heat of their Climate? I can find no Nation but the* Parthians, *that have Strength and Valour enough, to equal thoſe of my Enemies, to hold out againſt* Romans, *and wipe off the Shame of my Defeat. And perhaps my Preſence may ſoften them. I am known to them; and, Barbarians as they are, they will either reſpect the Name of* Pompey, *or have Compaſſion on him in his Misfortunes. Let us then carry the War beyond* The Euphrates; *and there aſſemble the ſcattered Remains of my Army and Senate. If the Republick does but ſubſiſt, of what Conſequence is it, in what Climate it is preſerved!* But this appeared to be the Project of a Man overwhelmed with Grief at his Diſgrace, and blinded by his Fears. It was repreſented to him, That the *Parthians* were the moſt furious Enemies to the *Roman* Name; That they had declared for a Neutrality, and would not eſpouſe either Party; That they were greatly rejoiced to ſee the Republick weakening it ſelf by its own Forces; and That it was dangerous to expoſe the young and beautiful *Cornelia* to the Brutalities of a diſſolute Court. This laſt Motive affected him more than any political Views; and he gave up the Deſign of ſeeking Protection among the Enemies, tho' much perplexed where to find Defenders among the Allies, of *Rome*. His only reſource was *Africa*, which was ſtill well affected and faithful to him. King *Juba* had given him undoubted Proofs of a ſincere Attachment. But *Pompey* neglected them, and his firſt Misfortunes ſoon brought others upon him. He gave up *Africa*, and followed the Perſuaſions of *Theophanes* [138], a *Greek*, who adviſed him to retire to *Egypt*.

§. LXXXII. *Ptolomy*, a young Prince of about thirteen Years of Age, then reigned at *Alexandria*. He was indebted to *Pompey* his Guardian, for his Crown, which this *Roman* had taken from his Siſter *Cleopatra*, to put it upon his Head. And as the Benefaction was of late Date, *Pompey* expected to find his Pupil grateful. But Gratitude is not the Virtue of the Great; and *Pompey* and his Friends were miſtaken. Their little Squadron ſailed for *Egypt*, and arrived ſafe off *Peluſium*. From the Sea, *Pompey* ſaw an Army drawn up in Battalia on the Shore; from thence concluded, That the King was at War with his Siſter, and that by giving him the Crown, he had raiſed a Civil War in the Kingdom; and thought this a favourable Conjuncture for him. He hoped to find the more ready Protection with the Monarch, as he might perhaps want his Aſſiſtance. And therefore he ſent a Meſſenger to the King, deſiring leave to land in his Dominions, and ſeek Protection and

136 From *Cilicia*, *Pompey* ſailed to *Cyprus*; and was there informed, that the *Rhodians* had denied one of the *Lentuli* and his Attendants admittance into their Ports. He was likewiſe at the ſame Time informed, That *Antioch* the Capital of *Syria*, had declared for *Cæſar*, at the Inſtigation of the *Roman Citizens* who traded in that City; and That the latter had ſeized the Citadel in the Conqueror's Name.

137 *Stephens The Geographer*, and *Ptolomy*, give this Name to one of the Cities of *Iſauria*. *Strabo* calls it *Sidrè*; and *Euſtathius* places it on the Borders of *Pamphilia*.

138 This *Theophanes*, a learned Native of *Mitylene*, had a great Influence over *Pompey*, who honoured him with his Confidence, and with an Employment of Diſtinction in his Troops. And the *Greek*, in Gratitude, celebrated the Praiſes of his Benefactor, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Conqueſts.

Year of *ROME* DCCV.

C. Julius Cæsar, & P. Servilius Isauricus, Conſuls.

Safety under his Throne; and continued on board, waiting for the Anſwer, with this Caution, That he ordered the Boats that attended him to ſeparate from him, for fear of giving any Umbrage to a ſuſpicious People.

The King's Privy Council then conſiſted of three Perſons, who had the Care of his Education during his Minority. One was *Photinus*, who had long governed the Finances; another *Achillus*, who was General of the Armies; and the third *Theodotus*, whoſe ſole Employment was that of Præceptor to the King, and forming his Mind to Literature. The two former declared readily for receiving *Pompey*. They thought it would be a Reproach to the *Egyptian* Nation and King, to abandon him in his Diſtreſs, and thereby refuſe Protection and Relief to one, who had been a Guardian, a Friend, and a zealous and conſtant Benefactor. But *Theodotus* was of a different Opinion; and being a Rhetorician by Profeſſion, he employed all the Helps of his Art, to ſhew that it would be dangerous to *Egypt* to give *Pompey* a Retreat, and on the contrary, greatly advantageous to *Ptolomy*, to ſacrifice him to the good Succeſs of his Conqueror. And if it be true, as ſome affirm, that he maintained this cruel Paradox, only to diſplay his Talent to the Prejudice of a great Man, and purely for the Sake of diverting himſelf at the Expence of ſo important a Life, it muſt be allowed, that never was Eloquence more ſhamefully abuſed. But whatever was his Deſign, his Advice prevailed. It was reſolved, That in order to make his Court to *Cæſar*, and maintain himſelf on the Throne to the Excluſion of his Siſter, the King ſhould, under Pretence of Hoſpitality, draw *Pompey* to him, and have him murdered. And the Method taken for this barbarous Aſſaſſination, was as follows.

§. LXXXIII. The Ship which brought *Pompey* was ſtill at Anchor in the Road, waiting for the Return of the Meſſenger, who, when he came, brought this Anſwer, That ſome Perſons would immediately come to carry him on ſhore. *Pompey*, *Cornelia*, and the Senators that attended them, had Reaſon to expect, That *Ptolomy* would have come in Perſon, in one of his fineſt Galleys, to receive them, and conduct them to his Palace. But to their great Surprize, they ſaw only a ſingle Bark advancing towards them, in which were but a few Men, and they, in appearance, of the common Rank. This a little alarmed *Pompey*, and thoſe about him. But the Hero encouraged them, and quoted a Verſe out of *Sophocles*, to this effect, *That when a Man delivers himſelf up to a Monarch, he muſt expect ſome diminution of his own Grandeur.* In the mean Time, the Bark came up to the Ship; and *Achillus* did the Honours of it, accompanied by *Septimius*, and *Salvius*, the former an Officer, the latter a private Soldier in the *Roman* Armies, and ſix or ſeven of the *Egyptian* Guards. *Achillas* and *Septimius* made Speeches to *Pompey*, one in *Greek*, the other in *Latin*; and when the Bark was come up, *Achillas* paid a profound Reverence to him, and offered him his Hand to help him into it. *Pompey*, after he had embraced *Cornelia*, very readily delivered himſelf up to *Ptolomy*'s General, making no manner of doubt, but that he ſhould be able, at his firſt Interview with the King, to obtain leave for his Wife, and Son, and the Senators that were with them, to come aſhore. He went into the Bark, attended by only one Freedman, and one Slave, and placed himſelf in the Seat prepared for him. The Silence of his Conductors ſurprized him; but it was natural to impute it to Reſpect for his Perſon. However, in order to begin a Converſation with *Septimius*, *Pompey* told him, That he remembered him to be a brave Man, who had formerly ſerved under him in the War with the Pyrates. But *Septimius* anſwered this Compliment with a nod only, and returned not one civil Word. In the mean Time, the Bark was rowed into the Port, out of the Reach of *Pompey*'s Ship; and when he was leaning on his Freedman, and going to ſtep a-ſhore, the deteſtable *Septimius* ſtabbed him behind, and run him quite through the Body. [139] *Achillas* and *Salvius* added more Wounds to this, ordered him to be thrown dead on the Shore, and there his Head was cut off, in order to be embalmed, for a Preſent to *Cæſar*; and how far the *Romans* were from approving the Perfidiouſneſs of the *Egyptians*, will be related, in the Hiſtory of *The Life of the firſt Emperor*, which will follow this of the Republick, and in which an Account will be gi-

139 When *Pompey* ſaw *Achillas* and *Salvius* falling on him with their drawn Swords, he covered his Head with one of the Lappets of his Robe, and received their Wounds, without diſcovering the leaſt Sign of Weakneſs.

ven of the manner in which his Competitor's Head was received by *Cæsar*. At present we shall confine our selves to the great Man's Head-less Trunk, which was left unpitied on the Ground.

Year of *ROME* DCCV. C. Julius Cæsar, & P. Servilius Isauricus, Consuls.

Cornelia had kept her Eyes fixed on her Husband, and when the Swords of the Assassins glittered about him, made no doubt of his being murdered. How can we then describe her Grief? It is sufficient to observe, That she was an exemplary Pattern of Virtue and conjugal Affection, in that degenerate Age. And now, all *Ptolomy*'s Fleet was under Sail, to pursue her and her Son *Sextus Pompeius*; and it would not have been possible for the virtuous Dame to have avoided Captivity at least, if not the most cruel Outrages, if a favourable Wind had not then arose, to carry her from this fatal Shore. But her Ship was very happily carried out to Sea, and brought her to a Port in the Island of *Cyprus*. During her Flight, *Philip*, a faithful Freedman to *Pompey*, never left his Master's Body; but made a funeral Pile [140] as well as he could of the Wrecks of a Boat which he found there, burnt the Trunk upon it, and put the Ashes in an Urn, which he buried on the Sea-shore. Such was the end of an Hero, who was always victorious as long as he contended with Foreigners, whether in *Africa*, *Spain*, or *Asia*. The Desire of being sole Master of the Republick, rather than a Zeal for her Preservation when on the brink of Ruin, was what embarked him in the Civil War; and he perished in it, through his own ill Conduct. Had he continued in his Camp at *Dyrrachium*, and near the Sea, of which he was Master, he might have forced his Rival to have gone from Province to Province in search of Provisions, and destroyed his Army, either by gradual Losses, or useless Conquests. By that Means, he might have become Master of the World, without deserving the Imputation of Tyranny; or at least, might have hindered his Competitor from being so. But he suffered himself to be drawn into *Thessaly* by *Cæsar*'s Artifices, pursued him inconsiderately, lost his Advantage, and came to fight with a more able General than himself at *Pharsalia*. It is said indeed, that his Army forced him to quit his first Camp. But is not his want of Authority over his Senate and Officers and Troops, just Matter of Blame, in a General who bore the Name of *The Great?* In a Word, this ill-judged Conduct ended at last in seeking his own Death on the Banks of *The Nile*; and it may be affirmed, That the *Roman* Republick sunk with him, and was buried, if I may so speak, under the same Heap of Sand with his Ashes.

140 Whilst *Philip* was busy in washing the Headless Body of *Pompey*, and picking up some Wrecks of a Boat to make a Funeral-Pile, an old *Roman* passed by, who had borne Arms under *Pompey*, and afterwards setled in *Egypt*; and being moved with so affecting a Sight, he assisted the Freedman in these pious Offices. *Lucius Lentulus* the *Consul* for the Year 704, who had left the Island of *Cyprus*, was likewise then coasting along the *Egyptian* Sea; and perceiving the Fire of the Funeral-Pile at a distance, he from some Secret Apprehensions of *Pompey*'s Misfortune, rather than out of Curiosity, came a-shore. When *Philip* had told him that his Apprehensions were too true, he sighing said, *Alas, has the great* Pompey *finished his Destiny on these Shores!* and continuing immoveable, expressed his Grief by his Tears. Whilst he was lamenting the unhappy Fate of an Hero who had triumphed over three Parts of the World, he was himself seized by *Ptolomy*'s Guards, and they first threw him into a dark Prison, and afterwards put him to Death.

The End of the History *of the* Republick.

THE

FASTI CONSULARES:

OR,

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

CONTINUED.

389. *Conſulſhip.* *Year* 690.

M. TULLIUS CICERO.
C. ANTONIUS.

Quæſtor. T. FADIUS.

Prætors at Rome.
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CELER.
Q. POMPEÏUS RUFUS.
C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.
L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.
C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA, a ſecond Time.
L. AFRANIUS NEPOS.
C. POMPTINIUS.

Curule Ædiles, L. JULIUS CÆSAR.
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.

Tribunes of the People.
P. SERVILIUS RULLUS.
L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.
T. ATIUS LABIENUS.
T. AMPIUS BALBUS.

Pro-Conſul againſt Mithridates. CN. POMPEÏUS MAGNUS.

Pro-Conſul in Apulia. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS.

Pro-Conſul in Aſia. P. ORBIUS.

Pro-Quæſtors in Pontus.
P. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS.
M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS, triumphs over *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, and the Kings *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*.

390. *Conſulſhip.* *Year* 691.

D. JUNIUS SILANUS.
L. LICINIUS MURENA.

Prætors.
C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
Q. TULLIUS CICERO.
C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.
M. ATIUS BALBUS.
M. VALERIUS MESSALA.
M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

Tribunes of the People.
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.
L. CALPURNIUS BESTEA.
M. PORCIUS CATO.
Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS.

Quæſtors.
P. SEXTILIUS NEPOS.
M. CURIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Pontus. CN. POMPEÏUS MAGNUS.

Pro-Conſul in Macedon. C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Cisalpine Gaul. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CELER.

Pro-Conſul in Illyricum. C. MARCIUS FIGULUS.

Pro-Conſul in Tranſalpine Gaul. C. POMPTINIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Further Spain. — C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Africa. — Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS.

Pro-Conſul in Aſia. — L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.

Quæſtor in Macedon. — P SEXTIUS NEPOS.

Quæſtor in Ciſalpine Gaul. — T. FADIUS GALLUS.

Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS, triumphs for the Iſland of *Crete*.

391. *Conſulſhip. Year* 692. — M. PUPIUS PISO. M. VALERIUS MESSALA NIGER.

Cenſors. — Unknown.

THE SIXTY NINTH LUSTRUM.

Prætors at Rome. — C. OCTAVIUS RUFUS, the Father of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.

Curule Ædile. — DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.

Tribunes of the People. — Q. FUFIUS CALENUS. C. CORNUTUS. M. AUFIDIUS LURCO.

Pro-Conſul in Macedon. — C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Prætor in Sicily. — C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Prætor in Further Spain. — C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Pro-Prætor in Aſia. — Q. TULLIUS CICERO.

Preſident in Syria. — M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

Preſident in Narbonne-Gaul. — C. PONTINIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Quæſtor in Macedon. — P. SESTIUS.

POMPEY triumphs for the Conqueſts of the chief Countries of *Aſia*, and the Kings *Mithridates*, and *Tigranes*.

392. *Conſulſhip. Year* 693. — L. AFRANIUS NEPOS. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.

Prætors at Rome. — P. CORNELIUS SPINTHER. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.

Ædiles. — M. TERENTIUS VARRO. C. LICINIUS MURENA.

Tribunes of the People. — L. FLAVIUS NEPOS. C. HERENNIUS NEPOS. M. LOLLIUS PALICANUS. Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS. M. SERVILIUS GEMINUS. T. POSTUMIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Prætor in Macedon. — C. OCTAVIUS RUFUS.

Pro-Prætor in Aſia. — Q. TULLIUS CICERO.

Pro-Prætor in Narbonne Gaul. — C. PONTINIUS.

Preſident in Syria. — M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

Quæſtor in Macedon. — M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.

393. *Conſulſhip. Year* 694. — C. JULIUS CÆSAR. M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

Prætors at Rome. — LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES. Q. FUFIUS CALENUS. Q. CLAUDIUS FLAMININUS. T. VETTIUS. L. APULEIUS NEPOS. L. PISO CÆSONINUS.

Tribunes of the People. — P. VATINIUS NEPOS. C. COSCONIUS NEPOS. CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS. Q. ANCHARIUS NEPOS. C. FANNIUS STRABO. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO. C. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS.

Quæſtor at Rome. — CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.

Pro-Conſul in Ciſalpine Gaul. — L. AFRANIUS.

Pro-Conſul in Tranſalpine Gaul. — Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CELER.

Prætor in Hither Spain. — P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.

Prætor in Syria. — L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.

Prætor in Sicily. — C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Prætor in Aſia. — Q. TULLIUS CICERO.

Pro-Prætor in Macedon. — C. OCTAVIUS RUFUS.

Quæſtor in Campania. — Q. CÆCILIUS BASSUS.

Pro-Quæſtor in Macedon. — L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.

394. *Conſulſhip. Year* 695. — L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.
A. GABINIUS NEPOS.

Prætors.
L. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.
C. MEMMIUS GEMELLUS.
L. FLAVIUS NEPOS.
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS.
P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS.
T. AMPIUS BALBUS.
M. TERENTIUS VARRO.

Curule Ædiles.
M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.
P. PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS.

Plebeian Ædiles.
L. CALPURNIUS BESTEA.
M. LOLLIUS PALICANUS.

Tribunes of the People.
P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
L. ANTISTIUS NEPOS.
P. ÆLIUS LIGUS.
CN. MANLIUS NEPOS.
L. NOVIUS NEPOS.
Q. TERENTIUS CULEO.

Pro-Conſul in Tranſalpine Gaul *and* Illyricum. — C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Prætor in Africa. — T. VETTIUS.

Prætor in Macedon. — L. APULEIUS NEPOS.

Prætor in Syria. — CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS.

Pro-Prætor in Sicily. — C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Prætor in Cyprus. — M. PORCIUS CATO.

Quæſtor in Cyprus. — M. CANIDIUS CRASSUS.

395. *Conſulſhip. Year* 696. — P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.

Prætors at Rome.
L. CÆCILIUS RUFUS.
APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
M. CALIDIUS NEPOS.
C. CORNUTUS.

Tribunes of the People.
T. ANNIUS MILO PAPIANUS.
P. SEXTIUS NEPOS.
C. CESTILIUS NEPOS.
M. CISPIUS LÆVUS.
T. FADIUS GALLUS.
M. CURIUS NEPOS.
Q. FABRICIUS NEPOS.
C. MESSIUS NEPOS.
SEX. ATTILIUS SERRANUS.
N. QUINCTIUS GRACCHUS.

Pro-Conſul in Tranſalpine Gaul *and* Illyricum. — C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Pro-Conſul in Macedon. — L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.

Pro-Conſul in Syria. — A. GABINIUS NEPOS.

Prætor in Bithynia *and* Pontus. — C. MEMMIUS GEMELLUS.

Prætor

Prætor in Cilicia. T. AMPIUS BALBUS.

Pro-Prætor in Cyprus. M. PORCIUS CATO.

396. *Conſulſhip. Year* 697. CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS.
L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.

Prætors at Rome. C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
T. POSTUMIUS NEPOS.
Q. ANCHARIUS NEPOS.
CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS.
M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

Curule Ædiles. P. CLODIUS PULCHER.
M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

Tribunes of the People. C. PORCIUS CATO.
SEX. NONNIUS SUFFENAS.
L. PROCILIUS NEPOS.
A. PLAUTIUS SYLVANUS.
L. RACILIUS NEPOS.
C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.
L. CANINIUS GALLUS.
ANTISTIUS SEVERUS.
P. RUTILIUS LUPUS.
CN. PLANCIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in the Gauls. C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Pro-Conſul in Macedon. L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.

Pro-Conſul in Syria. A. GABINIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Hither Spain. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Cilicia *and* Cyprus. P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.

Prætor in Sardinia. APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

Prætor in Africa. Q. VALERIUS ORCA.

397. *Conſulſhip. Year* 698. CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, the ſecond Time.
M. LICINIUS CRASSUS, the ſecond Time.

Cenſors. M. VALERIUS MESSALA NIGER.
M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

THE SEVENTIETH LUSTRUM.

Prætors at Rome. P. VATINIUS NEPOS.
C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.
C. FANNIUS STRABO.
C. FANNIUS NEPOS.

Curule Ædiles. L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.
L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS.

Plebeian Ædile. C. MESSIUS NEPOS.

Tribunes of the People. C. TREBONIUS ASPER.
C. ATTEIUS CAPITO.
P. AQUILLIUS GALLUS.
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS.

Pro-Conſul in the Gauls. C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Pro-Conſul in Syria. A. GABINIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Hither Spain. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.

Pro-Conſul in Cilicia *and* Cyprus. P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.

Pro-Conſul in Macedon. Q. ANCHARIUS.

Pro-Conſul in Sardinia. M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

Prætor in Aſia. C. CLODIUS PULCHER.

Quæſtors. L. ROSCIUS NEPOS.
C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO.

398. *Conſulſhip. Year* 699. L. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.
APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

Prætors. T. ANNIUS MILO PAPIANUS.
C. ALBIUS NEPOS.
M. PORCIUS CATO.
CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.
P. SERVILIUS VATIA ISAURICUS.
SER. SULPICIUS GALBA.

Curule Ædiles. CN. PLAUCIUS NEPOS.
A. PLAUTIUS SILVANUS.

Plebeian

Plebeian Ædile.	Q. PEDIUS NEPOS.
Tribunes of the People.	C. MEMMIUS NEPOS. D. LÆLIUS BALBUS. TERENTIUS VARRO. Q. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.
Quæstors.	FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SYLLA. A. HIRTIUS NEPOS.
Pro-Consul in the Gauls.	C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
Pro-Consul in Spain.	CN. POMPEÏUS MAGNUS.
Pro-Consul in Syria.	M. LICINIUS CRASSUS.
Pro-Consul in Cilicia *and* Cyprus.	P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.
Pro-Prætor in Asia.	C. CLODIUS PULCHER.
Quæstors.	M. LICINIUS CRASSUS. Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS. C. CASSIUS LONGINUS. L. CORNELIUS BALBUS. C. LÆLIUS NEPOS. M. TULLIUS NEPOS. C. SESTIUS GALLUS.
	C. PONTINIUS NEPOS, triumphs over the *Allobroges.*
399. *Consulship. Year* 700.	CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS. M. VALERIUS MESSALA.
Prætors at Rome.	L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. P. SEXTIUS NEPOS. VOCONIUS NEPOS.
Ædiles.	M. FAVONIUS NEPOS. M. JUVENTIUS LATERENSIS.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. POMPEÏUS RUFUS. C. LUCCEIUS HIRRUS. P. LICINIUS CRASSUS JUNIANUS. M. CÆLIUS VICINIANUS.
Pro-Consul in the Gauls.	C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
Pro-Consul in Spain.	CN. POMPEÏUS MAGNUS.
Pro-Consul in Syria.	M. LICINIUS CRASSUS.
Pro-Consul in Cilicia *and* Cyprus.	APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
400. *Consulship. Year* 701.	CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS alone, the third time. Seven Months after, he associated with himself C. CÆCILIUS METELLUS SCIPIO.
Prætors at Rome.	A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS. L. FABIUS NEPOS. FAVONIUS NEPOS. M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS.
Tribunes of the People.	Q. POMPEÏUS RUFUS. T. MUNATIUS PLANCUS BURSA. C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS. M. CÆLIUS RUFUS. MANILIUS CANINIANUS. M. VIBULLIUS RUFUS. L. LIVINEÏUS REGULUS.
Pro-Consul in the Gauls.	C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
Pro-Consul in Spain.	Under *Pompey*'s Orders, L. AFRANIUS. M. PETREIUS.
Pro-Consul in Cilicia *and* Cyprus.	APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.
Prætor in Achaia.	L. CANINIUS GALLUS.
Quæstor in the Gauls.	M. ANTONIUS NEPOS.
401. *Consulship. Year* 702.	SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.
Prætors at Rome.	A. PLAUTIUS SYLVANUS. M. JUVENTIUS LATERENSIS. M. FAVONIUS. C. ATTEÏUS CAPITO.
Pro-Prætor in the Gauls.	C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
Pro-Prætor in Spain.	CN. POMPEÏUS MAGNUS.

Pro-Prætor in Syria. M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

Pro-Prætor in Cilicia *and* Cyprus. M. TULLIUS CICERO.

Pro-Prætor in Asia. Q. MINUTIUS THERMUS.

Pro-Prætor in Africa. P. ATIUS VARRO.

Quæstors in Cilicia *and* Cyprus. CN. VOLUSIUS SATURNINUS. L. MESSINIUS RUFUS.

Quæstor in Syria. CN. SALLUSTIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Quæstor in the Gauls. M. ANTONIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Quæstor in Syria. C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER triumphs for *Cilicia.*

402. *Consulship. Year* 703. L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

Censors. APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER. L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.

THE SEVENTY FIRST LUSTRUM.

Prætors at Rome. C. TITIUS RUFUS. C. CURTIUS PEDUCEÏANUS. M. PORCIUS CATO, the Second Time. M. LIVIUS DRUSUS.

Curule Ædiles. M. CÆLIUS RUFUS. M. OCTAVIUS NEPOS.

Tribunes of the People. S. SCRIBONIUS CURIO. C. FURNIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Consul in the Gauls. C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Pro-Consul in Spain. CN. POMPEÏUS MAGNUS.

Pro-Consul in Syria. M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

Pro-Consul in Cilicia *and* Cyprus. M. TULLIUS CICERO.

Pro-Prætor in Sicily. FURFANIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Prætor in Africa. C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS.

Quæstor in Cilicia. C. CÆLIUS CALDUS.

Quæstor in Syria. L. MARIUS NEPOS.

Quæstor in Macedon. T. ANTISTIUS.

Pro-Quæstor in Cilicia. L. MESSINIUS RUFUS.

Pro-Quæstor in Asia. C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.

403. *Consulship. Year* 704. C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS. L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS.

Dictator. C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

Prætors. M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS. L. ROSCIUS NEPOS. C. ALLIENIUS NEPOS. C. SOSIUS NEPOS. L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS. P. RUTILIUS LUPUS. C. COPONIUS NEPOS. SEX. PEDUCEÏUS NEPOS.

Tribunes of the People. M. ANTONIUS NEPOS. Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS. C. CASSIUS LONGINUS. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS. A. HIRTIUS NEPOS. C. LÆLIUS NEPOS.

Pro-Consul in Syria. Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS SCIPIO.

Pro-Prætor in Sicily. M. PORCIUS CATO.

Pro-Prætor in Sardinia. M. AURELIUS COTTA.

Pro-Prætor in Africa. L. ÆLIUS TUBERO.

Pro-Prætor in Cilicia *and* Cyprus. P. SESTIUS NEPOS.

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M. CŒLIUS RUFUS.
Q. PEDIUS.
P. SULPICIUS GALBA.
A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS.

The End of the FASTI CONSULARES.

THE

A GENERAL

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ÆGINA, an Iſland in the *Ægæan* Sea, V. 3. P. 401. N. 64, was anciently called *Oenone* and *Myrmidonia*; now *Eugia*, *Leſina*, and *Lalona*, V. 4. P. 12. N. 27.

ÆGINIUM, a City in *Stymphalia*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 78.

ÆGINIUM, a City on the Confines of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 43.

ÆGINIUM, a City in *Æſtiotis*, a Canton of *Theſſaly* on the ſouth Borders of *Pelagonia Tripolitis*, V. 4. P. 494. N. 51.

ÆGITHALUS, a Promontory in the moſt weſtern Parts of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 607. N. 46.

ÆGITNA, an ancient City of *Liguria Tranſalpina*, V. 4. P. 553. N. 35.

ÆGIUM, a City of the *Achæans*, where they held their Aſſemblies, V. 3. P. 428; it ſtood between *Patræ* and *Sicyon*, V. 4. P. 163. N. 190. *Ib.* P. 248. N. 107; is now called *Voſtiza*, *Ib.* P. 637. N. 49.

ÆGUS, a *Gaul*, deſerted from *Cæſar*'s Camp, and was the Cauſe of his being routed at *Dyrrhacium*, V. 6. P. 218.

ÆGUSA, (Iſland) called by the *Latins Capraria*, and *Apponiana*, V. 2. P. 599. N. 40.

ÆLIAN, (Law), was deſigned to ſuppreſs the Factions which were too common in *Rome* at Elections, V. 4. P. 551. N. 20.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS, made General of Horſe to *Q. Fabius Ambuſtus*, V. 2. P. 241.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS, (*Publius*), is created *Conſul* for the firſt Time, V. 2. P. 183; and *Augur*, *Ib.* P. 316.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS, (*Publius*) promoted to the *Augurſhip*, V. 3. P. 407. N. 89; is choſen General of Horſe by *Servilius Nejus* the *Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 562; and advanced to the *Conſulate*, *Ib.* P. 563. His Prudence, *Ib.* p. 564; is put at the Head of two *Legions* to guard *Italy*, *Ib.* marches againſt the *Boii*, V. 4. P. 2. *Oppius* one of his Officers, is routed and killed, *Ib.* *Pætus* in Revenge for this, ravages their Country, *Ib.* and forces the *Ingauni* to enter into an Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.* The Senate give him leave to chuſe what Commander he pleaſes to go with a Fleet to *Macedon*, and he nominates *Lærinus*, *Ib.* P. 3. *Pætus* preſides in the *Comitia* for electing *Conſuls*, *Ib.* Is choſen one of the *Decemviri* for diſtributing the Lands given to *Scipio*'s victorious Soldiers, *Ib.* N. 9; and is honoured with the *Cenſorſhip*, *Ib.* P. 21.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS, (*Quintus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 586, V. 4. P. 480; has *Ciſalpine Gaul* for his Province, *Ib.* P. 481.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS CATUS, (*Sextus*) ranked among the famous *Civilians* by *Cicero*, V. 4. P. 41. N. 3. His Character, *Ib.* P. 42; ſtands Candidate for the *Conſulſhip*, and after ſome Oppoſition from two *Tribunes of the People*, is elected, *Ib.* The Tranquillity of the *Gauls* to whom he was ſent to make War, prevents his gaining any Glory in his *Conſulſhip*; and he returns to *Rome* to preſide in the *Comitia*, *Ib.* P. 59, 60.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS TUBERO,. See *Pætus*.

ÆLIUS TUBERO, *(Publius) Plebeian Ædile*, abdicates, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.

ÆLIUS TUBERO, (*Quintus*) Grandſon to *Paulus Æmilius*, and Nephew to *Scipio* by the Mother's ſide, pronounces *Scipio*'s funeral Oration, V. 5. P. 140; a ſhort Account of his Life and Virtues, *Ib.* N. 56.

ÆMILIA, a *Veſtal*, breaks her Vows, V. 5. P. 190; and is therefore buried alive, *Ib.* P. 192.

ÆMILIAN, *(Family) Plutarch* contradicts himſelf with regard to the Origin of it, V. 4. P. 436. N. 1.

ÆMILIAN, *(Way)*. See *Way*.

ÆMILIANUS, *(Quintus Fabius)*. See *Fabius*.

ÆMILIANUS, *(Publius Cornelius Scipo)*. See *Scipio*.

ÆMILIUS, Conjectures concerning the Etymology of the Word, V. 1. P. 351. N. 30.

ÆMILIUS, the *Roman* Ambaſſador, finds King *Philip* at the Siege of *Abydos*, and haughtily commands him to declare for Peace or War, and *Philip*, ſhocked at this Treatment, ſends him away with a Declaration of War, V. 4. P. 15, 16.

ÆMILIUS-BARBULA, (*Lucius*) is created *Conſul* for the Year 472, V. 2. P. 424; comes with an Army into the Territory of *Tarentum*, and there beats the *Tarentini*, *Ib.* P. 425; puts his Troops into Winter-Quarters in *Apulia*, *Ib.* P. 428; makes uſe of a Stratagem to avoid being attacked in his Retreat, *Ib.* P. 429; is created a *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; receives the Honours of a *Triumph* for having beaten the *Salentini*, *Ib.* P. 447.

ÆMILIUS-BARBULA, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul*, V. 3. P. 18; enters upon his Office, *Ib.* P. 19. The *Illyrican* War began in his Adminiſtration, *Ib.* P. 20, *&c.*

ÆMILIUS-BARBULA, (*Quintus*) is choſen *Conſul* a firſt Time, V. 2. P. 256; a ſecond Time, *Ib.* P. 273; ſets out from *Rome* to make War with the *Hetrurians*, 274; gains a bloody Victory over them, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 275.

ÆMILIUS, (*Caius*) choſen *Military Tribune*, and defeats the *Volſinienſes*, V. 2. P. 10.

ÆMILIUS CERRETANUS, (*Quintus*) an Errour in moſt Copies of *Livy* concerning this Name, V. 2. P. 226. N. 98.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) choſen *Conſul* the firſt Time, V. 3. P. 16, in the Year 521; takes a great Booty from the *Sardinians*, which is afterwards taken from him by the *Corſicans*, *Ib.* P. 17; is choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in the Year 533, *Ib.* P. 42; beats the *Carthaginian* Fleet near *Lilybæum*, *Ib.* P. 57; vows *Great Games* to *Jupiter*, *Ib.* P. 93; is choſen *Prætor* at *Rome* to hear the Cauſes between Citizens and Foreigners, *Ib.* P. 241, and afterwards commands an Army at *Luceria*, *Ib.*; is choſen one of the *Decemviri* who had the Care of the *Sybilline* Books, *Ib.* P. 327. N. 45; is one of the Deputies ſent to *Ptolomy Epiphanes* King of *Egypt*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 7; is choſen *Cenſor*, *Ib.* P. 332; at the Requeſt of the Senate and People is reconciled to his Collegue *Fulvius Nobilior*, to whom he had long been an open Enemy, *Ib.* P. 333; is made *Prince of the Senate* by *Fulvius*, *Ib.*; is rigidly ſevere on a young *Roman Knight*, *Ib.*; makes a very proper Uſe of the publick Money aſſigned for embelliſhing the City, *Ib.*

EMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) promoted to the *Conſulate* in the Year 566, V. 4. P. 256; is ſent with his Collegue into *Liguria*, *Ib.*; which he greatly helped to ſubdue by his Arms and the *Military Ways* he made there, *Ib.* P. 257; he does Juſtice to the *Cænomani*, who had been oppreſſed by a *Roman Prætor*, *Ib.* P. 258; made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in the Year 578, and merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* 352; diſtinguiſhes himſelf a little by his Arms in his *Pro-Conſulate*, *Ib.* P. 354; is choſen *Prince of the Senate*, *Ib.* P. 355.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) advanced to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 595, V. 4. P. 540.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 627, V. 5. P. 145.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) promoted to the *Conſulate* in the Year 675, and has *Tranſalpine Gaul* for his Province, V. 5. P. 472. His Character, *Ib.* P. 473; his Quarrels with his Collegue, P. 474; forms a Scheme for a new Civil War, P. 475; draws near to *Rome* with an Army, and is defeated by *Pompey*, *Ib.*; and a ſecond Time by his Collegue *Lutatius Catulus*, P. 476; the Senate declare him an Enemy to the Republick, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 477.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) is made Governour of *Rome* by *Cæſar*, during the Civil Wars between him and *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 194; nominates *Cæſar Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 205.

ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA, (*Marcus*) famous for his Eloquence, V. 5. P. 57; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 616, *Ib.* oppoſes *The Caſſian Law*, *Ib.* P. 61; *Caſſius*, the Author of the Law revenges himſelf, and gets him fined, *Ib.* N. 122. After the Defeat of *Hoſtilius* before *Numantia*, *Æmilius* is ſent to ſucceed him, *Ib.* P. 74; he takes the Command of the Army in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.* P. 76; his firſt Deſign is to inure his Troops to Diſcipline, and with this View, he declares War with the *Vaccæi*, *Ib.* P. 77. The Senate ſignify to him a Decree of theirs to oblige him to put a ſtop to Hoſtilities which he had begun with theſe People, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs he beſieges *Palantia*, probably the Capital of the *Vaccæi*, *Ib.* but is forced to raiſe the Siege in Diſorder, *Ib.* P. 78.

ÆMILIUS LIVIANUS, (*Mamercus*) is created *Conſul*, V. 5. P. 476.

ÆMILIUS, (*Lucius*) created *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 257; inveſts *Saticula*, and beats the *Samnites* who came to its Relief, *Ib.*

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* the firſt Time, in the Year 269, V. 1. P. 337; is defeated by the *Volſci*, *Ib.*; and blocked up in his Camp by their Army, *Ib.* P. 338; but he repulſes them with Vigour, and forces them to retire with Loſs, *Ib.*; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in the Year 275, P. 351; and ordered to lead an Army againſt the *Hetru-*

Hetrurians, V. 1. P. 352; whom he defeats, and forces to desire a Peace of the Senate, *Ib.*; He is refused the Honours of a *Triumph*, for which he revenges himself on the Senate, P. 353; is raised to the *Consulate* a third Time, in the Year 280, *Ib.* P. 364.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time, in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 35; a second Time in the Year 367, *Ib.* P. 36; a third Time in the Year 371, *Ib.* P. 50; a fourth Time in the Year 372, *Ib.* P. 51; a fifth Time in the Year 377, *Ib.* P. 60; is chosen *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 387, *Ib.* P. 76. Some Authors by Mistake call him *Marcus Æmilius*, *Ib.* N. 47; is made *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 390. *Ib.* P. 87.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS, (*Lucius*) is created *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 412, V. 2. P. 151; plunders the Territory of the *Samnites*, and obliges them to send Ambassadors to sue for Peace, *Ib.* P. 152; is made *Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 191; *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 424, *Ib.* P. 199; takes *Privernum*, and from thence has the Surname of *Privernas*, *Ib.* P. 200; and *Triumphs*, *Ib.* P. 201.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Manius*) created *Consul* in the Year 343, V. 1. P. 554. Some Authors by Mistake call him *Marcus*, *Ib.* N. 4; is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 348, *Ib.* P. 562; a second Time, in the Year 350, *Ib.* P. 564; and a third Time, in the Year 352, *Ib.* P. 570.

ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Tiberius*) chosen *Consul* in the Year 414, V. 2. P. 171; besieges *Pedum*, *Ib.*; before he reduces it, demands the Honours of a *Triumph*, which are refused him, *Ib.*; and he revenges himself on the *Patricians*, *Ib.* P. 172.

ÆMILIUS, (*Mamercus*) created *Military Tribune* in the Year 315, V. 1. P. 521; *Dictator* in the Year 316, *Ib.* P. 522; gains a signal Victory over the *Fidenates*, *Falisci*, and *Veientes* together, *Ib.* P. 523; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 524; makes an Offering to *Jupiter* of a Crown of Gold of a Pound weight, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* a second Time, in the Year 319, *Ib.* P. 327; makes a Law which limits the Office of *Censor* to eighteen Months, *Ib.*; for which the *Censors* degrade him, *Ib.*; nevertheless he is created *Dictator* a third Time, in the Year 327, *Ib.* P. 535; harangues the *Romans* to stir them up to revenge the Murder of their Countrymen, who had been massacred at *Fidenæ*, *Ib.*; routs the perfidious *Fidenates* and the *Veientes*, their Confederates, *Ib.* P. 536; takes *Fidenæ*, after taking and plundering the Camp of the *Veientes*, *Ib.* P. 537; and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

ÆMILIUS, (*Marcus*) made *Military Tribune* in the Year 362, V. 2. P. 1.

ÆMILIUS, (*Marcus*) Brother to the *Prætor*, *Lucius Æmilius Regillus*, dies at *Samos*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

ÆMILIUS-NUMIDA (*Marcus*) one of the *Decemviri* who had the Care of the *Sybilline* Books, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.

ÆMILIUS PAPUS, nominated *Dictator* in the Year 432, V. 2. P 241.

ÆMILIUS PAPUS, made *Prætor* of *Sicily* in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458.

ÆMILIUS PAPUS (*Marcus*) the *Maximus Curio*, dies in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86.

ÆMILIUS PAPUS, (*Publius*) made *Consul* in the Year 528, V. 3. P. 26; has the Conduct of the War with the *Gauls*, *Ib.*; whom he defeats in a bloody Battle, in which *Attilius* loses his Life, *Ib.*; P. 29, 30; is Honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 30; and made one of the Governours of the publick Treasury, *Ib* P. 135; whom *Livy* calls *Triumviri Mensarii*, *Ib.* N. 48.

ÆMILIUS PAPUS, (*Quintus*) chosen *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 471, V. 2. P. 416; his Embassy to *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.* P. 447; chosen *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 475, *Ib.* P. 463; compleats the Reduction of *Hetruria*, *Ib.* P. 468; chosen *Censor*, and signalizes his Office, by the Reform, he and his Collegue made in the Senate, *Ib.* P. 486, 487.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, made *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, V. 4. P. 170.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Lucius*) is created *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 534, and undertakes the War with *Demetrius of Pharos*, V. 3. P. 43; makes himself Master of *Dimalum*, *Ib.*; then of *Pharos*, *Ib.* P. 44, and forces *Demetrius* to retire to *Macedon*, *Ib.*; enters *Rome* in *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is accused by his Enemies of applying the Spoils taken from *Demetrius* to his own private Use, and is acquitted, *Ib.*; proscribes the Worship of *Isis* and *Osiris*, and demolishes their Temples with his own Hands, *Ib.* P. 45. The Nobility make him *Consul* a second Time in the Year 537, *Ib.* P. 115; he harangues the People in a solid manner before he sets out for the Army, *Ib.* P. 117; the Discourse the great *Fabius* made him on this Occasion, *Ib.*; *Æmilius* arrives in the Camp; *Ib.* P. 118; gains an inconsiderable Advantage over *Hannibal*, *Ib.* P. 119; advises his Collegue not to follow that General in his Retreat, but in vain, *Ib.* P. 120; goes to *Rome* to take Advice of the Senate, and at his return harangues his Troops, *Ib.* P. 121; which immediately decamp to fight *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; *Æmilius* is obliged, in spight of himself, to encamp in a disadvantageous Place, *Ib.* P. 122; a Description of the Battle of *Cannæ*, *Ib.* P. 124; in which *Æmilius* loses his Life, *Ibid.* P. 125.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Lucius*) commonly called *Æmilius Paulus*, defeats the *Luſitanians* in a pitched Battle, V. 4. P. 245; is created *Conſul* the firſt Time, in the Year 571, after having been refuſed that Honour three Times, *Ib.* P. 308; makes War in *Liguria*, *Ib.* P. 316; *Rome* continues him in the Command there after his *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.* P. 320; the *Ingauni* come ſuddenly and beſiege him in his Camp with an Army of 40000 Men, *Ib.* P. 321; he ſends for Succours to the Senate, *Ib.* P. 322; but they moving ſlowly, he reſolves to fall on the Enemy, *Ib.*; routs them, *Ib.* P. 323, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* He was of a *Patrician* Family, *Ib.* P. 436; promiſed in his Youth to be the great Man he was, *Ib*; divorced from his Wife, and why, *Ib.* P. 437; educated his Children carefully, *Ib.*; wiſely provided for them, *Ib.*; is with difficulty prevailed on to ſtand again for the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; is promoted to that Dignity a ſecond Time, in the Year 585, *Ib* P. 438; is charged with the Care of the War with *Macedon*, *Ib*; an odd Accident happens to him as he returns home from the *Comitium*, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the People to thank them for electing him *Conſul*, *Ib.*; ſends three Men of Underſtanding to *Macedon*, to examine into ſeveral Particulars, and make their Report to him before he would enter upon the War there, *Ib.* P. 439; the Senate ſhew him great Marks of Confidence, *Ib.*; the Meſſengers he ſent make their Report to the Senate, *Ib.* P. 440; *Æmilius* takes his Meaſures accordingly, *Ib*; embarks at *Brunduſium*, *Ib.*; arrives in *Theſſaly*, *Ib.* P. 447; enters upon Action againſt *Perſes*, *Ib.* P. 450; harangues his Troops, *Ib*; reforms ſome Abuſes in the *Roman* Armies, *Ib.* P. 451; reſolves to penetrate into *Macedon*, *Ib.* P. 453; takes his Meaſures in order to it, *Ib.*; executes them happily, *Ib.* 454; arrives near *Pythium*, *Ib.* P. 455; takes Poſſeſſion of it, goes to meet the *Macedonian* Army, but wiſely refuſes to fight, *Ib.* P. 456; his Anſwer to his Son-in-Law *Scipio Naſica*, *Ib.* P. 457; he informs his chief Officers of the Reaſons that obliged him to delay a Battle, *Ib.* P. 458; fights the Enemy, in a pitched Battle near the City of *Pydna*, *Ib.* P. 459; beats them, *Ib.* P. 462; the Conſequences of this Victory, *Ib.* P. 464, 465; the Conqueror ſends his Son *Fabius* with the News to *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 465; makes himſelf Maſter of *Polla*, and tarries there ſome Days, *Ib.* P. 466; there receives the Congratulations of the People of *Greece* on his Victory, *Ib.* P. 467; *Perſes* ſends an Embaſſy to him, *Ib.* P. 468; and at length ſurrenders to *Octavius*, whom the *Conſul* had ordered to inveſt the Place of his Retreat, *Ib.* P. 469; is conducted to *Amphipolis* with his eldeſt Son *Philip*, *Ib.* P. 471; *Æmilius* receives him in his Camp, *Ib.*; and after ſome private Diſcourſe, takes occaſion from the Misfortunes of this unhappy Prince to ſhew his Children the Vanity of all human Affairs, *Ib.* P. 472. The News of his Victory is conveyed to *Rome* in an extraordinary manner, *Ib.* P. 474; *Plutarch* makes it miraculous, but *Livy* gives a more rational Account of it, *Ib.* P. 475; however, the Victory is celebrated at *Rome* in the moſt ſolemn manner, *Ib.*; *Æmilius* continues in *Macedon* in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.* P. 480; viſits the fineſt Parts of *Greece*, *Ib.* P. 494, 496; places his Statue at *Delphi* on a Pillar which *Perſes* had erected for his own, *Ib.* P. 494; returns to *Amphipolis*, to ſettle the Affairs of *Macedon*, in conjunction with the ten Commiſſioners ſent him by the Senate, *Ib.* P. 497; his Regulations, *Ib.* P. 497, 498; celebrates *The Great Games* in a very magnificent manner before he leaves *Macedon*, *Ib.* P. 500; receives Orders to ſack *Epirus*, *Ib.* P. 501; puts them in Execution, *Ib.* P. 502; arrives at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 504; was like to have been affronted there, *Ib.* P. 505, 507; is decreed the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 508, loſes two of his Children, *Ib.* P. 509; his Anſwer to *Perſes* who intreated him to ſpare him the Shame of appearing publickly before all the *Romans* as a Captive, *Ib.* 509; his *Triumph*, *Ib*; he harangues the People after the manner of the Triumphant Victors, *Ib.* P. 512; is created *Cenſor*, *Ib.* P. 520; falls ſick, *Ib.* P. 521; dies, *Ib.* P. 538; is greatly lamented at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 538, 539.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Lucius*) a great Partizan of *Pompey*'s, is raiſed to the *Conſulate* in the Year 703, V. 6. P. 177; *Cæſar* finds Means to gain him, *Ib.* P. 178; with the Money given him, the *Conſul* builds *The Baſilica of Paulus*, *Ib.* P. 178.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Marcus*) choſen *Conſul* in the Year 451, V. 2. P. 305; ſome Authors aſcribe to him an Expedition into *Lucania*, *Ib.* P. 306, 307; he is made General of Horſe, *Ib.* P. 310.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Marcus*) choſen *Conſul* in the Year 498, V. 2. P. 574; beats the *Carthaginians* at Sea, *Ib.* P. 581; is overtaken by ſo violent a Storm, that almoſt his whole Fleet, with the ineſtimable Booty they had taken, is loſt, *Ib.* P. 582; is made *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; diſtinguiſhes himſelf in *Sicily*, *Ib.* P. 583; and *Triumphs* at his Return, *Ib.* P. 584; Medals of his *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 17; the Republick erected a *Columna Roſtrata* to his Memory, *Ib.* N. 19.

ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, (*Lucius*) arrives at *Samos*, where he takes the Command of the *Roman* Fleet deſigned againſt *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 202; undertakes ſome Expeditions of little Importance, *Ib.* P. 203;

returns to *Samos* to watch the Motions of *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 204; inclines to hearken to the Propoſals of Peace made by *Antiochus*, but is forced to reject them, *Ib.* P. 205; marches to the Relief of *Colophon* beſieged by *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 210; takes a Convoy of Corn deſigned for the *Syrian* Army in his March, *Ib.*; fights and beats the *Syrian* Fleet, *Ib.* P. 211; beſieges and takes *Phocæa*, which is plundered by the Soldiers, *Ib.* P. 212; receives a conſiderable Overthrow from the *Luſitanians*, *Ib.* P. 223; but nevertheleſs is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 229.

ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor Romanus*, in the Year 535, V. 3. P. 78.

ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul* in the Year 638, V. 5. P. 185; his Extraction, *Ib.* N. 51; his Talents for Literature, *Ib.* N. 52; the Grandeur with which he ſupports his Dignities, *Ib.* P. 186; ſubdues the *Carni*, *Ib.* P. 187; makes the Roads good from *Rome* to the *Alpes*, *Ib.*; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 188. When *Preſident of the Senate*, at firſt ſhews ſome Diſintereſtedneſs in the Affair of *Jugurtha*, *Ib.* P. 202; is put at the Head of the Commiſſioners whom the Senate ſends into *Numidia* to ſettle the Differences between *Jugurtha* and his Brother *Adherbal*, *Ib.* P. 204; is ſuſpected of having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*'s Money, *Ib.* P. 205; the *Conſul Calpurnius*, takes him for his Lieutenant General in the *Numidian* War, *Ib.* P. 206; they there ſell the Intereſts of *Rome* by Conſent, to *Jugurtha*, *Ib.* P. 207; a *Tribune of the People*, as mercenary as themſelves, extricates them out of their Confuſion at the Examination *Jugurtha* was to undergo before the People, *Ib.* P. 211; *Æmilius* finds Means to get himſelf put at the Head of a Commiſſion, who were to take Informations againſt thoſe who had been corrupted by *Jugurtha*'s Money, *Ib.* P. 214; and among others, condemns that *Calpurnius* who had been his own Accomplice in his avaritious Schemes, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor*, and refuſes to reſign upon the Death of his Collegue, as the Laws required, *Ib.* 221; but is at laſt forced by a *Tribune of the People*, who threatens to impriſon him, *Ib.* P. 222; *Æmilius* gains the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 646, by Craft, againſt a Competitor whom he accuſed of unlawful Canvaſſings, P. 229; is cited before *the People*, by a *Tribune of the People*, and fined, P. 263; the Cauſe of his Condemnation, P. 264; ſhews great firmneſs in the Accuſation brought againſt him by *Quintus Varus*, P. 334.

ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, (*Marcus*) marries *Mucia*, who had been divorced by *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 41. N. 72; is left in *Syria* by *Pompey*, when he left it, at the Head of two *Legions*, and in Quality of Governour, *Ib.* P. 44; returns to *Rome*, is made *Ædile*, and builds the moſt magnificent Theatre *Rome* had ever ſeen, *Ib.* P. 95.

ÆMILIUS, (*Tiberius*) not *Titus*, V. 1. P. 374. N. 68; was the Son of *L. Æmilius Mamercinus*, *Ib.*; gives the *Sabines* Battle with dubious Succeſs, P. 377.

ÆMILIUS, (*Tiberius*) ſurnamed *Mamercus*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 286, Vol. 1. P. 381; appears to be entirely devoted to the People, *Ib.*; is charged with the Command of an Army againſt the *Sabines*, *Ib.* P. 382; does nothing remarkable in that Expedition, *Ib.*; is created *Military Tribune* in the Year 315, *Ib.* P. 521; and then *Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 522.

ÆMILIUS, (*Titus*) *Prætor*, and Relation of *Æmilius Privernas*, preſents to the Senate the Ambaſſadors from *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 153.

ÆNARIA, now *Iſchia*, called by *Homer Inarime*, an Iſland over againſt *The Promontory of Miſene*, V. 2. P. 205, N. 58; the *Greeks* ſtill call it *Pythecuſe*, *Ib.* and V. 5. P. 370. N. 34.

ÆNARIUM, a Wood conſecrated to *Jupiter*, where the *Achæans* generally held their Aſſemblies, V. 3. P. 398. N. 59.

ÆNEAS, leaves *Troy*, and carries his Gods with him, Vol. 1. P. 3; commits the Care of his eldeſt Son to the *Daſcylites*, *Ib.*; for ſeveral Hiſtorians give him two Sons, *Ib.* N. 4; builds a City of his own Name in *Thrace*, P. 4; comes into *Italy*, *Ib.*; makes a Treaty with *Latinus*, P. 9; makes War with *Turnus*, routs him, and makes himſelf Maſter of *Latium*, P. 10; maintains a bloody War with *Mezentius*, P. 11; drowns himſelf in *The Numicius*, P. 12; is reverenced as a God, *Ib.* P. 12; his Poſterity is continued in the *Julian* Family, P. 53. N. 2.

ÆNEA, a City formerly belonging to *Thrace*, and afterwards to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 73.

ÆNEIA, a City built by *Æneias*, in *Thrace*, V. 1. P. 4; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 8.

ÆNIA, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 430. N. 97.

ÆNOBARBUS, Vide *Domitius*.

ÆNOS, a City of *Thrace* on the *Ægæan* Sea, V. 1. P. 4. N. 8; V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.

ÆNUM, a City of *Thrace* on the Coaſts of the *Ægæan* Sea, near the Mouth of the *Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 483. N. 15.

ÆOLIA, the Name often given to *Bœotia* by the ancient *Greeks*, V. 4. P. 178. N. 23.

ÆPULO, King of *Iſtria*, ſhuts himſelf up in *Negaſtium*, which the *Romans* beſieged; and when the latter takes the City, ſtabs, and kills himſelf with his own Sword, V. 4. P. 347.

ÆQUI, or *Equicoli*, or *Eques*, a People of *Italy*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 51; are much given to Robbery, and make Incurſions on the

the Territory of the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 272, N. 22; are routed by *Titus Veturius*, who takes and plunders their Camp, and forces them to surrender up to the *Latins* the Cities they had taken from them, P. 275; they declare againſt the *Romans* again, P. 329; and at the Approach of their Army retire to their Cities, P. 330; take *Hoſtena* by Aſſault, P. 341; *Quinctius* with an Army ravages their Lands, P. 372; an unforeſeen Accident hinders the *Romans* from ſeizing their Camp, P. 376; they draw near to *Rome* with a very large Army, P. 377; are forced to retire, and hide behind their Trenches, *Ib.*; are defeated, P. 379. N. 77; at the approach of an Army commanded by the *Conſul Fabius*, ſend to demand Peace of him, who grants it, upon Condition, That they ſhall for the future be for ever ſubject to the Republick, P. 383; ſome of them join with the *Exiles* of *Antium*, and ravage the Lands of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; they refuſe to give up the Offenders to the *Romans*, and prepare to make War with them, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Senate proclaim War with them, P. 384; *Fabius* endeavours to gain them by gentle Methods, but in vain, *Ib.*; they fight a bloody Battle with the *Romans*, in which the *Æqui* get the Advantage, P. 385; ravage the Lands of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; are in their Turns entirely defeated by the *Conſul Fabius*, *Ib.*; make a League with the *Volſci*, P. 386; beat the *Conſul Furius*, and beſiege him in his Camp, *Ib.*; are repulſed in an Attack, P. 387; put two *Roman Cohorts*, and the *Conſul* who commanded them, to the Sword, *Ib.*; a Part of their Army is defeated, upon its return from an Irruption which they had made on the Lands of the *Romans*, P. 388; the reſt are obliged to retire into their Cities, *Ib.*; they take Advantage of a violent Plague which ravaged *Rome*, to lay waſte the Lands of the Allies of the Republick, P. 389, and to alarm *Rome* itſelf, *Ib.*; then they retire, and turn their Arms againſt *Tuſculum*, P. 390; ravage the Territories of *Prænesſte* and *Gabii*, P. 391; are defeated a firſt Time by the *Conſul Lucretius*, and a ſecond Time by the two *Conſuls* together, *Ib.*; they ſurprize the City of *Tuſculum*, P. 408; which is retaken by the *Conſul Fabius*, P. 409; who makes a terrible Slaughter of them in the Plain of *Coluna*, *Ib.*; they demand Peace of the *Romans*, and obtain it, P. 410; afterwards put at the Head of them one of their moſt powerful Lords, who, contrary to the Faith of their Treaties, plunders the Lands of the *Latins*, P. 412; for this, the *Conſul Minucius* is ordered to puniſh them, *Ib.*; but they block him up in his Camp, P. 413; are in their Turns blocked up themſelves by the *Dictator Cincinnatus*, P. 415; and forced to have recourſe to the Clemency of the Conqueror, *Ib.*; who makes them *paſs under the Yoke*, *Ib.* After this, they revolt again, ſeize *Corbio*, which they had given up to the *Romans*, P. 417; and ſack *Ortona*, *Ib.*; the *Conſul Horatius* gains a Victory over them, and retakes *Ortona* and *Corbio*, P. 420; nevertheleſs they enter the Territory of the *Tuſculans*, and threaten *Tuſculum* with a Siege, P. 427; but are routed by an Army of *Romans*, who come to the Relief of their Allies, P. 428; yet after all, they again ravage the Diſtrict of the *Tuſculans*, P. 470; the *Decemvir Cornelius* marches againſt them at the Head of an Army, P. 476; they attack him and take his Camp, P. 478; then they join the *Volſci*, P. 493, and the *Conſul Valerius* takes the Field, and defeats them, P. 494; after ſome Time they ravage the Territory of *Rome*, P. 501, and are beaten by a *Roman* Army, who take and plunder their Camp, P. 503; once more they enter into an Alliance with the *Volſci*, to make a laſt Effort againſt the *Romans*, P. 529; are utterly defeated, P. 530; demand an Alliance with the Republick, P. 532; obtain a Truce for eight Years, *Ib.*; which is prolonged for three Years more, P. 536; they break the Truce, and are put to Flight by *Numerius Fabius*, P. 542; the *Laricani* quit the *Romans* to enter into an Alliance with them, P. 546; with theſe new Allies they ravage the Territory of *Tuſculum*, *Ib.*; gain a Victory over the *Romans*, P. 547; and loſe a more conſiderable Battle themſelves, *Ib.*; inſomuch that they dare not relieve *Bola* which is beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 549; but they retake it the next Year, P. 550; the *Romans* ſubdue it again, *Ib.*; then the *Æqui* enter the Country of the *Latins* and *Hernici* in Arms, P. 556; take the Fort of *Carventum*, *Ib.*; inveſt the *Roman* Colony ſettled at *Labicum*, P. 577; deſire Peace of the *Romans* and obtain it, P. 587; break the Peace and are defeated twice, P. 591; make themſelves Maſters of *Vitellia*, P. 592; and loſe two more Battles with the *Romans*, *Ib.* and P. 593; their laſt Efforts againſt the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 298, 306, 317.

ÆQUIMELIUM, the Ground on which had ſtood the Houſe of the ambitious *Mælius*, V. 1. P. 520; it lay between the *Capitol* and *Velabrum*, *Ib.* N. 33.

ÆRARIOS REFERRI, (*inter*) what it meant, V. 1. P. 527. N. 54.

ÆRARIUM, or *The Publick Treaſury*, why ſo called, V. 1. P. 206. N. 39; it was at firſt under the Care of the Kings and the *Conſuls*, *Ib.*; *Poplicola* removed it from his own Houſe to the Temple of *Saturn*, P. 206; and appoints two new Officers, under the Name of *Quæſtors*, to take care of it, *Ib.*

ÆROPUS, a Branch of the famous *Pindus*, a Mountain in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 45. N. 20.

ÆS CURIONIUM. See *Curionium*.
ÆS GRAVE, ÆS RUDE, what theſe Expreſſions mean, and wherein they differ, V. 1. P. 545. N. 85.
ÆSAPUS, (*The*) or *Æſepus*, a River of *Propontis*, V. 5. P. 499. N. 92.
ÆSARUS, (*The*) a River which riſes in *Bruttium*, V. 2. P. 476. N. 17.
ÆSCULAPIUS, was worſhipped at *Epidaurus* under the Figure of a Serpent, V. 2. P. 372. N. 45. P. 373, 374. N. 50, St. *Auſtin*'s Words concerning the Weakneſs of this pretended God, *Ib.* P. 478. He was much revered at *Carthage*, *Ib.* P. 526. N. 11; why he is ſometimes ſtiled *Deus Pergameus*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 36; his Tranſmigration from *Epidaurus* to *Rome*, V. 2. P. 372. N. 45; his Temple is burnt to Aſhes by the *Roman* Deſerters, who retired to it at the taking of *Byrſa*, the Citadel of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 628.
ÆSCULAPIUS, (the Iſland of) took its Name from the God, V. 2. P. 375; he had a Temple there, *Ib.* N. 53.
ÆSIS, (*The*) a River which divides *Umbria* from *Picenum*, V. 2. P. 499. N. 72; and V. 5. P. 441. N. 128.
ÆSTIOTIS, one of the five Provinces of the Country anciently called *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.
ÆSTRÆA, the ancient Name both of a Canton and City in *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 82.
ÆSTRÆUM, a City of *Pæonia*, V. 4. P. 320. N. 79.
ÆSULA, a City ſituated on an Eminence between *Tibur* and *Prænеſte*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 62.
ÆTEONIUS, (*Aulus*) ſurnamed by ſome Authors *Fontinalis*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 299, V. 1. P. 428; Differences about his true Name, *Ib.* N. 77; is made *Tribune*, *Ib.* P. 498.
ÆTOLIA, its Situation, V. 3. P. 20. N. 39; a Country in *Achaia*, at the further Part of *Epirus*, called now *The Deſpotat*, or *Little Greece*, *Ib.* P. 313. N. 1.
ÆTOLIANS, the *Pro-Prætor Lævinus* undertakes to bring them into the *Roman* Party, V. 3. P. 313; harangues their Diet in order thereto, *Ib.* P. 314; they approve of the Propoſal, *Ib.*; endeavour to gain over ſeveral other Nations, *Ib.* P. 315; *Chlæneas*, one of their Orators, harangues the Senate of *Lacedæmon* in order to that End, *Ib.* P. 315, 316; the Treaty is concluded, *Ib.* P. 318. The *Acarnani* enraged at this League, enter *Ætolia* with *Philip of Macedon*, and drive the *Ætolians* into the Heart of their Dominions, *Ib.* P. 319; being aſſiſted by the *Romans*, the *Ætolians* enter again upon Action, and take the City of *Anticyra*, *Ib.*; make a Treaty of Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 394; make War with the *Achæans*, *Ib.* P. 394. N. 35; give the ſupreme Magiſtracy in their Republick to *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*, *Ib.*; ſeize the Paſs of *Thermopylæ*, to hinder *Philip of Macedon* from entering *Greece*. *Ib.* P. 396. N. 42; are twice beaten by that Prince, *Ib.* P. 397; ſend Deputies to a general Diet of the People of *Greece*, *Ib.* P. 401; one of their Orators harangues the Diet, *Ib.*; they prevent the Succeſs of the Scheme of a Peace, for which the Diet was held, *Ib.*; *Philip* forces them to come to a Reconciliation with him, *Ib.* P. 483.

The *Romans*, *Athenians*, and King *Philip*, all ſend Ambaſſadors to the *Ætolian* Diet, each hoping to draw them into their Party, V. 4. P. 25; *Damocritus* their chief Magiſtrate artfully prevents their declaring for either, *Ib.* P. 27; but at laſt they eſpouſe the Intereſts of the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 33; enter *Macedon*, take ſeveral Cities there, and are ſurprized by *Philip*, who makes a great Slaughter of them, *Ib.* P. 34; are for the moſt Part for inliſting under *Ptolomy*'s Standards, but *Damocritus* prevents it, *Ib.* P. 35. N. 35; raiſe the Siege of *Thaumacia* which was beſieged by *Philip*, *Ib.* P. 39; ravage *Theſſaly*, *Ib.* P. 47, 48; contribute greatly towards the Victory which *Flamininus* gains over *Philip* in the Plain of *Cynocephalæ*, *Ib.* P. 72; take occaſion from thence to aſſume all the Glory of it to themſelves, *Ib.*; declaim againſt *Flamininus* for the Peace *Philip* drew him into, *Ib.* P. 76; ſeem inclined to quit their Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 77; ſet the Minds of their People againſt them, *Ib.* P. 91, 93, 114; the Tranſactions of a Diet called by *Flamininus*, *Ib.* P. 116; refuſe to furniſh their Contingent for the War with *Nabis*, *Ib.* P. 117; begin to ſtir up new Enemies againſt the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 145; aſſemble a Diet, *Ib.* P. 157; in which they reſolve on War with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 158; ſeize *Demetrias*, *Ib.* P. 159; and *Lacedæmon*, *Ib.*; fail in an Attempt on *Chalcis*, *Ib.* P. 160; receive *Antiochus* among them, *Ib.* P. 162; ſupport him ill in the War into which they had entered, *Ib.* P. 174; ſend an Embaſſy to the *Conſul Acilius*, *Ib.* P. 181; then determine to continue the War, *Ib.*; but ſend to deſire a Peace with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 184; which is firſt refuſed, *Ib.* P. 192, 195; and afterwards granted them, *Ib.* P. 196; They drive *Philip* from *Athamania*, *Ib.* P. 122; their Ambaſſadors ſpread a Report in *Rome*, That the two *Scipio's* were taken Priſoners and their Army defeated by *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 224; but this falſe Report, which was deſigned only to facilitate the Peace, did not prevent the *Conſcript Fathers* refuſing to grant it, *Ib.*; the *Ætolians* are attacked by the *Romans* on one Side, and *Perſes* on the other, in their own Country, *Ib.* P. 231; and being on the brink of Ruin deſire a Peace, *Ib.* P. 232; their Ambaſſadors are taken Priſoners by a Party

ty of *Acarnanians*, but the *Conſul Fulvius* demands them, and has them delivered back, *Ib.* P. 233; the *Athenians* ſpeak in favour of the *Ætolians* in the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 234; the Senate grants them a Peace, and the Conditions of it, *Ib.*; they threaten a general Revolt, *Ib.* P. 422; ſeveral of their Senators are puniſhed with Death by the Preſident *Bæbius*, for having openly embraced the Cauſe of *Perſes*, *Ib.* P. 494, 496.

ÆTNA, its Situation, heighth, compaſs, and the wonderful Things the Poets ſay of it, V. 2. P. 541. N. 30; makes very terrible Eruptions, V. 5. P. 146. N. 71; P. 173. N. 10.

AFRANIUS NEPOS, (*Lucius*) one of *Pompey*'s chief Officers, V. 6. P. 46; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 693, by *Pompey*'s Intereſt, P. 46; enters upon his Office, P. 56; his Character, *Ib.*; is ſent by *Pompey* into *Spain* to govern it in his ſtead, P. 127; ſignalizes himſelf in *Pompey*'s Party during the Civil War, P. 194, 197, 198; is intimidated by *Cæſar*'s Preſence, P. 198; nevertheleſs engages him and comes off with Honour, *Ib.* decamps, and is purſued in his March by *Cæſar*, P. 200; who ſurrounds and ſhuts him up in the narrow Paſſes of the Mountains, *Ib.*; he is ready to ſurrender to *Cæſar*, P. 201; but his Collegue *Petreius* forces him to take a new Oath of Fidelity to *Pompey*, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs they both deliver up themſelves and their Army to *Cæſar*, P. 202.

AFRANIUS, (*Titus*) one of the Chiefs of the Allies, who made War with the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 337; inveſts the Army of *Pompeius*, P. 341; but his Army is defeated, and he periſhes in the Battle, P. 344.

AFRICA PROPRIA, its Extent and Boundaries, V. 5. P. 199. N. 5.

AFRICANUS, (*P. Cornelius Scipio*), See *Scipio*.

AGARIAN, (*Scythians*) their Situation, V. 5. P. 555. N. 6.

AGASSA, or *Agaſſæ*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 428. N. 96. P. 494. N. 51.

AGATHOCLEA, a famous Courteſan with whom King *Ptolomy Philopator* fell in love, V. 3. P. 356. N. 77.

AGATHOCLES, King of *Syracuſe*, being ready to be driven ont of his Kingdom by the *Carthaginians*, carries the War to *Carthage*, where he makes great Conqueſts, V. 2. P. 529, 530; returns to *Sicily*, and drives his Enemies from thence, P. 530; goes again into *Africa*, and after a Defeat, gives up his Army to the Mercy of the *Carthaginians*, and flees to *Syracuſe*, where he ſoon after dies, *Ib.* and P. 427. N. 47.

AGATHYRNA, one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Sicily*, and which is thought to have ſtood between *Alæſa* and *Tyndaris*, V. 3. P. 354. N. 70.

AGE, what that of military Service according to the *Roman Law*, V. 5. P. 155. N. 87.

AGENDICUM, is generally thought to have been the City of *Sens*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 83.

AGESIMBROTUS, Admiral of the *Rhodian* Fleet, joins *Attalus* and the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 37, 50; aſſiſts at an Interview between *Philip* and *Flamininus*, *Ib.* P. 61.

AGESIPOLIS, the lawful Sovereign of *Lacedæmon*, which Kingdom was uſurped by the Tyrant *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 119.

AGGER, what, V. 2. P. 190. N. 22.

AGIS, is put at the Head of their State by the *Tarentini*, V. 2. P. 425; and depoſed by *Cyneas*, P. 427.

AGONALIS, (Mount) See *Quirinalis*.

AGONENSES, (*Salii*) See *Salii*.

AGRA, a little City near *Athens*, V. 4. P. 11. N. Col. 1.

AGRÆI, a People who lived near the *Acarnani*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 76.

AGRARIAN, (Law) ordered the Diſtribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 423; was alſo called *The Caſſian Law* from the *Conſul Caſſius* who had got it paſſed, and whom it coſt his Life. See *Caſſian*, *Caſſius*, and *Licinian*; cauſed great Troubles from the Moment it was enacted, V. 1. P. 425, 548, 552; *Cæſar* undertakes to get it approved by the Senate and Commons, and partly by Addreſs, and partly by Violence, ſucceeds, V. 6. P. 66, 69, 70.

AGRAVONITÆ, a People of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 45.

AGRIANE, a River which riſes in Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Hebrus*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 127; it gave Name to the *Agrianes*, an ancient People of *Thrace*, between Mount *Hæmus* and Mount *Rhodope*, *Ib.*

AGRIANES, an ancient People of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 493. N. 45; V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.; *Ib.* P. 387. N. 15.

AGRICULTURE, greatly encouraged at *Rome*, by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 69.

AGRIGENTUM, now *Gergenti*, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 473. N. 8; is beſieged, *Ib.* P. 546, 548; taken and plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 550; retaken from the *Romans* by the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.* P. 582; taken again from the *Carthaginians* by *Valerius Lævinus*, V. 3. P. 353.

AGRIPPA, ninth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.

AGRIPPA-CURTIUS PHILO. See *Curtius* (*Caius.*)

AGRIPPA-FURIUS-FUSUS. See *Furius*.

AGRIPPA, (*Menenius*) ſurnamed *Lanatus* by *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 250, V. 1. P. 229; releaſes his Collegue *Poſtumius*, who had ſuffered himſelf to be inveſted by the *Sabine* Army, P. 231; contributes greatly towards gaining the Battle which the *Romans* fought with the *Sabines* near *Eretum*, P. 233; is honoured

noured with a *Triumph*, P. 234; ſhews the Senate the Neceſſity of coming to a Compromiſe with the two Rebel Armies that were retired to *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 280; is ſent by the Senate to them, P. 284; makes them a Speech, P. 286; convinces them all, P. 287; his Death and Character, P. 293; the Senate and People contend who ſhall do him moſt Honour at his Obſequies, *Ib.*; he was of *Plebeian* Extraction, P. 286, N. 39.

AGRIPPA, (*Menenius*) created *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 545; a ſecond Time, in the Year 336, P. 548.

AGRON, King of *Illyricum*, tranſported with an important Victory which his Troops had gained, gives his Officers a great Entertainment, and drinks ſo much, that he kills himſelf, V. 3. P. 19. N. 36.

AGYLA, See *Cære*.

AGYRTES, a Name which the Ancients ſometimes give to the *Galli* the Prieſts of *Cybele*, V. 3. P. 479. N. 61. Col. 1.

AHALA, (*Caius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

AHENOBARBUS. See *Ænobarbus*.

AISNE, (*The*) in *Latin Axona*, a River which falls into *The Oiſe*, a little below *Compiegne*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 151.

AIUS-LOCUTIUS, what ſort of God, and why the *Romans* erected a Temple and Altar to him, V. 2. P. 11. N. 53.

AIX, in *Provence*, founded by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 158.

ALABANDA, one of the moſt conſiderable and richeſt Cities in *Caria*, on the Banks of *The Meander*, a little Way from *Magneſia*, V. 4. P. 235; N. 79; P. 489. N. 21.

ALÆSA, an ancient City of *Sicily*, ſurrenders to the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 541; *Solinus* relates a wonderful, or rather fabulous, Effect of a Fountain near it, *Ib.* N. 33.

ALANDER, (*The*) a River which *Livy* places in that Part of *Galatia* which belonged to the *Toliſtoboii*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 98.

ALBA, the fourth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.

ALBA, (City of) founded by *Aſcanius*, V. 1. P. 13; why ſo called, *Ib.*; had the Surname of *Longa*, and why, *Ib.*; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 60; is ſuffered by *Romulus* to erect it ſelf into a Republick, but reſerves to himſelf the Power of nominating a ſupreme Magiſtrate for it, annually, P. 50; diſputes with *Rome* the Right of nominating a Succeſſor to *Romulus*, P. 53; but the Difference is compromiſed, P. 54; the Succeſſion of the Kings of *Alba*, P. 13, 14; this City is deſtroyed by the Order of *Servius Tullius*, P. 89; there were formerly two Cities of this Name in old *Latium*, V. 2. P. 305. N. 37.

ALBA, another City in the Country of the *Marſi*, V. 1. P. 13. N. 60.

ALBA, (The Lake of) its Situation, and remarkable Effects, V. 1. P. 576. N. 44; it produces an extraordinary Inundation, which the *Romans* take for a Prodigy, P. 576; tho' it was only a natural Effect, *Ib.* N. 45; a pretended Prophecy concerning it, with reſpect to the Siege of *Veii*, P. 576; its real Effects, P. 579.

ALBA, (Mount of) was near *Alba Longa*, V. 1. P. 13, and abounded with excellent Wines, *Ib.*; the *Latins* hold a Diet at the Foot of this Mountain, P. 112; it formerly vomited out Flames, P. 576. N. 45.

ALBA FUCENTIA, or ALBA FUCENTIS, a City in the Country of the *Marſi*, to which the *Romans* ſend a Colony, V. 2. P. 305. N. 37; and making it a ſtrong Hold, keep their Priſoners of War there, V. 3. P. 534. N. 61; it ſtood in that Diſtrict which is now called *The Further Abruzza*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 91.

ALBANA, a publick Place in *Capua*, where all the looſe and debauched People met in great Numbers, V. 3. P. 157. N. 103.

ALBANI, what Part of *Aſia* they inhabited, V. 5. P. 534. N. 54; P. 567. N. 27.

ALBANUS, (*The*) a River which falls into *The Caſpian Sea*, and gave Name to the neighbouring Country of *Albania*, V. 5. P. 567. N. 27.

ALBICI, the People of *Riez* in *Provence*, V. 6. P. 195. N. 66.

ALBIDIUS, (*Quintus*) *Cato*'s Jeſt upon him, V. 2. P. 202. N. 50.

ALBIETUM, is taken by *Coriolanus* from the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 321; its Situation is not certainly known, *Ib.* N. 117.

ALBINGAUNUM, or ALBIUM INGAUNUM, a little City on the Coaſts of the *Ligurian* Sea, V. 3. P. 465. N. 27; P. 537. N. 81.

ALBINIUS, a *Plebeian*, who paid great Honours to the *Veſtals*, whom he met fleeing to *Cære*, after the Defeat of the *Romans* by *Brennus*, V. 2. P. 17.

ALBINIUS, (*Lucius*) was Lieutenant-General at the Battle of *Pydna*, V. 4. P. 461.

ALBINIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Plebeian*, is created *Military Tribune* in the Year 375, V. 2. P. 58.

ALBINOVANUS, one of the *Roman* Generals who oppoſed *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437; leaves the Party he at firſt embraced, but in ſo Criminal a manner, as makes his Name infamous, P. 447.

ALBINUS, one of the Generals who oppoſed *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437.

ALBINUS, (*Aulus-Poſthumius*). See *Poſthumius*.

ALBINUS, (*Lucius Poſthumius*). See *Poſthumius*.

ALBINUS, (*Spurius Poſthumius*). See *Poſthumius*.

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM, now *Vintimille*, was the Capital of the Country inhabited by the *Intemelii*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 28.

ALBIUS-CARINAS, (*Caius*) one of the Lieutenant Generals who ſerves againſt *Sylla*, oppoſed *Pompey*'s March, who wanted to join *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 441; is beaten by *Cæcilius Metellus*, P. 443; and then by *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, P. 446; endeavours to make himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, but in vain, P. 449; is defeated by *Craſſus*, P. 450; and taken and put to Death by *Sylla*'s Orders, *Ib.*

ALBUCIUS, (*Titus*) a *Prætor*, who by his fooliſh Vanity made himſelf the Jeſt of the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 271.

ALBULA, the firſt Name given to the River afterwards called *The Tiber*, V. 1. P. 14.

ALCÆUS, a Poet contemporary with *Sappho*, V. 4. P. 76; *Plutarch* ſpeaks of another Poet of this Name, who is known only by a Diſtich which he made againſt *Philip* after the Battle of *Cynocephalæ*, *Ib.* N. 109.

ALCEA, a City which is commonly placed in *New Caſtille*, V. 4. P. 335. N. 103.

ALCHANDO, an *Arabian* Prince, inſinuates himſelf into the Confidence of *Craſſus*, and then betrays him, V. 6. P. 140.

ALCON, a *Saguntine*, ſhews great Zeal to prevent the Ruin of *Saguntum*, when hard preſſed by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 50.

ALEA, or ALLIA, a City of *Bœotia*, V. 5. P. 421. N. 85.

ALERIA, a City in *Corſica*, V. 2. P. 561. N. 70.

ALESIA, a City in *Gaul*, its Situation according to *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 162. N. 89; is beſieged by him with great Skill, and at laſt taken, tho' an Army of 300000 Men came to its Relief, P. 162, 165.

ALESTES, (*The*) a River of *Portugal*, now *Rio di Braga*, V. 5. P. 72. N. 45.

ALETES, a Name given in Honour to the Man who firſt diſcovered Silver Mines in the Mountains near *New Carthage* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 345. N. 61.

ALETRIUM, or ALATRIUM, an ancient City about ſix Miles from *Anagnia*, V. 2. P. 294. N. 12.

ALEX, (*The*) a River which waters Part of *Further Calabria*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea, V. 3. P. 470. N. 39; the Ancients gave it ſeveral Names, *Ib.*

ALEXAMENES, an *Ætolian* General, kills the Tyrant *Nabis*, and is himſelf killed ſoon after, V. 4. P. 158, 160.

ALEXANDER, King of *Epirus*, Uncle to *Alexander the Great*, comes into *Italy*, and makes ſome Conqueſts there, V. 2. P. 155; enters into an Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 156; makes a Deſcent at *Pæſtum*, P. 194; forms a Scheme for ſubduing the Weſt, *Ib.*; married his own Niece, the Siſter of *Alexander the Great*, *Ib.*; a Parallel drawn between the Uncle and the Nephew, *Ib.*; the *Epirot* after ſome Succeſs leaves *Italy*, P. 195; returns thither, and there loſes his Life, P. 213; his Body is treated with great Inhumanity, P. 215. N. 85.

ALEXANDER, the Son of *Pyrrhus*, goes with him on an Expedition into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 430; and there is killed at *Locri*, P. 481.

ALEXANDER, the falſe King of *Macedon*, is vanquiſhed by the *Prætor Metellus*, V. 4. P. 612.

ALEXANDER, the Son of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, is a Competitor with *Demetrius Soter*, and diſputes with him the Kingdom of *Syria*, V. 4. P. 560; the Senate of *Rome* ſupport his Pretenſions, P. 561; appears in *Syria* with a formidable Army, P. 562; *Jonathan Maccabæus* declares in his Favour, *Ib.*; *Alexander* gives *Demetrius* Battle, and deprives him both of Life and Kingdom, *Ib.*

ALEXANDER, the younger Son of *Phyſcon*, King of *Egypt*, his Adventures, V. 5. P. 309. N. 31.

ALEXANDER, the Son of *Ptolomy-Lathurus*'s Brother, after ſeveral Adventures, V. 5. P. 463. N. 21, marries his Mother-in-Law, P. 463; gets her aſſaſſinated, and is himſelf aſſaſſinated by his own Subjects, after a Reign of only nineteen Days, *Ib.* N. 23.

ALEXANDER: the Son of *Ariſtobulus*, troubles *Judæa*, V. 6. P. 100; is defeated by *Gabinius*, *Ib.*; who at the Requeſt of *Alexander*'s Mother grants him his Life and Liberty, P. 101.

ALEXANDER-BALA, invades the Throne of *Demetrius Soter*, V. 5. P. 2; *Jonathan* the High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, undertakes the Defence of *Alexander*, againſt the Succeſſor of *Demetrius*, *Ib.* N. 2; *Alexander* teſtifies his Gratitude to *Jonathan*, *Ib.*; *Ptolomy* takes from *Alexander* his Wife *Cleopatra*, and gives her to *Demetrius Nicator*, P. 3. N. 5; defeats *Alexander*, P. 4. N. Col. 1.; and his Head is cut off, *Ib.*; *Joſephus*'s Account of this Revolution, P. 4, 5. N. 5; *Alexander Bala* reigned about ſix Years, P. 5. N. Col. 2; there is a Medal which has his Head upon it, P. 6. N. 6. The Books of *The Maccabees* give a much more favourable Account of *Alexander Bala* than other Authors, P. 4, 5. N. 5.

ALEXANDRIA, in *Troas*, a City built by *Alexander the Great*, V. 4. P. 161. N. 184.

ALEXANDRIUM, one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Judæa*, V. 6. P. 100. N. 139.

ALFATENA, or NUCERIA, a City of *Campania* beyond Mount *Veſuvius*, V. 2. P. 290.

ALFIUS, (*Marius*) one of the chief Magiſtrates of *Campania*, makes War with the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 173; endeavours to ſurprize *Cumæ* by Artifice, *Ib.*; is himſelf ſurprized and killed, P. 176.

ALGIDAM, a little City in the Country of the *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 384. N. 5; nothing now remains of it but an Inn, which the *Italians*

Italians call *L'Oſteria del L' Aglio*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 53.
ALIA, was the Name formerly given to *Theſſalonica*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 6.
ALIENA, a City whoſe Situation is at preſent unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 43.
ALIMENTUS, (*Lucius Cincius*). See *Cincius*.
ALIPHERA, a City of *Arcadia* on the Confines of *Elis*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 147; is ſaid to have ſtood on the Banks of *The Alpheus*, V. 4. P. 44. N. 15.
ALLABUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, now called *Cataro*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 49.
ALLADIUS, the tenth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14; has different Names in different Authors, *Ib.* N. 61; haſtens his Fate by his Impiety, *Ib.*
ALLIA, See *Alea*.
ALLIA, (*The*) a little Rivulet 60 *Stadia* from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 14; its Head and Courſe, *Ib.* N. 59; becomes famous for the Defeat of the *Romans*, *Ib.*
ALLIENUS, the *Ædile*, accuſes the *Conſul Veturius*, V. 1. P. 429.
ALLIER, (*The*). See *Elaver*.
ALLIES, (*The War of the*) what gave occaſion to it, V. 5. P. 329. The *Allies*, diſappointed in the Hopes the *Tribune Livius Druſus* had given them, of making them equal to the *Citizens* of *Rome*, form a Deſign of aſſaſſinating the two *Conſuls*, P. 333; they come, to the Number of 10000, to ſurprize *Rome*, P. 335; but *Cn. Domitius* gains their Leader, and prevails on them to turn back, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs, this only delays the Evil. The *Allies* aſſemble, and chooſe a Place of Arms, P. 336; then appoint Generals, P. 337; and ſettle a Form of Government very like that of *Rome*, *Ib.*; ſend a ſolemn Deputation to *Rome* before they take the Field, P. 338; but the Deputies are ill received, and then the Allies begin Hoſtilities in a barbarous manner, *Ib.*; their General *Vettius Cato*, gains a Victory over the *Conſul Rutilius*, and the latter is alſo killed, P. 340; the *Pro-Conſul Servilius* is likewiſe brought to the ſame Fate, by the Artifices of one of the Generals of the *Allies*, P. 341; they alſo gain other Advantages over the *Romans*, P. 342, 343; the *Umbri* join them, P. 344; *Julius Cæſar* makes a Law in favour of the People of *Italy*, P. 345; which draws off many People from the *Allies*, P. 350; ſo that they gradually ſunk into Ruin, P. 353; reſolve to ſend an Embaſſy to *Mithridates*, who was then 44 or 45 Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 158; but the *Roman* Generals will not give them Time to reap any Advantage from this Embaſſy, *Ib.*; the Victories of *Sylla*, and the *Conſul Pompeius*, put an End to the War, 353, 356, 362, 363.
ALLIFÆ, a City on the Banks of *The Vulturnus*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 65; and on the Confines of *Samnium* and *Campania*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 54; now *Alifi* in *Terra di Lavoro*, P. 303. N. 45.
ALLOBROGES, a People of *Narbonne-Gaul*, V. 3. P. 65. N. 33; why called *Geſſatæ*, V. 5. P. 157. N. 94; the Extent of their Country, *Ib.*; and V. 6. P. 21; their Ambaſſadors at *Rome* are ſtrongly ſollicited by *Catiline*'s Friends to join in his Conſpiracy, P. 22, 23; but they diſcover the Secret privately, and extricate themſelves out of the Difficulty by a pretended ſurprize upon the Road, P. 24.
ALLUCIUS, the *Celtiberian* Prince, who was betrothed to that exceeding beautiful Woman, whom *Scipio* very generouſly gave up to him, on account of her Contract with him, V. 3. P. 352; and this true Heroiſm ſo affects him, that he comes over to the *Romans*, *Ib.*
ALMANA, a City on the Banks of *The Axius*, thought *Albanoplis* in *Albania*, by *Turnebius*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 17.
ALMON, (*The*) a little River which falls into *The Tiber*, and is now called *The Accia*, or *Aqua d'Accia*, V. 3. P. 482. N. Col. 1.
ALOPECONESUS, or *The Iſland of Foxes*, lay over againſt the Iſland of *Samos*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.
ALORCUS, a *Spaniſh* Soldier, in *Hannibal*'s Pay, who would fain have perſuaded the *Saguntini* to ſubmit to the very hard Terms *Hannibal* offered them, in order to ſave their City from being plundered, V. 3. P. 50.
ALPES, (*The*) why ſo called, V. 2. P. 1. N. 2; which called *The Maritime Alpes*, and why, P. 2. N. 6; which *The Greek Alpes*, and why ſo called, *Ib.* N. 8; which *The Alpes Penninæ*, P. 8. N. 44; a Relation of *Hannibal*'s famous Paſſage over *The Alpes*, V. 3. P. 65, 68; *The Alpes Noricæ*, what, V. 5. P. 282. N. 67. The Ancients ſeem to have been ignorant of this Name, which is uſed only by Authors of the middle Age, *Ib.*
ALPHEUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of the *Elians*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5; is one of the largeſt Rivers in *Peloponneſus*, and made famous by the Fictions of the Poets, V. 5. P. 24. N. 67.
ALSIUM, an ancient City on the Coaſts of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, V. 3. P. 409. N. 101.
ALTHÆA, the Capital of the *Occhades*, its Situation, V. 3. P. 40. N. 94.
ALTINIUS, (*Duſius*) a Burgher of *Arpi*, being angry with *Hannibal*, to whom he had delivered up his native City, offers the *Romans* to put it again into their Hands, V. 3. P. 242; the Conduct of the two *Fabii*, on this critical Occaſion, P. 242, 243.
AMANUS, (Mount) vulgarly *Monte-Negro*, one of the Mouths of Mount *Taurus*, V. 6. P. 170. N. 15.

AMARYLLIS, a myſterious Name given to the City of *Rome*, and why, V. 1. P. 121. N. 60.
AMARYNTHIS, a Surname given to *Diana*, by the *Ereſtrians*, from a Quarter of their City called *Amarynthe*, where ſhe was worſhipped, V. 4. P. 160. N. 182.
AMATHUS, a ſtrong Place beyond *Jordan*, which belonged to *The Tribe of Gad*. The *Greeks* called it *Thermæ*, and why, V. 6. P. 101. N. 143.
AMAZONS, what Judgment is to be formed of what ſeveral Writers have ſaid of the pretended Empire of theſe warlike Women, V. 5. P. 572. N. 44.
AMBARRI, a People of *Gaul*, who lived near *The Saone*, V. 6. P. 163. N. 93.
AMBARVALIA, a Feſtival at *Rome*, the chief Deſign of which was to obtain of the Gods plentiful Harveſts, V. 5. P. 11, 12. N. 25.
AMBASSADORS, it was cuſtomary at *Rome* to erect Statues to the Memories of the Ambaſſadors who had been put to Death in the Places whither they were ſent, V. 3. P. 21. The *Fidenates* murdered thoſe whom the *Romans* ſent to them, V. 1. P. 522; and Statues were erected to their Memories at *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 40.
AMBIBARI, a People of *Neuſtria*, V. 6. P. 163. N. 93.
AMBIBARII, AMBIVARETI, AMBIALITES, and AMBIBIATES, whether the Names of four different Nations, or of one only, V. 6. P. 163. N. 90.
AMBIGATUS, King of *Berry*, engages his two Nephews, to go and ſettle, one in *Germany*, and the other in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 4.
AMBIORIX, one of the Sovereigns of the *Belgæ*, revolts from the *Romans*, and gives *Cæſar* and his Lieutenants a great deal of Trouble, V. 6. P. 135, 136; his Diſſimulation and Treachery, P. 135; is routed, P. 136. The *Treviri* put him at the Head of them, P. 147; but he is again defeated, *Ib.*; flees before *Cæſar*, P. 148; who to make him the more odious to his Subjects, lays all his Country waſte, P. 174.
AMBRA, there are ſaid to have been two Rivers of this Name in *Weſtphalia*; which perhaps gave Name to *The Ambrones*, who entered into an Alliance with the *Cimbri*, and were conquered by *Marius*, V. 5. P. 279. N. 59.
AMBRACIA, formerly one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Epirus*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 14; it gave Name to the Gulph now called *The Gulph of Larta*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 38; P. 230. N. 67.
AMBRONES, a People of *Germany*, enter into an Alliance with the *Cimbri*, and are deſtroyed by *Marius*, V. 5. P. 279; why ſo called, *Ib.* N. 59; their Country, P. 258. N. 13. See *Ambra*.
AMBRYSUS, a City near *Bœotia*. V. 4. P. 52. N. 48.
AMBUSTUS, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
AMERIA, or AMELIA, was thought by the *Romans* one of the moſt ancient Cities in *Umbria*, V. 5. P. 271. N. 39.
AMERICA, is thought to have been known to the *Carthaginians*, V. 2. P. 527. N. 13.
AMERIOLA, a City of *Latium*, conquered by *Tarquin the Firſt*, V. 1. P. 112. N. 32.
AMESTRIS, or AMASTRIS, a conſiderable City in *Paphlagonia*, in *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 392. N. 1; now *Famaſtro*, P. 518. N. 19.
AMINANDER, King of the *Athamanes*, a People of *Epirus*, choſen a Mediator between *Philip of Macedon* and the *Ætolians*, V. 3 P. 398; offers the *Romans* his Service, V. 4. P. 24; makes an irruption into *Macedon*, P. 33; but is forced to leave it, by the Stupidity of the *Ætolians*, who refuſe to follow his wiſe Advice, P. 34; aſſiſts at an Interview between *Philip* and the *Pro Conſul Flamininus*, P. 61; is ſent to *Rome* by the Allies of the *Romans*, P. 66; who reſtore to him all the Places which *Philip* had taken from him, P. 95; enters into the League which *Antiochus* and the *Ætolians* had made againſt the *Romans*, P. 164; which coſts him dear, P. 173; *Philip* drove him out of his Dominions, P. 222; but his Subjects recall him, and force *Philip* to leave the Kingdom to their lawful Sovereign, P. 223; prevails on the *Ambracians* to ſurrender their City to the *Romans*, who beſieged it, P. 233.
AMISOS, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 513. N. 8.
AMITERNUM, there were formerly two Cities of this Name, one, the Ruins of which the Natives now call *Amiterno Rovinata*, V. 2. P. 358. N. 16; another in *Salinia*, near the Country of the *Veſtini*, not far from *San Vittorino*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 2; the Inhabitants of *Amiternum* were very zealous for *Scipio*, P. 404. N. 21.
AMMONIUS, a Favourite of *Ptolomy Philometor*, whoſe Treaſon and Death are related by *Joſephus*, V. 5. P. 4, 5. N. 5.
AMNESTY, *M. Junius Brutus* and *Publius Valerius Poplicola* grant a general Amneſty to all thoſe who had embraced the Party of the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 201.
AMNIUS, (*The*) or AMMIUS, riſes in one of the Borders of *Bithynia*, V. 5. P. 394. N. 6.
AMPHIARAUS, one of thoſe Heroes whom the *Greeks* ranked among their Gods, V. 4. P. 495. N. 56.
AMPHIARAUS, a Fountain in which no one was permitted to waſh, the Water of it being reſerved for the Myſteries of the pretended God of that Name, V. 4. P. 495. N. 56.

AMPHICTION, ſettled at *Delphi* a general Diet of all the Nations of *Greece*, V. 1. P. 152; whether he was the Inventor or only the Reſtorer of that Diet, *Ib.* N. 41; he was the third King of *Athens*, and eſtabliſhed them 1519 Years before the Chriſtian Æra, V. 4. P. 27. N. 63.

AMPHICTIONES, the Name given to the Deputies of the chief Cities of *Greece*, who met to provide for the Safety and Peace of the whole Nation, V. 3. P. 427. N. Col. 2; ſo called from *Amphiction*, who eſtabliſhed theſe Diets, V. 4. P. 27. N. 63; they bound themſelves by a ſtrict Oath to take Care of the Publick, V. 5. P. 402. N. 41.

AMPHILOCHI, or AMPHILOCHIANS, a People of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 77.

AMPHIPOLIS, a City ſo called, becauſe the River *Strymon* ran quite round it, V. 4. P. 444. N. 23; it ſtood between *Thrace* and *Macedon*, V. 6. P. 228. N. 133.

AMPHISSA, a City of *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 195. N. 52.

AMPHISSA, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Locris*, on the Banks of a little River of the ſame Name, V. 4. P. 640. N. 52.

AMPSAGA, *(The)* a River which divides the Kingdom of *Tunis* from *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, V. 3. P. 526. N. 52; *Pliny* bounds *Numidia* by it, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.

AMULIUS, the younger Son of *Procas*, the twelfth King of *Alba*, deprives *Numitor* his elder Brother of the Crown, V. 1. P. 15; cauſes his Nephew *Egeſtus* to be ſlain, and forces *Rhea Sylvia* his Niece, to become a *Veſtal*, *Ib.*; is ſlain in his own Palace by *Romulus* his great Nephew, P. 19.

AMUSITUS, a Chief of the *Auſetani*, quits the Capital of his Country when beſieged by *Scipio*, and by his Retreat cauſes it to be ſurrendered up to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 87.

AMYCLÆ, a City a little below *Lacedæmon*, V. 3. P. 120. N. 103.

ANAGNIA, the Capital of the Territory of the *Hernici*, V. 2. P. 446. N. 78; it ſtill retains its old Name, and is the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 51.

ANAGNINUM COMPITUM, the Croſs-Way where *The Lavican* and *The Latin Ways* met, V. 3. P. 356. N. 86.

ANAITIS, or NAIS, a Goddeſs who was worſhipped by the *Armenians*, according to *Strabo*, V. 5. P. 130. N. 28.

ANANI, *(The)*, or ANAMARI, *Gauls*, come and ſettle about *Placentia*, V. 2. P. 8. N. 43.

ANAPUS, *(The)* a River of *Sicily*, now called *Alſeo* by the *Sicilians*, V. 3. P. 234. N. 47.

ANAS, *(The)* a River in *Spain*, now *The Guadiana*, V. 3. P. 47. N. 109; and P. 286. N. 23; V. 5. P. 482. N. 55.

ANATORIA, the Name given by *Caſtaldus* to the ancient City of *Tanagra*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.

ANAXILA, an ancient Tyrant of *Rhegium*, V. 2. P. 470. N. 6.

ANCHISES, comes with his Son *Æneas* into *Latium*, V. 1. P. 11. N. 53; dies there, and his Tomb becomes famous, P. 11.

ANCILIA, the Shields which *Numa* hung up in the Temple of *Mars*, V. 1. P. 64; why ſo called, *Ib.* N. 42.

ANCUS MARCIUS, the Son of *Marcius* and *Pompilia*, and Grandſon of *Numa* by the Mother's Side, V. 1. P. 73; is thought by ſome to have murdered *Tullus*, P. 96; why called *Ancus*, P. 97. N. 2; is elected King of *Rome*, P. 97; ſeems inclined to follow *Numa*'s Steps, P. 98; tranſcribes *Numa*'s Laws on Planks of Oak, *Ib.*; is at firſt thought ſlothful by Strangers, *Ib*; declares War with the *Latins*, 99; ſurprizes the Cities of *Politorium*, *Tellena*, and *Ticana*, P. 100; takes *Politorium* a ſecond Time and demoliſhes it, *Ib.*; then *Ticana*, which he deſtroys with Fire and Sword, P. 201; routs the *Latins*, *Ib.*; carries a great Number of them to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he probably receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 9; ſurrounds Mount *Janiculus* with Walls, P. 102; builds a wooden Bridge over *The Tyber*, *Ib.*; builds a Priſon in the middle of *Rome*, *Ib.*; fortifies the City with a wide Ditch, *Ib.*; ſurprizes the *Fidenates*, who ſecretly made War with the *Romans*, P. 103; takes *Fidenæ* by ſap, *Ib.*; orders ſome of the Inhabitants to be whipped, *Ib.*; and keeps the reſt in awe by a ſtrong Garriſon, *Ib.*; ſeizes the Camp of the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; builds the Port of *Oſtia*, P. 104; enlarges the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*, *Ib.*; digs Salt-Pits on the Sea-Shore, *Ib.*; gains two Battles over the *Veientes*, P. 105; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 18; takes *Velitræ* from the *Volſci*, *Ib*; and makes the Inhabitants Allies to *Rome*, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; dies, *Ib.*; variety of Opinions concerning his Death, *Ib.*; the length of his Reign, and his Character, P. 106; how far he extended the Limits of the *Roman* State *Ib.*; N. 20; leaves two Sons at his Death, P. 106; from whom ſprung two illuſtrious Families, *Ib.* N. 22; a Medal of *Ancus Marcus*, *Ib.*; why he is called *Sacrificus* by *Ovid*, V. 2. P. 424. N. 44.

ANCUS MARCIUS's two Sons cauſe the Suſpicion of the Aſſaſſination of *Navius* the *Augur* to fall on old *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 130; make ſeditious Speeches to the People on that Occaſion, P. 131; their Calumny is diſcovered, and *Tarquin* pardons it, *Ib.*; after which they cauſe that Prince to be aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; and then flee into voluntary Baniſhment to the *Volſci*, P. 133; their Memory is attainted, *Ib.*; *Servius* *Tarquin's*

Tarquin's Succeſſor, interdicts them *Fire and Water* throughout all the Territory of *Rome*, P. 138.
ANCUS PUBLICIUS, a General of the *Latines*, Native of the City of *Cora*, V. 1. P. 94.
ANCILII, two Brothers who were killed by their Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267.
ANCYRA, a City near the *Deuriopes* and *Pæneſti*, V. 4. P. 420. N. 80.
ANDA, a City which *Appian* only mentions, V. 3. P. 520. N. 37.
ANDRONODORUS, one of the greateſt Lords in *Syracuſe*, marries the eldeſt Daughter of King *Hiero*, V. 3. P. 209; and by the King's Will is made Guardian to young *Hieronymus*, Succeſſor to *Hiero*, *Ib.*; declares his Ward to be of Age, P. 210; declares for the *Carthaginians*, P. 211; endeavours to ſupport the Monarchy in *Syracuſe*, after the Death of his Ward, P. 225; fortifies himſelf in *Ortigia*, P. 226; has a Conference with the Heads of the Republican Party, *Ib.*; pretends to grant their Deſires, P. 227; is choſen one of the Heads of the new Government, *Ib.*; forms freſh Intrigues for re-eſtabliſhing the Monarchy, P. 228; which being diſcovered, he is aſſaſſinated, P. 229.
ANDRINOPLE, See *Uſcudama*.
ANDRISCUS, pretends to be the Son of *Perſes*, and Heir to his Dominions, V. 4. P. 562, 575; the *Macedonians* place him on the Throne, P. 604; he takes the Name of *Philip*, P. 605; *Rome* is alarmed at his Uſurpation, and endeavours to ſtop his Progreſs, *Ib*; to that End ſends an Army againſt him, *Ib.*; *Andriſcus* defeats it, P. 606; is beaten himſelf by *Metellus*, P. 612; who takes him, and ſends him to *Rome*, *Ib.*
ANDRONICUS, *(L. Livius)* the *Latine* Poet, who firſt reformed the *Roman* Stage, V. 2. P. 85, and P. 624. N. 82.
ANDROS, one of the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, formerly called *Caurus*, and *Antandros*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
ANDROSTHENES, Governor of *Corinth* for King *Philip*, V. 4. P. 57; leaves the City, and at the Head of an Army ravages *Achaia*, P. 75; is defeated by *Nicerates*, P. 76.
ANEROESTUS, a King of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, V. 3. P. 27.
ANGEÆ, a City of *Theſſaly*, whoſe Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 48. N. 26.
ANGUSTICLAVIUM, See *Laticlavium*.
ANICIUS, *(Quintus)* a Native of *Præneſte*, is choſen *Curule Ædile*, V. 2. P. 302.
ANICIUS-GALLUS *(Lucius)* is charged with the Command of the Fleet which is to act againſt *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 439; arrives in *Greece*, P. 446; takes upon him the Command of the Fleet, P. 447; ſignalizes himſelf firſt againſt *Gentius*, P. 448; whom he defeats, and takes Priſoner, P. 449; then makes himſelf Maſter of all *Illyricum*, and finiſhes his Expedition in 20 or 30 Days, P. 450; informs the Senate of his Victory, P. 475; is continued in the Government of *Illyricum*, in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 480; what he does in that Office, P. 492; arrives at *Rome*, P. 504; where he *triumphs*, P. 513; and is promoted to the *Conſulate*, in the Year 593, P. 536.
ANIO *(The)*, now *The Teverone*, V. 1. P. 221; riſes in the Mountains of the *Trebia*, *Ib.* N. 77; forms a Caſcade near the *Tiber*, *Ib.* whoſe Height is much diminiſhed by Time, *Ib.* N. 80.
ANIO NOVUS, ANIO VETUS, Aqueducts which convey'd Water to *Rome*, V. 2. P. 495. N. 61.
ANITORGIS, a City whoſe Situation is now not known, V. 3. P. 286. N. 24.
ANNIUS *(The)*, or *Aous*, a River which riſes at the Foot of Mount *Piſidus*, V. 6. P. 213. N. 98.
ANNA PERENNA, See *Perenna*.
ANNAL *(Law)*, what, and by whom made, V. 4. P. 42. N. 6, 7.
ANNIUS, *(Lucius)* Preſident of the *Latine* Diets, and Adminiſtrator of the War, V. 2. P. 156; is cited to appear at *Rome*, to give an Account of the Preparations the *Latines* make for War, *Ib.*; aſſembles on this Account a general Diet, in which he ſpeaks like a Man determined not to ſhew any Regard to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; arrives at *Rome*, where he demands of the Senate, that one of the *Conſuls* be always choſen out of his Nation, P. 157; the *Conſul Manlius* gives him an haughty Anſwer, at which he goes out of the Aſſembly in ſuch a Rage that he gets a violent Fall, which kills him, P. 158.
ANNIUS, *(Quintus)* one of *Catiline's* Fellow-Conſpirators, V. 6. P. 3.
ANNIUS LUSCUS, *(Titus)* is created *Conſul* for the Year 600, and *Ciſalpine Gaul* falls to him by Lot for his Province, V. 4. P. 556; diſputes with *Sempronius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 107. N. 77; is created *Conſul* again for the Year 625, P. 144.
ANNIUS-MILO, *(Titus)* *Tribune* of the People, V. 6. P. 96; contends earneſtly for recalling *Cicero* from his Baniſhment, P. 98; canvaſſes for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 149; quarrels with the *Tribune Claudius*, P. 150; kills *Claudius*, *Ib.*; the Conſequences of that Murder, *Ib.*; *Milo* had ſworn the Death of *Claudius* four Years before, P. 150. N. 66; after a long Trial *Milo* is condemned to be baniſhed for the Murder, and for having uſed unlawful Means to get the *Conſulſhip*, P. 153; he retires to *Marſeilles*, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome*, where he declares for *Pompey* againſt *Cæſar*, P. 212. N. 95; and dies miſerably there, *Ib.*
ANOLYMPIAD, what it ſignified among the *Greeks*, V. 3. P. 427. N. 142. C. 2.

ANTANDRUS, was the Name formerly given to the Iſland of *Andros*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
ANTEMNE, See *Cruſtumia*.
ANTEMNÆ, an ancient City of *Latium*, ſides with the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 208.
ANTHEDON, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, V. 5. P. 420. N. 83.
ANTHEMUSTA, one of the Cantons of *Meſopotamia* next to *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 39.
ANTIA, was the Name of the City of *Antium*, V. 1. P. 289. N. 49; a Miſtake of the Abridger of *Stephens* concerning it, *Ib.*
ANTIAS-VALERIUS, See *Valerius*.
ANTIATES, young *Coriolanus*, defeats the Army they ſend to the Relief of *Corioli*, V. 1. P. 290; and ravages their Territory, P. 296; they take ſome *Sicilian* Ships which were come to bring Corn to *Rome*, and are forced to releaſe them, P. 303; *Coriolanus*, when baniſhed from *Rome*, retires to them, P. 312; and they give him the Command of the choiceſt of their Troops, P. 316; the *Volſci* draw them off from their Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 557; they join the *Latines* and *Hernici* againſt the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 38; are defeated, *Id. Ib.*; a Deſign is formed to beſiege their City, but not put in Execution, P. 39; they quit the Alliance of the *Latines*, P. 61; and engage the *Volſci* to make War with the Republick, P. 151; both they and the *Volſci* are defeated by the *Conſul Plantius*, P. 152; they again take Arms againſt the *Romans*, P. 171; the *Dictator Papyrius Craſſus* pillages their Country, *Ib.*; *Antium* is puniſhed after the Conqueſt of *Latium*, P. 176.
ANTICYRA, a Name common to two Cities and an Iſland. The firſt bordered on *Theſſaly*, the Iſland was near it, and the other ſtood in *Phocis*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 31; the former is beſieged and taken by the *Ætolians*, *Ib.*
ANTICYRA, a City on *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 52.
ANTIGENES, a *Sicilian* Lord, Maſter of the famous *Eunus*, who put himſelf at the Head of the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 117.
ANTIGONIA, a City of *Chaonia*, whoſe Situation is not exactly known, V. 4. P. 45. N. 17; the Ancients mention five Cities of this Name, V. 6. P. 166. N. 1.
ANTIGONUS, King of *Macedon*, is almoſt entirely deprived of his Dominions by *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 490; and obliged to retire into the Foreſts, *Ib.* N. 40.
ANTIGONUS, gains the Favour of *Philip*, V. 4. P. 337; diſcovers to him the Treachery of his Son *Perſes*, P. 338; *Philip* reſolves to make him his Succeſſor, *Ib.*; but *Perſes* prevents *Antigonus*, and cauſes him to be killed, P. 339.
ANTILLIUS the *Lictor*'s Death proves fatal to *Caius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 169.
ANTIOCH, a City of *Caria*, ſituated on the Banks of *The Mæander*, V. 4. P. 88. N. 11.
ANTIOCHIS, the Mother of King *Attalus*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 85.
ANTIOCHUS, the Son of *Alexander Bala*, is put under the Guardianſhip of *Tryphon*, V. 5. P. 65; who eſtabliſhes him on his Father's Throne, P. 67. A Medal of this Prince, P. 68. N. 24.
ANTIOCHUS, was the Appellation aſſumed by the rebellious Slave *Eunus* in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 119.
ANTIOCHUS, the third of the Name, ſurnamed *The Great*, takes Advantage of the Infancy of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, to take from him *Judæa*, which the *Romans* afterwards reſtore to him, V. 4. P. 6. N. 11; P. 97; makes a private Treaty with *Philip* againſt the *Romans*, P. 42; enters the Territories of *Attalus* with an Army, *Ib.*; and withdraws his Troops from thence at the Deſire of the *Romans*, P. 43; prepares to go into *Europe*, P. 77, 87; on which Occaſion the *Rhodians* ſignalize their Zeal for the Intereſts of *Rome*, P. 88. N. 14; the *Romans* ſummon him to evacuate all the Places he held from the *Greeks* and *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, P. 95; *Antiochus*'s Character, P. 96, 97; he goes into *Thrace*, P. 98; where he rebuilds the City of *Lyſimachia*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* oppoſe this, but in vain, *Ib.*; he ſets out for *Egypt*, P. 99; his Fleet is ſhipwreck'd at the Mouth of the River *Sarus*, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* takes Refuge in his Dominions, P. 116; *Antiochus* ſends Deputies to *Flamininus*, to propoſe an Alliance to him, P. 117; and ſends to *Rome* with the ſame Deſign, P. 134; what paſſed in the Senate on that Occaſion, P. 135; he makes private Preparations for a War with the *Romans*, P. 146; reduces ſeveral Nations, P. 147; marries his three Daughters, *Ib.*; has an Interview with the Ambaſſadors *Rome* ſent to him, P. 149; holds a Council to know whether he ſhall make War with the *Romans*, P. 151; at laſt reſolves to declare War with them, P. 152; chuſes *Greece* for the Seat of the War, P. 162; lands at *Demetrias*, marches beyond *Lamia*, and is there received by the *Ætolians* with great Demonſtrations of Joy, *Ib.*; endeavours to draw the *Achæans* into his Meaſures, but in vain, P. 163; nor does he ſucceed better with the *Bœotians*, P. 164; gains a ſlight Advantage over a Body of *Romans*, and ſeizes *Chalcis*, P. 165; then all *Eubœa*, P. 166; takes *Phere*, P. 166. N. 195; and *Scotuſſa*, P. 167; returns to *Chalcis*, where he falls in Love with a *Chalcidian* Woman, *Ib.*; and marries her, *Ib.*; the *Romans* declare War with him in Form, P. 169; he is wholly taken up for ſome Time with his new Amours, P. 172; but at length leaves it to take the Field, *Ib.*; ſuffers ſuch Diſ-

advantages as make him repent of having entered into the War, P. 174; the *Ætolians* don't perform the Promiſes they had made him, *Ib.*; he ſeizes the Paſs of *Thermopylæ*, P. 175; is there attacked by the *Romans*, P. 176; vanquiſhed, P. 177; and forced to take Refuge in *Chalcis*, P. 178; from thence he returns into *Aſia*, *Ib.*; ſends Money to the *Ætolians*, to enable them to continue the War with the *Romans*, P. 180; and prepares to renew it himſelf, P. 182; the *Romans* are ready to enter into his Dominions, P. 198; *Antiochus* ſends *Hannibal* to *Phœnicia*, *Ib.*; ſends for Land Forces from all Parts of *Aſia*, *Ib.*; gains over the *Gallo Greeks*, or *Gallatians* to his Intereſt, *Ib.*; his Fleet defeats that of the *Rhodians*, P. 201; he enters the Dominions of *Eumeus*, as Ally of the *Romans*, P. 204; the Approach of the two *Scipio's* makes him propoſe a Peace to the *Prætor Æmilius*, *Ib.*; one of *Antiochus*'s Fleets is defeated by that of the *Rhodians*, P. 207; he beſieges *Colophon* in *Ionia*, P. 209; loſes a Sea-Fight with the *Romans*, P. 211; and raiſes the Siege of *Colophon*, P. 212.; the Son of *Scipio Africanus*, who had been taken at Sea, is put into his Hands, P. 213; he is alarmed at the Arrival of the *Scipio's* in *Aſia*, and ſends to make to them Propoſals of Peace, P. 214; but the Negotiation does not ſucceed, P. 215; he delivers up to *Scipio Africanus* his Son, P. 216; and follows the Advice he had given him, not to hazard a Battle for a certain Time, *Ib.*; being inſulted by the Army of young *Scipio*, he draws up his own in battalia, P. 217; begins the Action, P. 218; flees, P. 219; retires to *Sardis*, and then to *Apamea*, P. 220; from thence he ſends Deputies to the *Scipio's*, P. 221; who grant him a Peace, P. 222; the ſame Deputies repair to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where the Treaty of Peace is confirmed, P. 228; the Contents of the Treaty, P. 251; *Antiochus* ſwears to obſerve inviolably all the Conditions of it, P. 252; *Manlius* burns his Fleet, *Ib.*; *Antiochus* dies; the different Opinions concerning the Manner of his Death, P. 253; *Seleucus* his Son ſucceeds him, and after having lived indolently, dies ingloriouſly, *Ib.*

ANTIOCHUS, the Son of the former, V. 4. P. 147; dies in *Syria*, P. 149; his Father is ſuſpected of having cauſed him to be poiſoned, *Ib.*

ANTIOCHUS, King of *Comagene* is defeated by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 578; gains his Favour, and obtains a Part of *Meſopotamia*, as an Addition to his Dominions, *Ib.*

ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS, the laſt of the Race of the *Seleucidæ*, declares for the *Romans* after the Defeat of *Tigranes* by *Lucullus*, V. 5. P. 538. N. 60.

ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS, the Son of *Antiochus Pius*, makes himſelf contemptible to the *Syrians* by his Want of Merit, V. 5. P. 566; and *Lucullus* re-eſtabliſhes him on his Throne, which *Tigranes* had ſeized, *Ib.*; but he does not continue long in it; and after the Defeat of *Tigranes*, *Pompey* ſeizes his Dominions in the Name of the *Romans*, *Ib.*

ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS, is put to Death by his Nephew *Seleucus*, V. 5. P. 565. N. 26.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, the Son of *Antiochus the Great*, is given in Hoſtage to the *Romans* by his Father, V. 4. P. 222. 228. 252; his Brother *Seleucus*, the Succeſſor of *Antiochus the Great*, ſends to *Rome*, to negotiate his Releaſe, P. 351; and obtains it, *Ib.*; he mounts the Throne of *Syria* after the Death of *Seleucus*, P. 362; why ſur-named *Epiphanes*, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 362. N. 25; dreams of uſurping the Throne of *Egypt* from the *Ptolomies* his Nephews, P. 363; makes his entry into *Jeruſalem*, *Ib.*; ſpreads Deſolation in *Egypt*, P. 364; ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome*, *Ib.*; makes an Alliance with the Senate, *Ib.*; under the Umbrage of the *Roman* Power gives Law in *Cæloſyria* and *Judæa*, P. 377; the Senate of *Rome* order him to leave *Egypt*, which he had invaded, P. 409; he obeys, and vents his Rage on *Jeruſalem*, *Ib.*; he ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome*, P. 477; the Deſign of that Embaſſy, *Ib.*; he makes War with the *Jews*, P. 518; dies, P. 525.

ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR, the Son of the former, marches with an Army of 60000 Men to fight *Judas Maccabæus*, V. 4. P. 524; the *Roman* Senate, after the Death of his Father, appoint Adminiſtrators to govern the Kingdom of *Syria*, P. 527.

ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS, ſurnamed alſo *Epiphanes* and *Philometor*, V. 5. P. 565; his Adventures and Misfortunes, P. 565. N. 25; he leaves five Sons at his Death, *Ib.*

ANTIOCHUS PIUS, the Son of *Cyzicenus*, revenges the Death of his Father on *Seleucus*, who was the Author of it, V. 5. P. 564; is killed in Battle, *Ib.*

ANTIOCHUS SIDETES, the ſecond Son of *Demetrius Soter*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 2; and younger Brother of *Demetrius Nicanor*, grants the *Jews* the Privilege of coining Money, P. 70; defeats *Tryphon*, *Ib.*; purſues him, and forces him to kill himſelf, P. 71; ſends an Embaſſy to *Scipio* before *Numantia*, P. 91; ſignalizes his Hatred to the *Jews*, who defeat one of his Generals, P. 92. N. 62; comes in Perſon to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, and takes it by Capitulation, *Ib.*; the Subject of his Deputation to *Scipio*, P. 93; his Death, P. 130.

ANTIPATER, King of *Macedon*, and Son of *Caſſander*, is killed by his Father-in-Law *Lyſimachus*, King of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 316. N. 18.

ANTIPATER, (*Lucius-Cælius*) See *Cælius*.

ANTIPATER, the Father of *Herod the Great*, attaches

attaches himſelf to *Hircanus*, the High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, V. 5. P. 583; follows his Fortune, and after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Pompey*, obtains a Commiſſion of him which gives him weight enough to place his Son afterwards on the Throne, P. 587.

ANTIPATRIA, a City in the Country of the *Daſſaretæ*, which is no longer in Being, V. 4. P. 24. N. 56.

ANTIPHILUS, a Magiſtrate of *Thebes* in *Bæotia*, is charged with ſelling the City to the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 96.

ANTIQUO, the Term anciently uſed by the *Romans*, when they give their Negative in voting, V. 1. P. 148. N. 32.

ANTISSA, a City in the north Part of the Iſle of *Lesbos*, V. 4. P. 499. N. 71.

ANTISTIA, *Pompey*'s Wife is divorced by her Huſband, V. 5. P. 456; which ſo affects her Mother, that ſhe kills herſelf, *Ib.* N. 13.

ANTISTIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, ſets up his Son for *Military Quæſtor*, an Office juſt created, and the People refuſe it him, V. 1. P. 544; for which he revenges himſelf on *Caius Sempronius*, whom he gets fined, P. 545. N. 82.

ANTISTIUS LABEO, (*Publius*) a *Tribune of the People*, who oppoſes *C. Julius Cæſar*, when he ſtands for the *Conſulate*, V. 5. P. 360. N. 4; the Character *Cicero* gives him for Eloquence, *Ib.*

ANTISTIUS LUCIUS, a brave *Roman Knight*, who diſtinguiſhes himſelf very much in the Battle of *Verrugo*, and in Reward is made *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 76.

ANTISTIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Plebeian*, is created *Military Tribune*, V. 2. P. 58.

ANTISTIUS PETRO, the greateſt Lord in *Gabii*, is falſely accuſed by *Sextus Tarquinius* of betraying his Country, V. 1. P. 175; and is ſtoned by the People, *Ib.*

ANTISTIUS, (*Publius*) the Father of *Pompey*'s Wife is murdered by order of young *Marius*, V. 5. P. 443; and his Wife *Calpurnia* kills herſelf, that ſhe may not ſurvive him, *Ib.*

ANTISTIUS RHEGINUS, (*Lucius*) to what Lengths he carried his Friendſhip for *Servilius Cæpio*, V. 5. P. 260. N. 17.

ANTIUM, the capital of a Canton of the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 289. N. 49; is beſieged and taken by the *Romans*, P. 380; who put a *Roman* Garriſon in it, *Ib*; the *Romans* refuſe to ſettle a Colony there, *Ib.*; the Lands of this Canton are divided between the *Latines*, the *Hernici*, and ſome of the Inhabitants of the Country, P. 382; *Antium* revolts to the *Volſci*, the Enemies of the *Romans*, P. 408; but afterwards deſires the *Romans* to give her Laws and a Governor, V. 2. P. 257.

ANTONIUS, (*Caius*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 5. N. 9; obtains it for the Year 690, P. 6; *Cicero* his Collegue draws him off from the Intereſts of *Catiline*, and gains his Friendſhip by an Act of Generoſity, P. 9; *Antonius* is ordered to march againſt *Catiline* with a *Conſular* Army, P. 20; watches the Motions of the Rebel, P. 36; but refuſes, for Reaſons not known, to give him Battle, P. 37; the Soldiers, after *Catiline*'s Defeat, ſalute him *Imperator*, P. 38; he ſets out for *Macedon*, is beaten, grievouſly oppreſſes his Province, and is indebted to *Cicero* for his not being recalled, P. 39; ſends *Catiline*'s Head to *Rome*, *Ib.*; is baniſhed into the Iſland of *Cephalenia*, *Ib.* N. 63; *Cicero* undertakes his Defence, but to no Purpoſe, P. 73.

ANTONIUS, (*Caius*) the Brother of *Mark Anthony*, is ſent by *Cæſar* to govern *Illyricum*, during the Civil War, V. 6. P. 194; is forced to ſurrender up himſelf and all the Troops he commanded to *Pompey*'s Lieutenant, P. 206. N. 83.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) is made General of Horſe, V. 2. P. 192.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) with the Title of *Pro Conſul* clears the *Cilician* Seas of a great Number of *Pyrates*, who infeſted it; V. 5. P. 274. N. 49; is aſſiſted in this Expedition by a conſiderable Reinforcement which the Inhabitants of *Byzantium* ſent him, *Ib.* N. 50; thereby merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 275; is made *Conſul* for the Year 654, P. 298; was the greateſt Orator that appeared in *Rome* till his Time, P. 300. N. 10; by his Eloquence he triumphs over the Inſolence of a *Tribune*, who endeavoured to embroil the State, P. 302; and gets *Aquilius*, who had been found guilty of imbezzeling the publick Money, acquitted by a Decree, P. 304; is made *Cenſor*, P. 308; and maintains himſelf in that Office notwithſtanding the frivolous Accuſation brought againſt him by a Man whom he had branded with Infamy, and degraded from being a Senator, *Ib.*; exerts his Eloquence in Favour of a *Tribune of the People*, P. 314; is put to Death by the Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 387.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of the famous Orator preceding, who had been killed by Order of *Marius* and the Father of the famous *Mark Anthony*, who diſputed the Empire with *Auguſtus*, is cited before the *Prætor Caſſius*, V. 5. P. 496. N. 83; and acquitted of the Crime laid to his Charge, *Ib.*; loſes his Life and a conſiderable Fleet in an Expedition he undertakes againſt the Pyrates, P. 497; why *Plutarch* gives him the Surname of *Creticus*, P. 496. N. 84.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) the Father of the famous *Mark Anthony*, who diſputed the Empire with *Auguſtus*, is cited to appear before the *Prætor Caſſius*, V. 5. P. 196; is acquitted of the Crime laid to his Charge, *Ib.*; the Firmneſs of his Slave on this Occaſion, *Ib.* N. 85.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) commonly *Mark-Anthony*, his Birth and manner of ſpending the firſt Part of his Life, V. 6. P. 111. N. 167; firſt ſignalizes his Valour in an Expedition undertaken by *Gabinius*, to reſtore *Ptolomy Auletes* to his Kingdom, P. 111; devotes himſelf to *Cæſar*'s Party, and is made one of his chief Lieutenants, P. 111, 164; *Cæſar* procures for him the *Tribuneſhip*, P. 183; he employs all his Intereſt to ward off the Attacks deſigned to be made by the Senate on the Conqueror of *The Gauls*, P. 184; is therefore driven from *Rome* by the Senate, and retires to *Cæſar*'s Camp, P. 185; after the Declaration of War between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, the former ſends him with a Detachment to ſeize *Aretium*, P. 189; he makes himſelf Maſter of *Salmona*, P. 191. N. 64; *Cæſar* makes him Commander General of all the *Roman* Armies in *Italy*, P. 194; gives *Cæſar* great uneaſineſs by delaying to carry his Troops to him in the Eaſt, P. 213; at laſt he lands at *Nymphæum*, P. 214; joins *Cæſar*, P. 215; and is of great Service to him in the Battle of *Dyrrachium*, P. 218.

ANTONIUS, (*Quintus*) ſurnamed *Merenda*, is created military *Tribune* for the Year 331, V. 1. P. 541.

ANTONIUS. (*Titus*) is made *Decemvir*, V. 1. P. 463; is charged with the Command of an Army ordered to march againſt the *Sabines*, P. 476; almoſt all his Army deſerts him, *Ib.*; he treacherouſly cauſes the brave *Sicinius* to be killed, P. 477.

ANTRONA, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Theſſaly*, the other in *Peloponneſus*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 34.

ANXUR, or TERRACINA, a City of the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 560; is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, P. 561; the *Volſci* recover it by ſurprize, P. 569; the *Romans* block it up, P. 573; and take it a ſecond Time, P. 574; the *Volſci* beſiege it again, P. 577; the Etymology of the Name, the Situation of the City, and an Account of the Temples erected in it to ſeveral Deities, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21.

AOUS, (*The*) the different Names and the Situation of this River, V. 4. P. 45. N. 19.

APAMEA, there were ſeveral Cities in *Aſia* of this Name, V. 4. P. 149. N. 157; V. 5. P. 533. N. 109.

APAMEA, ſurnamed *Cilotos* and *Celæna*, was a City in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 220. N. 53.

APAMEA, Siſter of *Seleucus Nicator*, gives her own Name to a City which ſtood between *Antioch* and *Edeſſa*, 40 Miles from the *Syrian* Sea, V. 4. P. 535. N. 126.

APAMIA, Queen of the *Aphamanes*, V. 4. P. 164.

APEDA, the Wife of *Nabis*, the Uſurper of the Throne of *Lacedæmon*, takes away by Force all their Jewels from the *Argian* Ladies, V. 4. P. 68; *Nabis* made uſe of her, to aſſaſſinate thoſe who refuſed to gratify his Avarice, P. 69.

APELAURUM, a little Town in *Argolis*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 105.

APERANTIA, a little Canton of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 184. N. 31.

APERANTII, a People who lived near the Springs of *The Achelous*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 77.

APEX, APICES, a ſort of Head-dreſs uſed by the *Flamines*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 13.

APHRODYSIAS, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Caria*, the other in *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

APHRODISIUM, (*Promontory* of) or *The Cape of Venus*, now *The Cape of Cruz*, why ſo called, V. 5. P. 20. N. 53; is one of the Branches of the *Pyrenees*, *Ib.*

APIDANUS, (*The*) riſes in Mount *Pindus*, and falls into *The Peneus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 27.

APIOLANI, the Inhabitants of *Apioli*, an ancient City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 110; pillage ſome Fields belonging to the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; are defeated in two Battles by *Tarquin the Firſt*, *Ib.*; and ſold for Slaves, *Ib.*

APIOLÆ, a City of old *Latium*, V. 1. P. 110; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 28; is taken by Aſſault by *old Tarquin*, and entirely deſtroy'd, *Ib.*

APODEOTES, a People who are now abſolutely unknown, V. 4. P. 64. N. 77.

APOLLINARES, (*Games*) are fixed to a certain Day, V. 3. P. 382. N. 5. See *Games*.

APOLLO, why called *Pythius*, V. 1. P. 578; N. 49; had a magnificent Temple at *Carthage*, V. 2. P. 526. N. 12; another very fine at *Cumæ*, of which *Dædalus* was ſuppoſed to have been the Architect, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160; why ſurnamed *Argemus*, *Ib.* P. 256. N. 28; his Statue of Gold at *Carthage* is broken in pieces by the *Roman* Soldiers, V. 4. N. 626.

APOLLO-BELENUS, an Inſcription in Honour to this ancient God, V. 5. P. 275. N. 4.

APOLLO, (*Promontory of*) the ancient Geographers mention two Promontories in *Africa* which bore this Name, V. 3. P. 544. N. 90.

APOLLONIA, a City of *Macedon*, ſends Ambaſſadors to *Rome* to deſire the Protection of the Senate, V. 2. P. 513; ſome young Senators inſult the Ambaſſadors, to whom the Senate delivers them up, that they may do themſelves Juſtice upon them, *Ib.*

APOLLONIA, a City of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 22. N. 47; the ancient Geographers mention three Cities of this Name in *Macedon*, P. 224. N. 35.

APOLLONIA, called in *Latin Apollonia Taulantiorum*, ſtood on the weſtern Coaſt of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 483. N. 73; V. 6. P. 210. N. 93.

APOLLONIA, a City which ſtood on the Borders of *Macedon* and *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 17. N. 42.
APOLLONIA, a City which ſtood between *Abderos* and *Maronea*, and another on the *Euxine* Sea, V. 4. P. 255. N. 125.
APOLLONIA, a City of *Macedon* between *Amphipolis* and *Theſſalonica*, on the Banks of *The Chabrius*, V. 4. P. 497. N. 62.
APOLLONIA, an ancient City in *Great Myſia*, V. 5. P. 132. N. 42.
APOLLONIA, the Capital of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.
APOLLONIDES, one of the chief Men in *Syracuſe*, prevails on the People there to renew their old Treaties with *Rome*, V. 3. P. 232.
APOLLONIUS DAVUS, is defeated by *Jonathan*, the High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, V. 5. P. 2. N. 2. Col. 2.
APOLLONIUS, Tyrant of *Zenodotia*, commits a very treacherous Act of Cruelty on the *Romans*, for which *Craſſus* immediately puniſhes him, V. 6. P. 129.
APONIUS MUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* by the rebellious *Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; lays ſiege to *Acerræ*, P. 342; is beaten by the *Conſul Julius Cæſar*, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs he ſtill preſſes the Siege, P. 343; but does not appear to have taken the City, *Ib.*; makes Head againſt the *Pro-Conſul Cæſar*, P. 347; who kills 8000 of his Men, *Ib.*; he ſurrounds *Sylla* in a narrow Paſs, but by his good Fortune and Addreſs, the latter recovers this fatal Step, P. 356.
APOSTROPHIA, (*Venus*). See *Venus*.
APPARITORES, low Officers among the *Romans*, who were hired by the Magiſtrates to carry their Orders, V. 2. P. 302. N. 27.
APPENNINES, (*The*) a long Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* almoſt in the middle, V. 2. P. 6. N. 28.
APPIAN, (The Hiſtorian) the Defects of his Chronology with reſpect to the *Roman* War with *Viriatus*, V. 5. P. 17. N. 43; P. 37. N. 87; a Miſtake of his *Latin* Tranſlator, P. 2. N. 1.
APPIAN, (*Way*) the Road made by *Appius Claudius*, from *Rome* to *Capua*, V. 2. P. 273. N. 70; *Julius Cæſar* carries it on as far as to *Brunduſium*, P. 273.
APPIUS CLAUDIUS, at firſt called *Attius Clauſus*, one of the moſt conſiderable Lords of *Sabinia*, V. 1. P. 224; from whence he took the Surname of *Sabinus*, P. 260. N. 1; oppoſes the War his Countrymen were inclined to make with the *Romans*, P. 224; which ſome would charge upon him as a Crime, *Ib.*; he therefore leaves his Country, and retires to *Rome* with 5000 Men fit to bear Arms, P. 225; is there made a *Patrician*, *Ib.*; votes againſt thoſe of the People, who under Pretence of their Debts, refuſed to go to the War with the *Latins*, P. 246; is made *Conſul* for the Year 258, after the *Dictatorſhip* of *Poſtumius*, P. 260; obſtinately refuſes to agree with his Collegue *Servilius*, with regard to the Diviſions which the Debts of the common People raiſed in the Republick, P. 261; makes it a Crime in *Servilius* to have appeaſed the People, who mutinied, 264; prevails on the Senate to refuſe him the Honours of a *Triumph*, after he made a glorious Campaign againſt the *Volſci*, P. 267; was the firſt who cauſed the Bucklers of the *Roman* Soldiers to be conſecrated, P. 260. N. 1; ſpeaks againſt the Debtors in the Senate, P 273; and ſoon after againſt the Accommodation which the Senate ſeemed willing to make with the Rebels on *The ſacred Mountain*, P. 282; the young Senators follow his Advice, and give the Senators a great deal of Trouble, *Ib.*; he makes a Speech againſt the *Tribunes* in favour of *Coriolanus*, P. 304; joins with the *Conſul Virginius* againſt his Collegue *Caſſius*, P. 331; his auſtere Virtue is greatly reſpected by the *Romans*, P. 335; he furniſhes the *Conſuls* with an expedient for rendering the Oppoſitions the *Tribunes* made to the raiſing of Troops, fruitleſs, 342; oppoſes the Augmentation propoſed to the College of *Tribunes*, P. 419; but in vain; P. 420; the Eſtabliſhment of the *Decemviri*, who, he foreſaw, would ſoon aſſume all Power to themſelves, makes him take Part with the People, P. 435; and he carries his Zeal for the popular Faction far, *Ib.*; procures by his own Authority, the Creation of the *Decemviri*, *Ib.*; is placed at the Head of thoſe Magiſtrates, P. 436; becomes the Idol of the People, P. 437; his Intrigues to get himſelf nominated *Decemvir* a ſecond Time, P. 462; he ſucceeds, and is in effect nominated to that Office, to the Excluſion of his Collegues in the Year preceding, *Ib.*; makes himſelf Maſter of the *Decemviri*, his Aſſociates and his Ambition begin to grow very formidable, P. 463; the Hoſtilities of the *Sabines* and *Æqui* oblige him and his Collegues to aſſemble the Senate, to raiſe Troops, P. 470; and in this Aſſembly he proceeds to great Violences in order to carry his Point by Force, P. 471; his Uncle *Claudius* ſpeaks againſt him, P. 472; he pronounces the Decree which orders the People to inliſt themſelves, P. 475; continues in the City with *Oppius*, to keep the People in awe during the War, P. 476; Orders the two Generals who command the Armies againſt the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, to cauſe all thoſe to be killed whom they found moſt zealous againſt the Faction of the *Decemviri*, P. 477; falls in love with *Virginia*, P. 478; his Intrigue to get poſſeſſion of her, P. 479; he retires to his own Houſe after the Death of *Virginia*, P. 484; ſends *Lictors* to ſeize *Icilius*, who continued by her dead Body, *Ib.*; comes himſelf to take him away by Force, but is forced to retire,

retire, after ſeeing all his People killed or diſperſed by thoſe of *Valerius* and *Horatius*, *Ib.*; at laſt reſigns the *Decemvirate*, P. 489; is accuſed before the People by *Virginius*, P. 491; *Appius* pleads his Cauſe, P. 492; *Virginius* anſwers him, *Ib.*; gets *Appius* ſent to Priſon, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 493.

Appius Claudius, the Son of the former, and of the ſame Character, V. 1. P. 340; is refuſed the *Conſulſhip* by the People, who are afraid of his Auſterity, *Ib.*; but is promoted to that Office by the Senate, for the Year 282, againſt his Inclination, P. 368; ſhews his ſevere and ungovernable Temper in that Office in a ſtrong Light, P. 369; ſo that it becomes neceſſary to admoniſh him juridically, to ſhew more Moderation, P. 372; he drives the Troops into a Revolt againſt him, P. 373; and cruelly revenges it, *Ib.*; declaims againſt the Pretenſions of the *Tribunes* with reſpect to the Diſtribution of Lands, P. 374; is cited to appear before the People, P. 375; and kills himſelf, P. 376; but *Livy* makes him die a natural Death, P. 376. N. 71.

Appius Claudius, ſurnamed *Craſſus* and *Regillenſis*, is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 329, V. 1. P. 537; furniſhes the Senate with Means to overturn the Schemes of the *Tribunes of the People*, who revived the old Diſputes about the Diſtribution of Lands, P. 549; is made *Military Tribune* the ſecond Time, for the Year 350, P. 564; continues at *Rome*, whilſt his Collegues carry on the Siege of *Veii*, *Ib.*; ſtrongly oppoſes the Intrigues of the *Tribunes*, P. 565.

Appius Claudius, the Guardian of the famous *Decemvir* of that Name, declaims to the People againſt the Pretenſions of *Licinius* and *Sextus*, *Tribunes of the People*, V. 2. P. 70; is made *Dictator*, P. 91; N. 28; whom he named for his General of Horſe is not known, P. 91. N. 29; he fights a Battle with the *Hernici*, P. 92, and beats them, *Ib.*; why not honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 93.

Appius Claudius, See *Claudius*.

Appius Claudius Centho, See *Claudius*.

Appius Claudius Pulcher, See *Claudius*.

Appius Crassus, is made *Conſul* for the Year 485, V. 2. P. 506; goes into *Umbria* to beſiege *Camerinum*, *Ib.*; and after taking the City, treats the Inhabitants with ſuch Tyranny, that the Senate diſapprove of it, and make them Satisfaction, *Ib.*; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 507.

Apro, (*The*) a River mentioned by *Polybius*, but now unknown, V. 4. P. 553. N. 37.

Apronius, (*Cneius*) is delivered up to the *Macedonian* Ambaſſadors whom he had inſulted in *Rome*, V. 2. P. 513.

Aprusa, (*The*) a River, which *Pliny* ſays ran near *Ariminum*, V. 2. P. 507. N. 89.

Apsus, (*The*) a River in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 54; V. 6. P. 211. N. 94.

Apuani, a People of *Liguria*, ſo called from their capital City which was near *Macra*, V. 4. P. 257, 280.

Apuleia, the Wife of the ſeditious *Conſul Æmilius Lepidus*, cauſes the Death of her Huſband by her Rage, V. 5. P. 476.

Apulеius, (*Lucius*) *Tribune of the People*, undertakes to cite *Camillus* to appear before the *Comitia by Tribes*, V. 2. P. 11. N. 54; and gets him condemned for Contumacy, P. 12.

Apuleius Pansa, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 453, V. 2. P. 313; lays ſiege to *Nequinum*, P. 317.

Apuleius Saturninus, (*Lucius*) *Tribune of the People*, is very hot againſt the Nobility, V. 5. P. 273. N. 43; is gained by *Marius*, and endeavours to get him continued in the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; ſucceeds, *Ib.*; and to pleaſe the new *Conſul*, makes a Law in favour of the Veterans in his Army, P. 274; ſets up a ſuppoſititious Son of *C. Gracchus* for the *Tribuneſhip*, P. 275; cauſes a *Tribune* to be aſſaſſinated, and ſeiſes his Poſt by Violence, P. 293; inſults the Ambaſſadors of *Mithridates*, P. 294; and maintains that brutal Action againſt the Senate, to whom the Ambaſſadors made their Complaints, *Ib.*; prepares Laws greatly to the Diſadvantage of the Nobility, *Ib.*; and makes uſe of Violence to get them paſſed, P. 295; is proclaimed General by his Party, P. 298; *Rome* takes Arms to oppoſe this Attempt, *Ib.*; and *Apulius* is maſſacred, notwithſtanding all that *Marius* does to ſave his Life, P. 299.

Apulia, a ridiculous Etymology of this Name, V. 2. P. 209. N. 63; this Country was formerly divided into two Cantons *Ib.* N. 63; its Situation, *Ib.*; the Origin of its Inhabitants, P. 209; they offer the *Romans* their Aſſiſtance againſt the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; and are received into an Alliance with *Rome*, P. 210; but quit it to make War with *Rome*, P. 227; *Q. Fabius* gains great Advantages over them, P. 231, 232; the *Conſul L. Æmilius* puts his Troops into Winter-Quarters there, P. 428.

Apulians, the People of *La Pouille*, V. 5. P. 337. N. 96. See *Apulia*.

Apustius-Tullo, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 527, V. 3. P. 25; commands in the Territories of *Tarentum*, P. 179.

Apustius, (*Lucius*) Lieutenant General to the *Pro-Conſul Sulpicius*, makes himſelf Maſter of moſt of the conſiderable Cities in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 24; defeats a Party of *Macedonians*, *Ib.*; takes the Command of the *Roman* Fleet, P. 35; joins that of *Attalus* in *Piræeus*, *Ib.*; with him beſieges and takes *Gaurium*, P. 36; blocks up *Oreos*,

Oreos, P. 37; takes *Lariſſa* by Force, and plunders it, P. 38; makes himſelf Maſter of *Oreos*, and returns to *Corcyra*, from whence he came to take the Field, *Ib.*

AQUEDUCT, a famous one made at *Rome* by *Appius Claudius*, V. 2. P. 272. N. 67; another which conveyed the Water of the *Anio* to *Rome*, P. 495. N. 61.

AQUILEIA, the Etymology of the Name, and the Situation and Magnificence of that City, V. 4. P. 280. N. 14.

AQUILIAN, *(Law)* made by *Aquillius Gallus*, its Deſign, V. 4. P. 325. N. 86.

AQUILII, (*The*) one of the moſt noble Families in *Rome*, Nephews to the *Conſul Collatinus*, enter into a Conſpiracy formed by the *Tarquinian* Ambaſſadors, in Favour of the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 195; ſwear on the trembling Entrails of a Victim ſlain for that Purpoſe, to reſtore them, and kill the *Conſuls*, *Ib.*; are ſeized by *Valerius*, and notwithſtanding the Weakneſs of *Collatinus*, condemned and executed in an Aſſembly of the *Curiæ*, P. 197.

AQUILIUS FLORUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 494, V. 2. P. 560; recovers the Affairs of the *Romans* in *Sicily*, P. 562; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 563.

AQUILIUS GALLUS, *(Publius)* a *Tribune of the People*, oppoſes the Party of the *Triumvirate*, V. 6. P. 124.

AQUILIUS, (*Lucius*) ſurnamed *Corvus*, is raiſed to the *Tribunate*, V. 2. P. 35.

AQUILIUS, (*Manius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 652, V. 5. P. 282; puts an end to the War with the Slaves in *Sicily*, P. 290; and receives the Honour of an *Ovation* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; a Medal of his, P. 290. N. 89; he is accuſed of Robbing the Publick, P. 304; and owes his acquittal to the Eloquence of the famous *M. Antonius*, P. 304; is put at the Head of the Commiſſioners whom the Senate ſends to oppoſe *Mithridates*, P. 392; falls into the Hands of that King, who treats him in the moſt ignominious manner, P. 395; and then puts him to Death in a manner not till then heard of, *Ib.* N. 14.

AQUILIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 624, V. 5. P. 136; this is that *Aquilius* whom ſome Hiſtorians rank among the moſt famous Oppreſſors, *Ib.* N. 53; *Aſia* falls to his Lot, P. 136; and he immediately ſets out for that Province, *Ib.*; makes uſe of a baſe Stratagem to reduce the *Pergamians*, P. 143; and ſo far was the *Roman* Senate from puniſhing him for his Barbarity, that they leave him in the Kingdom of *Pergamus* in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, and afterwards put him at the Head of the Commiſſioners whom they ſend to reduce that Kingdom to a *Prætorian Province*, *Ib.*; and he receives at *Rome* the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

AQUILIUS TUSCUS, is created *Conſul* for the Year 266, V. 1. P. 327; routs the *Hernici*, P. 328; plunders their Camp, *Ib.*; ravages their Country, *Ib.*; and is honoured with an *Ovation* at *Rome*, P. 329.

AQUILONIA, a City of *Herpinia*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 19.

AQUINUM, a City on the Banks of *The Meſa*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 47.

ARA MAXIMA. See *Hercules*.

ARABIA, an account of that Country, V. 5. P. 534. N. 55.

ARABO, (*The*) now *The Rab*, a River which divides *Pannonia* into *The Upper* and *Lower*, V. 5 P. 188. N. 63.

ARACHTUS, (*The*) a River of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 421; which riſes near the Foot of Mount *Pindus* in the Weſt of *Macedon*, P. 230. N. 68.

ARANTHYNUS, a Mountain of *Greece*, on which ſtood the City of *Phlius*, according to *Stephens*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 144.

ARARAT, the Mountain on which *Noah's* Ark reſted, V. 5. P. 538. N. 62.

ARCQ, *(The)* a little River which runs near *Aix*, in *Provence*, V. 5. P. 279. N. 58.

ARCATHIAS, or ARIARATHES, one of the Sons of *Mithridates*, takes *Macedon* from the *Romans*, and dies in the Courſe of his Conqueſts, V. 5. P. 406, 407.

ARCH, *(Triumphal)* what is to be thought of the Tradition that that which is at *Orange* was built in Honour to *Marius*, the Conqueror of the *Cimbri*, V. 5. P. 287. N. 78.

ARCHAGATHUS, a *Greek*, was the firſt *Phyſician*, or *Surgeon*, that came to *Rome* from *Greece*, V. 2. P. P. 375. N. 54; V. 3. P. 44.

ARCHELAUS, one of the Generals of *Mithridates*, and well experienced in the Art of War, V. 5. P. 394; contributes greatly towards the Defeat of *Nicomedes*, King of *Bithynia*, *Ib.*; takes from the *Romans* almoſt all they poſſeſſed in the Eaſt of *Europi*, P. 398; ſeizes *Piræeus* the Citadel of *Athens*, and places a ſtrong Garriſon in it, P. 400; is defeated by *Sylla* in a pitched Battle, P. 401; retires to *Piræeus*, in order to ſtand a Siege there, *Ib.*; two of his Slaves communicate all his Deſigns to *Sylla* who beſieged him, by a new Stratagem, P. 405; he is very near being taken Priſoner in a Sally, in which he ſucceeded ill, P. 506; behaves himſelf like a brave Man through the whole Courſe of the Siege, P. 407, 408; after *Piræeus* is taken he joins *Taxiles*, who is at the Head of a numerous Army, and declared Generaliſſimo, P. 412; the Troops force him to give Battle againſt his Inclination, P. 413; he is defeated, and of 120000, ſcarce 10000 eſcape, P. 415; then *Dorylas*, another General of *Mithridates*, joins him with an Army of 80000 Men, P. 418; *Archelaus* endeavours to diſſuade him from hazarding a general Action at firſt; and is therefore

ſuſpected, *Ib.*; this Jealouſy in *Dorylas* provokes *Archelaus*, P. 419; who privately incites his Rival to give Battle, *Ib.*; they are both vanquiſhed, P. 420; and their Camp taken by *Sylla*, *Ib.*; *Archelaus* with great Shame retires alone to *Eubœa*, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* ſends him written Orders to negotiate a Peace with *Sylla*, P. 423; what paſſed at their Interview on this Account, *Ib.*; *Sylla* carries him with him to his *Thracian* Expedition, P. 426; *Archelaus* prevails on *Mithridates* to conclude a Peace with *Sylla*, 429; then, that he might be out of the Reach of the Suſpicions of his Maſter *Mithridates*, who had placed a great Confidence in him, *Archelaus* flees for Refuge to the Camp of *Muræna*, whom he prevails on to declare War with the King of *Pontus*, P. 478; his Diſcourſe with *Lucullus*, P. 499. N. 89; he is more and more attached to the *Romans*, P. 501; *Pompey* makes his Son High-Prieſt of *Bellona* at *Comagene*, and gives him immenſe Wealth, and almoſt a Regal Power, P. 575. N. 15.

ARCHELAUS, to whom *Pompey* had given the Title of *Prince of Comagene*, marries *Berenice* Queen of *Egypt*, V. 6. P. 109. N. 161; his Death, P. 112.

ARCHIAS, the Poet, whoſe Defence was afterwards undertaken by *Cicero*, V. 5. P. 350. N. 148.

ARCHIDAMUS, an *Ætolian* General, forces *Philip* to raiſe the Siege of *Thaumacia*, V. 4. P. 39.

ARCHIMEDES, was born at *Syracuſe*, and related to King *Hiero*, V. 3. P. 248; tho' *Cicero*, who knew nothing of him, makes him to have been of mean Birth, *Ib.* N. 11; gave himſelf wholly up to abſtracted Studies, P. 249; particularly had a very ſtrong Paſſion for the Mathematicks, P. 248. N. 11; *Hiero* experiences his Abilities, P. 249; as do the *Romans* very remarkably in the Siege of *Syracuſe*, *Ib.*; the Report, on the Authority of *Gabienus* and *Tzetzes*, that he ſet a *Roman* Fleet on Fire with a Burning-Glaſs, is falſe, P. 248. N. 11; but this great Man certainly broke the Meaſures *Marcellus* had taken for a general Aſſault on *Syracuſe*, P. 250; *Marcellus* therefore jocoſely calls him *Briareus*, or a Hundred-handed Giant, P. 252; his Death, P. 264. N. 36.

ARCHITAS, the firſt Ruler who governs the Republick of *Tarentum*, was both a great Genius for the Mathematicks, and excellent Talents for War, V. 3. P. 248. N. 11.

ARCHOBARZANES, the Grandſon of *Syphax*, at the Deſire of the *Carthaginians* makes War with *Maſiniſſa*, V. 4. P. 565.

ARCHONS, the Title the *Athenians* gave their chief Magiſtrates, V. 4. P. 383. N. 9; a Diſſertation upon them, *Ib.*

ARCHYTAS, the famous Geometrician, was a Native of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 412. N. 10.

ARDEA, the Capital of the *Rutuli*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 50; P. 182. N. 101; is beſieged by *Tarquin the Second*, P. 182; but the Siege is raiſed, after the Baniſhment of the *Tarquins*, P. 189.

ARDEATES, the Inhabitants of *Ardea*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 50; have the Territory which they diſputed with the Inhabitants of *Aricia*, taken from them by the *Romans*, P. 504; the Situation of that Territory, *Ib.*; upon this, they break their Alliance with *Rome*, P. 506; and afterwards renew it, P. 512; are embroiled in a Civil War, P. 513; the Occaſion of it, P. 514; the Nobility of the City implore the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, and the Populace that of the *Volſci*, *Ib.*; the *Conſul Geganius* reeſtabliſhes Tranquillity among them, P. 515; the Senate, to make Satisfaction for the Injuries they had done, in taking to themſelves the Lands they diſputed with *Aricia*, paſs a Decree which was to be very favourable to them, P. 516; the Conſequences of that Decree, *Ib.*

ARDIANS, ARDÆI, ARDYÆANS, or VARDÆI, a People on the eaſtern Coaſt of *Illyricum* over againſt the Iſland of *Pharos*, V. 3. P. 22. N. 48; P. 402. N. 68; V. 5. P. 81. N. 53; they revolt from the *Romans*, V. 5. *Ib.*; who ſubdue them again, *Ib.*

ARDIUS, (Mount) is a Part of *The Julian Alpes*, and divides *Dalmatia* in the middle, V. 5. P. 81. N. 53.

ARDONEA, now *Ardonna*, ſtood in *Apulia Dauniana*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 33.

ARDUES, one of the Sons of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 87.

AREACIDES, a People of *Numidia* whoſe Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 548. N. 105.

ARECOMICÆ, (*Volcæ*). See *Volcæ*.

AREMORICÆ; the Etymology of it, V. 6. P. 136. N. 33.

ARENNIS, (*The*) two *Tribunes*, who oppoſe the deſigned Promotion of the *Dictator Fulvius*, to the *Conſulate*, V. 3. P. 357.

AREOPAGUS, the ſupreme Court of Judicature in *Athens*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 56.

ARETAS, King of the *Arabians*, is vanquiſhed and made Priſoner by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 582. N. 67; his Victories over *Ariſtobulus* the King of the *Jews*, P. 584; concludes a Peace with the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 54. N. 2.

ARETHON, a Name given by *Livy* to *The Arachtus*, which Waters the Territory of *Ambracia*, V. 4. P. 230. N. 68.

ARETHUSA, a famous Spring in the Iſland of *Syracuſe*, V. 2. P. 472.

ARETIA, or ARETIUM, a City of *Latium*, now *Arezzo*, V. 1. P. 113. N. 36.

ARETIA, or ARETIUM, a City of *Hetruria*, now *Arezzo*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 15.

ARETINI, (*Family of the*) one of the moſt powerful in *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 310.

ARETIUM, a City of old *Hetruria*, is beſieged by the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 412. N. 12; but they ſoon raiſe the Siege, P. 415; it is now *Arezzo* in *Tuſcany*, V. 6. P. 189. See *Aretia*.

AREVA, a little River of *Spain*, whence the *Arevacæ* took their Name, V. 4. P. 557. N. 46.

AREVACÆ, an ancient People of *Spain*, what Part of it they inhabited, V. 5. P. 19. N. 51.

AREUS, the Nephew of *Cleonymes*, King of *Lacedæmon*, drives his Uncle from his Capital, V. 2. P. 490, 491.

ARGEI, a Name given to one of the Quarters of *Rome*, and the Chapels built there, V. 1. P. 68. N. 65.

ARGENTA, a City in the South of *Theſſaly*, whoſe Situation is not exactly known, V. 4. P. 48. N. 35.

ARGENTANUM, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 75.

ARGENTARII, Bankers at *Rome*, who were obliged to be preſent at all publick Sales, V. 2. P. 482. N. 23.

ARGENTARIUM, a Promontory, now *Monte-Argentaro*, V. 2. P. 489. N. 36.

ARGESTÆUM CAMPUM, whether not a corrupt Reading in *Livy*, V. 4. P. 404. N. 82.

ARGILETUM, a Quarter in *Rome*, its Situation, and by whom afterwards built, V. 1. P. 68. N. 63; the Temple of *Janus* ſtood in it, P. 68.

ARGITHEA, the Capital City of *Athamania*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 57.

ARGOS, or ARGI, *Pyrrhus* goes thither, and dies there, V. 2. P. 492; the Geographers mention no leſs than eleven Cities of this Name, V. 3. P. 400. N. 62; one as celebrated a City in *Peloponneſus* as any there, V. 4. P. 57. N. 57; another in *Amphilochia*, between the River *Achelous* to the Eaſt, and *The Gulph of Ambracia*, P. 233. N. 72.

ARIARATHES, the Son-in-Law of *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 212; and King of *Cappadocia* ſends Auxiliaries to the *Gauls*, P. 244; after they are routed implores the Clemency of the *Romans*, who ſhew him Favour, *Ib.*; and he ſends his Son to *Rome*, to ſecure himſelf the Protection of the Senate, P. 369.

ARIARATHES-PHILOPATOR, mounts the Throne of *Cappadocia*, and ſhews his Attachment to the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 529. N. 114; *Demetrius Soter*, makes War with him, P. 541; his Motives to it, *Ib.*; *Ariarathes* is driven from his Dominions, and flees for Refuge to *Rome*, where he pleads his own Cauſe, *Ib*; the Judgment of the Senate in it, P. 542.

ARIARATHES, King of *Cappadocia*, marches in Perſon at the Head of his Army to aſſiſt the *Romans* in their Expedition againſt *Ariſtonicus*, and loſes his Life, fighting under their Standards, V. 5. P. 131.

ARIARATHES, King of *Cappadocia*, and Nephew to *Mithridates*, is aſſaſſinated by his Uncle, who kills him with his own Hands, V. 5. P. 318. N. 53.

ARICIA, a conſiderable City of *Latium*, its Situation, V. 1. P. 503. N. 9; is attacked by *Arunx*, the Son of *Porſenna*, who unfortunately periſhes there, P. 219. N. 74.

ARIMINUM, now *Rimini*, takes its Name from the River *Ariminus*, which waters its Territory, V. 2. P. 507. N. 89; the *Romans* ſend a Colony thither, V. 3. P. 466. N. 30.

ARIOBARZANES, a *Cappadocian* Lord, whom the People chuſe their King, V. 5. P. 321; goes to *Rome* to get Succours againſt *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*, whom *Mithridates* ſets up againſt him, P. 322; *Sylla* reſtores him to his Throne, *Ib.*; from which he is driven a ſecond time by *Ariarathes*, the Son of *Mithridates*, *Ib.* N. 58; and is again put in Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, by the Peace concluded between *Mithridates* and *Sylla*, P. 430; by *Muræna*'s breaking this Peace he loſes great Part of his Dominions, P. 478; and is again dethroned by *Tigranes*, P. 479; joins *Lucullus*, P. 532; and *Pompey* at laſt re-eſtabliſhes him for his Life, P. 575. N. 53.

ARIOVISTUS, King of the *Suevi*, makes *Metellus* a preſent of ſome *Indians*, who had been caſt on the Coaſts of *Germany* by a Storm, V. 6. P. 76. N. 57.

ARIOVISTUS, a *German* King, ſeizes a good Part of *Franche-Compte*, V. 6. P. 90; *Cæſar*, at the Requeſt of the *Ædui* whom *Arioviſtus* had forced to give him their Children for Hoſtages, reſolves to make War with him, P. 90; but he ſends very haughty Anſwers to *Cæſar*, *Ib.*; who immediately marches againſt him, P. 91; *Arioviſtus* demands an Interview with *Cæſar*, *Ib.*; acts treacherouſly on that Occaſion, P. 92; *Cæſar* therefore gives him Battle, *Ib.*; and forces him to flee back into his own Country, P. 93.

ARISTARCHUS, a famous Orator, being driven from his native Country *Tarentum* by *Pyrrhus*, goes over to the *Romans*, to whom he gives wholſome Advice, with Regard to the War which *Pyrrhus* was preparing to make with them, V. 2. P. 436.

ARISTENES or ARISTÆNUS, is choſen by the *Achæans* to be their Chief, V. 4. P. 52; makes a Speech to their Diet, in favour of the *Romans*, P. 53; is preſent at an Interview between *Philip* and the *Pro-Conſul Flamininus*, P. 62; ſpeaks in behalf of the *Romans* at *Thebes*, P. 70; and at *Corinth*, P. 117.

ARISTIDES, a Painter, contemporary with *Apelles*, and not leſs famous, V. 4. P. 645. N. 66.

ARISTIO, a Man of mean Birth, but has the Confidence of *Mithridates*, and becomes a Tyrant at *Athens*, his native City, V. 5. P. 399; is defeated by the *Romans*, and forced to ſhut himſelf up in *Athens*, P. 401; exerciſes great Tyranny there, while the *Romans* are beſieging it, P. 408; retires into the Citadel, after the City is taken, P. 410; is made a Priſoner, and condemned to die, P. 411; *Sylla* forces him to take Poiſon, P. 416.

ARISTO, a Confident of *Themiſtius*, accuſes his Friend, who had formed a Plot, to maſſacre all the *Magiſtrates* in *Syracuſe*, in order to re-eſtabliſh the Monarchy there, and is by that Means the Cauſe of his being aſſaſſinated, V. 3. P. 228.

ARISTO, a *Tyrian* Merchant, whom *Hannibal* employs to perſuade the *Carthaginians* to riſe againſt the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 136.

ARISTOBULUS, the Son of *Alexander Jannæus*, the High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, V. 5. P. 583; impatient at his Brother *Hyrcanus*'s being preferred to the Throne of *Judæa* before him, makes War with him, and dethrones him, *Ib.*; *Hyrcanus*, with the Succours ſent him by *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, recovers the Superiority over his Brother, P. 584; and the *Romans* re-eſtabliſh him in the Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, *Ib.*; *Pompey* brings the two Brothers before him, that he may judge of their Differences, *Ib.*; *Ariſtobulus* by his Haughtineſs makes *Pompey* his Enemy, and the *Roman* takes *Jeruſalem*, makes *Ariſtobulus* a Priſoner, and carries him with him to *Rome*, to grace his *Triumph*, P. 585, 587; in his Way to *Rome Pompey* firſt carried him to *Amiſum*, V. 6. P. 44; and after his *Triumph Pompey* did not ſhew him the ſame Favour he ſhewed to others, which was of that of giving them Leave to return into their own Countries, P. 49. N. 94; but *Cæſar* broke off his Chains, and ſent him into *Syria*, at the Head of two *Legions*, P. 194.

ARISTODEMUS, Tyrant of *Cumæ*, receives at his Houſe old King *Tarquin*, and pays him his laſt Reſpects, V. 1. P. 258; confiſcates the Barks the *Romans* had brought to him for Corn, which was extreamely wanted at *Rome*, P. 294; his tragical End, *Ib*; N. 63.

ARISTOMENES, the Preſident of *Ptolomy*'s Council, ſaves his King's Life by the Death of *Scopas*, who had formed a Plot to kill the King, V. 4. P. 99.

ARISTONICUS, the Brother of King *Attalus*, V. 5. P. 124; oppoſes the Execution of that King's *Will* in Favour of the *Romans*, P. 124; and ſupports his Oppoſition by Arms, P. 125; is beaten by the Fleet the *Epheſians* fitted out againſt him in Favour of the *Romans*, P. 132; takes the *Conſul Licinius Craſſus* Priſoner, P. 133; gives himſelf up to Joy and Effeminacy, when the Succeſſor of the deceaſed *Conſul* comes to diſturb and awake him out of his Stupefaction, P. 134; *Perperna* beats him in a pitch'd Battle, and forces him to flee for Safety to *Stratonica*, *Ib.*; where he is ſurrounded and forced to ſurrender at Diſcretion, P. 135; is carried to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and there ends his Days, P. 144. N. 66.

ARISTOPHANES, a *Greek* Poet, famous for his licentious Comedies, V. 4. P. 271. N. 1.

ARISTOTLE, the Fate of the Writings this famous Philoſopher left behind him at his Death, V. 5. P. 434. N. 113.

ARMENIA, the Country ſuppoſed to be meant by the *Ararat* of the Holy Scriptures was one of the richeſt and moſt fruit-Countries in *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 321. N. 56.

ARMI-LUSTRUM, a Place in *Rome* ſo called from a Feſtival of that Name, V. 3. P. 408. N. 95.

ARMIES, the Command of them among the *Romans* belonged of full Right to the *Conſuls*, or thoſe to whom their Authority was transferred, V. 2. P. 58. N. 12.

ARMORICÆ, or AREMORICÆ, was an Appellation given to the People of *Bretagne*, taken from two *Celtic* Words, which ſignify *near the Sea*, V. 6. P. 136. N. 33.

ARNA, a Town or little City in *Umbria*, over-againſt *Peruſia*, V. 2. P. 339. N. 90.

ARNO (*The*) riſes in *The Apennines*, towards the Confines of *Romagna Florentina*, V. 3. P. 81. N. 51; See V. 2. P. 9. N. 46.

ARPI, called firſt *Argyrippa*, a City of *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 250. N. 16; receives the *Roman* Army which is going to beſiege *Luceria*, P. 251.

ARPINUM, a City in the Country of the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 298. N. 19; now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 5. P. 149. N. 79; it was the native City of *Cicero* and *Marius*, P. 180, N. 34; and was a different Place from *Arpi*, or *Arpos*, in *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 4.

ARPINUS (*Caſſius*) See *Altincius*.

ARPOS, or ARPI, an ancient City which is thought to be *Caſtel a Mare*, in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 217. N. 20.

ARSA, a City of *Andaluſia* near *The Guadiana*, V. 5. P. 42. N. 92.

ARSACES, *the third* of the Name, called alſo *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, makes *Demetrius Nicanor* a Priſoner of War, V. 5. P. 69. N. 31; treats him with Honour, P. 70. N. 32; and marries his Daughter *Rodogune* to him, *Ib.*; is ſtrongly ſollicited by *Mithridates* on one Side, and *Lucullus* on the other, to declare for them, P. 538; but he ſports with both, P. 539; dies, and is ſucceeded by his Son *Phraates*, P. 561. N. 20.

ARSACES, See *Orozes*.

ARSACIDÆ, a ſhort Hiſtory of them, V. 5. P. 322. N. 59.

ARSIA (*The*) a River which divides *Iſtria* from *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 347. N. 120.
ARSINOE, See *Euridice*.
ARSINOE, was the Name firſt given to the City of *Patara*, V. 4. P. 203. N. 16.
ARSINOE, one of the five Cities of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.
ARSIUS, an Hero, who gave his Name to the Foreſt, near which the Battle was fought, in which *Arunx*, the Son of *Tarquin*, and *Brutus* the firſt *Conſul* of *Rome* were killed, V. 1. P. 201. N. 24.
ARTABAZES, or ARTAVASUS, King of *Armenia*, raiſes Troops to aſſiſt the *Romans* in their War with the *Parthians*, V. 6. P. 139; but *Craſſus* not following his wiſe Advice, *Artabazes* leaves him to his unhappy Fate, P. 139. N. 35.
ARTATUS, (*The*) a River whoſe Spring and Courſe are both unknown, V. 4. P. 419. N. 73.
ARTEMIS, a Name given to *Diana* by the *Greeks*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 28.
ARTEMISIA, a Feſtival, kept at *Syracuſe*, and in ſeveral Cities of *Greece*, particularly *Delphi*, in Honour to *Diana*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 28.
ARTEMUS, a Surname given to *Apollo*, according to *Strabo*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 28.
ARTENA, a City of the *Volſci*, is taken from them by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 563.
ARTOCES, King of *Iberia*, is ſubdued by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 571.
ARTONA, See *Hortona*.
ARTS, (*Mechanick*) not permitted to be exerciſed by the Burghers of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 357; but afterwards were not always confined to Slaves and Foreigners, V. 2. P. 266. N. 51.
ARVALES, (*Fratres*) a Name given to one of the eight chief ſacerdotal Colleges which were ſettled in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 11. N. 25; their Origin and Offices, *Ib.*
ARVERNI, or AUVERGNACS, their Country, V. 5. P. 174. N. 13.
ARVINA, to whom the *Romans* gave this Surname, V. 2. P. 193. N. 28.
ARVINA, (*Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
ARVINA, (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
ARUNCA, or AURUNCA, what is known of it, V. 2. P. 184. N. 5. See *Aurunci*.
ARUNCI, or AURUNCI, what Country they poſſeſſed in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 268. N. 13; they make War with the *Romans*, P. 269; a bloody Battle between them, *Ib.*; they are put to Flight, and their Camp plundered, *Ib.*; are often called *Auſonii* by the *Greeks*, and they lay waſte the *Roman* Lands, V. 2. P. 129; fight a Battle with the *Dictator Furius*, P. 130; and though they behave themſelves valiantly are vanquiſh'd, *Ib.*; they take Arms againſt the *Sidicini*, V. 2. P. 184; deſire the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, P. 185; who, after long Delays, march againſt their Enemies, and defeat them, P. 189.
ARUNCULEIUS COTTA, the *Prætor*, has the Care of keeping *Sardinia* in Subjection, V. 3. P. 358.
ARUNX, the eldeſt Son of *Damaratus*, and Brother of *Tarquin the Firſt*, V. 1. P. 107.
ARUNX, the Grandſon of old *Tarquin*, or *Tarquin the Firſt*, his Character, V. 1. P. 145; marries the younger Daughter of *Servius*, *Ib.*; is aſſaſſinated by her, P. 156; is falſely ſuppoſed to have been *Tarquin the Elder*'s own Son; and is buried by *Tanaquil*'s Order, *Ib.* N. 48.
ARUNX, the Son of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 173. N. 75; is ſent by his Father to found a *Roman Colony* in *Circæum*, P. 176; conſults with the Oracle at *Delphi*, P. 181; retires with his Father to *Cære*, after the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, P. 189.
ARUNX, the Son of *Porſenna*, King of *Cluſium*, accompanies his Father in the War he makes with the *Romans*, and adviſes him, after the Action of the famous *Mucius Cordus Scævola*, to make an Alliance with *Rome*, V. 1. P. 214; goes to the Aſſiſtance of the *Conſul Poplicola*, whom the *Tarquins* had attacked in a Time of Truce, and diſperſes the Perfidious, P. 216; is killed in a Battle he fights with the Inhabitants of *Aricia*, P. 219.
ARUNX, one of the moſt powerful Lords in *Cluſium*, ſeeks Succours from the *Gauls*, againſt his Pupil *Lucumo*, who had run away with his Wife, V. 2. P. 9; engages the *Senones* to come with him into *Italy*, *Ib.*; beſieges *Cluſium*, whither *Lucumo* had retired, P. 10.
ARUSPICES, were not inſtituted by *Numa*, and why, V. 1. P. 60. N. 18; their Rank, Number, and Functions, V. 2. P. 163. N. 51. See *Auſpices*.
AS, (*The*) *of Braſs* weighed a Pound of 12 Ounces, V. 1. P. 146. N. 26; when the People enfranchiſed the Slave *Vindicius*, they likewiſe gave him 25000 *Aſſes*, P. 194; it was equal to ten *Roman Denarii*, V. 2. P. 68. N. 31; V. 3. P. 546. N. 100.
ASCALIS, King of *Mauritania*, is driven from his Dominions, notwithſtanding all the *Romans* can do to ſupport him, V. 5. P. 481.
ASCANIUS, the eldeſt Son of *Æneas*, reigns over the *Daſcylites*, a People of *Troy*, V. 1. P. 3.
ASCANIUS, the ſecond Son of *Æneas*, See *Euryleon*.
ASCANIUS, (*The Lake*) it is not certain that it took its Name from the eldeſt Son of *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 6.
ASCELA, a City at preſent unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 44.
ASCORDUS, (*The*) a River of *Pieria* in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 428.
ASCULANI, a People of old *Latium*, kill the *Pro-Conſul Servilius*, and all the *Romans* they can find in their Territories, V. 5.

V. 5. P. 337; put to Flight *Pompeius*, who came with a Deſign to take their City by Aſſault, and he ſuffers a conſiderable Loſs, P. 338; nevertheleſs he beſieges *Aſculum*, P. 346; takes it, and puniſhes it for its Revolt, P. 356.

ASCULUM-APULUM, ASCULUM PICENUM, two Cities, one in *Apulia*, the other in *Picenum*, V. 2. P. 457. N. 92; the former is famous for the Battle *Pyrrhus* fought with the *Romans*, near its Walls, P. 458; the latter deſcribed, P. 499. N. 74; is taken, P. 507; is now *Aſcoli* in *Picenum*, V. 6. P. 190. N. 59.

ASCURIS, a Name common to a Lake and City, of which nothing certain is now known, V. 4. P. 423. N. 87.

ASDRUBAL, the Son of *Mago*, Dictator of *Carthage*, after many glorious Exploits, and four *Triumphs*, is killed in Battle, and much lamented by his Countrymen, V. 2. P. 528.

ASDRUBAL, a *Carthaginian* Officer, is choſen by the *Carthaginians* to put a Stop to the Progreſs of *Regulus*, V. 2. P. 574; is defeated by him, P. 576; is made their Generaliſſimo both by Sea and Land by the *Carthaginians*, P. 589; ravages the Territory of *Panormus*, P. 590; fights a Battle with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who gain a compleat Victory over him, P. 591; and he takes Refuge in *Lilybæum*, P. 592.

ASDRUBAL, the Brother of the famous *Hannibal*, commands in *Spain*, after his Brother's Departure for *Italy*, V. 3. P. 52; falls on a ſmall Body of *Romans*, and makes a great Slaughter of them, P. 86; *Scipio* gains a Victory over him at Sea, P. 108; *Aſdrubal* retires into *Luſitania* to the Shore of the *Ocean*, P. 109; comes from thence to ſuccour his Allies, and is defeated in two pitched Battles by the *Spaniards* of the *Roman* Party, *Ib.*; deſtroys the Country of the *Carpetani* with Fire and Sword, P. 148; defeats *Chalpus*, the Chief of the malecontent *Spaniards*, *Ib.*; receives Orders from the Senate of *Carthage*, to go into *Italy*, and join his Troops to thoſe of his Brother, P. 149; writes to the Senate to get thoſe Orders recalled, *Ib.*; at length ſets out for *Italy*, P. 150; is ſtopped in his March, by the Siege of *Ibera*, undertaken by the two *Scipio's*, *Ib.*; is beaten in a Battle between him and the *Romans* near that Place, P. 151; beſieges *Illiturgis* in *Spain*, P. 208; is beaten by the *Scipio's*, and forced to raiſe the Siege, *Ib.*; receives another Overthrow before *Indibilis*, *Ib.*; is obliged a ſecond time to raize the Siege of *Illiturgis*, P. 238; falls on *Bigerra*, P. 239; is totally defeated, *Ib.*; prevails on 30000 *Celtiberians*, who were in the Pay of the *Romans*, to deſert, P. 287; defeats the two *Scipio's* in the two Battles he fought ſucceſſively with one after the other, *Ib.*; is inveſted by the *Romans*, who had received a conſiderable Reinforcement from *Italy*, P. 320; receives Orders to go into *Italy*, P. 358; the Revolt of ſeveral *Spaniſh* Kings greatly perplexes him, P. 374; is vanquiſhed at *Bæcola* by *Scipio*, P. 375; retires to the *Pyrenees*, *Ib.*; ſets out from *Spain* to join his Brother *Hannibal* in *Italy*, P. 410; *Rome* greatly alarmed at this News, *Ib.*; *Aſdrubal*, as ſoon as he arrives in *Italy*, beſieges *Placentia*, P. 411; the Letters he writes from thence to his Brother are intercepted by the *Romans*, P. 412; he raiſes the Siege of *Placentia*, P. 413; comes and encamps within Sight of the *Conſul Livius*'s Army, P. 414; his Paſſage over *The Alpes*, P. 414. N. 110; he decamps, and marches towards *Inſubria*, P. 415; the *Romans* follow him, and overtake him on the Banks of *The Metaurus*, *Ib.*; they prepare to give him Battle, *Ib.*; *Aſdrubal* is overcome, and killed in it, P. 416.

ASDRUBAL, a young Man greatly beloved by the Great *Hamilcar*, after his Death takes upon him the Command of the *Carthaginian* Armies in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 18. N. 32; makes a great Progreſs there, P. 24; builds *New Carthage*, *Ib.*; and loſes his Life, P. 40.

ASDRUBAL, the Son of *Giſco*, makes War in *Spain*, under *Hannibal*'s Brother, V. 3. P. 238; attacks the *Roman* Camp, which he thinks not able to reſiſt him after the Death of the *Scipio's*, and is repulſed with Loſs, P. 291; his own Camp is attack'd, taken, plundered, P. 293; and the *Romans* kill 37000 of his Men, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs he continues to make War with the *Romans*, P. 418; flees before *Scipio*, and poſts himſelf in the Streights of the Country of *Gades*, P. 419; there ſupports the Remains of his Party, P. 420; commits ſome Hoſtilities on the Lands which were under the Protection of *Rome*, P. 43; *Maſiniſſa* brings him a Reinforcement of Cavalry, P. 435; nevertheleſs *Scipio* gains a Victory over them, P. 437; *Aſdrubal* ſhamefully abandons the Remains of his Army, and flees to *Gades*, P. 439; from thence goes over to the Kingdom of *Syphax*, P. 441; *Scipio*, who happens to be there at the ſame Time, gains a great Superiority over him at that Court, *Ib.*; *Aſdrubal* forms a Deſign of drawing off either *Maſiniſſa* or *Syphax* from the *Romans*, by his Daughter *Sophonisba*, P. 497; marries her to *Syphax*, *Ib.*; who, by his Father-in-Law's Advice, attacks and dethrones young *Maſiniſſa*, P. 507; to whom he afterwards reſtores his Kingdom, P. 509; *Aſdrubal* is ordered by his Republick to oppoſe young *Scipio*, P. 511; who routs him, P. 513; ſurprizes his Camp, and deſtroys all with Fire and Sword, P. 519; the vanquiſhed *Aſdrubal* retires to *Carthage*, P. 520; is there condemned to die, P. 521; but eſcapes from the Execution of the Decree, gathers together

gether ſome Troops, and though without Orders or Leave, ſtill keeps the Field againſt *Scipio*, P. 521; what Judgment is to be made of *Appian*'s Account of *Aſdrubal*'s heroick Diſintereſtedneſs, P. 521. N. 40; he is again overcome by the *Roman Pro-Conſul*, P. 523; what becomes of him after this Defeat, *Ib.* N. 46; hires Soldiers to deſtroy *Scipio* in the Night, P. 531; the Plot is diſcovered, and the Traitors puniſhed, P. 532; this Affair makes *Aſdrubal* more irreconcileable to his Republick than ever, and how, *Ib.* and P. 544. N. 91; kills himſelf with Poiſon, P. 551; the *Carthaginians* very baſely treat his Body with great Cruelty, *Ib.*

ASDRUBAL, ſurnamed *The Bald*, is ſent to conquer *Sardinia*, by the Senate of *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 205; his Fleet is ſhattered by a Storm, and he is obliged to put in to the *Baleares* Iſlands, P. 206; after he has refitted his Fleet, he ſets ſail, and arrives at *Sardinia*, *Ib.*; is there beaten and taken Priſoner by *Manlius Torquatus*, who carries him to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and his Fleet is attacked and beaten by *T. Otacilius*, as it is returning to *Africa*, P. 209.

ASDRUBAL, another, different from the former, commits unheard-of Cruelties, by *Hannibal*'s Order, in all the Cities the latter had ſubdued in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 542. N. 89.

ASDRUBAL, ſurnamed *The Ram*, comes to demand Peace of the Senate of *Rome*, in the Name of his Republick, V. 3. P. 565; makes a Speech to the *Conſcript Fathers*, *Ib.*; ſucceeds in his Negotiation, P. 568; the prudent Anſwer *Hannibal* made him on a particular Occaſion, P. 569.

ASDRUBAL, a *Carthaginian* General, makes War with *Maſiniſſa*, V. 4. P. 577; who beats him, P. 578; and obliges him at laſt to ſubmit to his Will, P. 579; the *Carthaginians*, to pleaſe the *Romans*, pronounce Sentence of Death upon him, but don't put it in Execution, P. 583; on the contrary, he is made General of the *Carthaginian* Troops, P. 592; and with a numerous Army comes to the Relief of *Carthage*, when beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 595; which he does with Succeſs, upon the *Roman* General's advancing too far, P. 598, 599; Diviſions ariſe between this *Aſdrubal* and another who commands in *Carthage*, P. 611; upon which the former obtains the whole Command, P. 615; treats the *Roman* Priſoners with great Barbarity, P. 617; tyrannizes over the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; and inſults them in their Miſery, P. 623; deſires *Guluſſa* to procure him an Interview with *Scipio*, *Ib.*; who ſends *Guluſſa* himſelf with his Anſwer, P. 624; *Aſdrubal* comes to *Scipio*, and ſurrenders himſelf, P. 628; his Wife and two Sons kill them ſelves, *Ib.*

ASELLIO, (*Aulus Sempronius*) See *Sempronius*.

ASELLUS, (*Claudius*) fights a ſingle Combat with a *Capuan* Horſeman, V. 3. P. 183.

ASELLUS, (*Claudius*) a *Roman Knight*, is degraded by the *Cenſor Scipio the Second Africanus*, V. 5. P. 24. N. 68; gets himſelf reſtored, and becomes a *Tribune of the People*, P. 53; attempts to make *Scipio* repair his Honour, and meets with freſh Shame, *Ib.*

ASELLUS (*Tiberius Claudius*) See *Claudius*.

ASIA MAJOR, or GREAT ASIA, what Countries it comprehended, V. 5. P. 124. N. 17.

ASIATICUS (*L. Cornelius Scipio*) See *Scipio*.

ASILÆUS, (*Deus*) *Romulus* erects a Temple to him, V. 1. P. 30. N. 108.

ASINA, whence this Nick-name which was affected by one Branch of the *Cornelian* Family, V. 3. P. 39. N. 91.

ASINA (*Cneius Cornelius Scipio*) See *Scipio*.

ASINA (*Publius Cornelius Scipio*) See *Scipio*.

ASINIUS (*Herius*) has the Command of the Rebels Army in the Country of the *Marrucini*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 357; is routed by *Marius*, P. 343; and *Sylla*, who comes up, makes a terrible Slaughter of his Troops, in which *Aſinius* himſelf falls, *Ib.*

ASNAUS (*Mount*) a Part of the famous *Pindus*, V. 4. P. 45. N. 20.

ASOPUS, (*The*) a River in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 144.

ASPAR, a *Numidian* Lord, ſollicites *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, in favour of *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 248.

ASPARAPIUM, the Place where *Pompey* encamped, near *Dyrrachium*, V. 6. P. 15.

ASPENDUS, a City of *Pamphylia*, which was thought to have been founded by a Colony from *Argos*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 26.

ASSAULT, the Cuſtom of the *Romans* to addreſs themſelves in Prayer to the tutelary Gods of the Cities, which they were ready to take by *Aſſault*, V. 1. P. 582. N. 57.

ASSEMBLIES, the *Romans* puniſhed thoſe with Death who held ſeditious Aſſemblies in the Night, V. 1. P. 456.

ASSES SEXTENTARII, what Sort of Money among the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 136. N. 54.

ASSUS, (*The*) a little River of *Bœotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 67.

ASSYRIA, its Limits, V. 5. P. 479. N. 47.

ASTA, an ancient City of *Spain*, its Situation, V. 4. P. 273. N. 4.

ASTAPA, the moſt probable Conjecture concerning the Situation of this ancient City of *Spain*, V. 3. P. 443. N. 19.

ASTERIUM, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 320. N. 79.

ASTRAGON, a Fortreſs, in the Territory of *Stratonice*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.

ASTYMEDES, the Chief of an Embaſſy ſent to *Rome* by the *Rhodians*, after the Defeat of *Perſes*, V. 4. P. 484; harangue the Senate, P. 485; in a Manner not agreeable

able to moſt of the *Greek* Natives, P. 488; comes to *Rome* a ſecond time, and makes another Speech to the *Conſcript Fathers*, P. 519.

ASYLA, the Privileges of them, ſettled by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 30; their Origin and Laws, V. 4. P. 468. N. 72; the Deſign of Lawgivers in founding them, P. 469. N. 73.

ATABYRA, a Mountain on which the *Rhodians* had built a Temple to *Jupiter*, V. 5. P. 398. N. 25.

ATALANTA, a little Iſland, which almoſt joins to *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 178.

ATANDROS, a City at the Foot of Mount *Ida*, V. 5. P. 193. N. 71.

ATEIUS CAPITO, (*Caius*) *Tribune of the People*, makes uſeleſs Efforts to oppoſe the Grandeur of the *Triumviri*, *Cæſar*, *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, V. 6. P. 124; and to hinder the latter from going to make War with the *Parthians*, P. 125.

ATELLA, a City in *Campania*, between *Naples* and *Capua*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14; V. 3. P. 139. N. 58; it gave Name to the Poems called

ATELLANES, which were originally very impure, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14.

ATERNUM, a City in the Country of the *Veſtina*, which took its Name from *The Aternus*, a River otherwiſe called *Reſcara*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 5; now *The Peſcara*, *Ib.*

ATERNUS, (*The*) a River now called *The Peſcara*, V. 2. P. 499. N. 73.

ATHAMANES, an ancient People of *Epirus*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 57; who ſurrounded *Theſſaly*, *Epirus*, *Acarnania*, *Ætolia*, and *Doris*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 86.

ATHAMANIA, a little Region in *Epirus*, beyond the River *Achelous*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 75.

ATHANAGIA, the Capital of the Territory of the *Ilergetæ*, whoſe Situation is not certainly known, V. 3. P. 86. N. 13.

ATHENAGORAS, *Philip*'s Lieutenant, is routed by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 30; revenges himſelf on the *Dardani*, whom he drives out of *Macedon*, into which they had made an Irruption, P. 34; *Philip* orders him to guard the narrow Paſſes of *Chaonia*, to prevent the *Romans* paſſing them, P. 45.

ATHENÆUS, the Brother of King *Eumenes*, comes to the Senate with his Brother's Complaints againſt *Philip*, and makes the *Romans* a Preſent of a Crown of Gold of great Value, V. 4. P. 300.

ATHENIANS, (*The*) ſend a Deputation to *Rome*, to deſire Succours againſt *Philip*, V. 4. P. 4; declares War with him, P. 12; *Attalus* comes to the Port of *Piræeus*, and makes a League with them, *Ib.*; they ſhew their Gratitude to this King, by creating a new *Tribe*, and giving it his Name, P. 13; *Philip* makes a vain Attempt upon their City, P. 23; they ſend Deputies to the general Diet of the *Ætolians*, P. 25; and thoſe Deputies endeavour to bring the *Ætolians* into their Meaſures, P. 26; the *Athenians* ſhew their Hatred to *Philip* in a very childiſh Manner, P. 35; they ſend to congratulate *Rome*, on her late Conqueſts in *Macedon*, and *Illyricum*, P. 489; and bring before the Senate an Affair which had happened between them and the *Oropii*, P. 548.

ATHENIO, a *Sicilian* Slave, murders his Maſter, and gets himſelf proclaimed King, by ſeveral of his Fellow-Slaves, whom he draws into a Rebellion againſt the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 268; beſieges *Lilybæum*, P. 269; leaves that Enterprize in ſuch a Manner as gives him freſh Credit among his People, *Ib.*; is put in Priſon by *Salvius*, another rebellious Slave, his Competitor, *Ib.*; but the latter afterwards ſets him at Liberty, and they both join by Conſent to fight the *Romans*, P. 289; *Athenio*, after the Death of *Salvius*, has the whole Burden of the War upon him, *Ib.*; is vanquiſh'd by the *Conſul Aquilius*, who kills him in a ſingle Combat, P. 290.

ATHENS, highly pleaſed with the Embaſſy which the Senate of *Rome* ſent thither, V. 3. P. 23; admits the *Romans* for ever to the Myſteries of *Eleuſis*, and gives them the Right of *Citizenſhip*, *Ib.*; it was formerly the Capital of *Attica*, under the Protection of *Minerva*, P. 398. N. 56; its Magnificence, V. 4. P. 495; the Hiſtory of its Siege by *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 400, 401, 402.

ATHESIS, (*The*) a River of *Italy*, now *The Adige*, V. 5. P. 282. N. 68.

ATHLETÆ, when firſt ſeen at *Rome*, V. 4. P. 269.

ATHOS, a City at the Foot of Mount *Athos*, which is mentioned only by *Stephens*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 110.

ATHOS, a Mountain of an extraordinary Height, near the Confines of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 110.

ATHOUS, (*Jupiter*) was worſhiped by the Inhabitants of *Atho*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 110.

ATILIUS (*Marcus*) is ſent Ambaſſador to the King of *Egypt*, V. 3. P. 356.

ATILIUS SERRANUS (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 647, V. 5. P. 247; and killed at the taking of *Rome*, by Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 385.

ATINA, a City of the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 18.

ATINA, now *Atino*, a City on one of *The Apennines*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 18.

ATINIUS, (*Tiberius*) See *Latinus* (*Titus*).

ATINIUS, *Pro-Prætor* in *Spain*, defeats the Rebels there in a pitched Battle, V. 4. P. 272; and loſes his Life in the midſt of Victory, V. 4. P. 273.

ATINIUS-LABEO, (*Caius*) the Chief of the College of *Tribunes*, attempts the Life of the illuſtrious *Metellus*, in the moſt cruel and unjuſt manner, V. 5. P. 135.

ATINIUS (*Lucius*) ſurnamed *Longus*, is made firſt *Military Tribune* for the firſt Time, for the Year 354, V. 1. P. 584. N. 40; a ſecond Time for the Year 357, P. 580. N. 53; is not ſucceſsful at the Siege of *Veii*, *Ib.*

ATINIUS (*Marcus*) Commander of the Garriſon of *Thurii*, V. 3. P. 280; is betrayed by a Body of Troops conſiſting of the Inhabitants of that City, and defeated by the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; but the *Thurians* whom he had governed with mildneſs, give him his Life and Liberty, P. 281.

ATINIUS (*Tiberius*). See *Latinus* (*Titus*).

ATINTANES, a People, concerning whoſe Situation Authors are not agreed, V. 3. P. 22. N. 48. P. 172. N. 152; a People who poſſeſſed a Country between *Epirus* and the moſt weſtern Part of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 79.

ATINTANIA, a Country which was Part of that of the *Moloſſi*, V. 3. P. 402. N. 67.

ATIS, See *Capis*.

ATISO, (*The*) a River which riſes in the *Alpes*, at Mount *Fork*, V. 5. P. 282. N. 69.

ATIUS, a *Legionary Tribune*, performs an Action of great Bravery, V. 4. P. 342.

ATIUS VARUS, (*Publius*) Governour of the City of *Auximum* for the Senate, V. 6. P. 189; flees at the Approach of *Cæſar*, and goes to govern *Africa*, in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, *Ib.*; is defeated before *Utica*, P. 207. N. 86.

ATLANTIS, what this famous Iſland, of which the Ancients give us ſuch pompous Deſcriptions, V. 5. P. 481. N. 52.

ATRATINUS SEMPRONIUS. See *Sempronius*.

ATRAX, a City of *Pelaſgiotis*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 44.

ATRONIUS MAXIMUS, a Burgher of *Rome*, is condemned to pay a great Fine, and why, V. 1. P. 312. N. 95, 96.

ATTALUS, King of *Pergamus*, a Man of great Valour and Magnificence, V. 3. P. 314. N. 7; enters into a League againſt King *Philip*, P. 318; is made ſupreme Magiſtrate of their Republick by the *Ætolians*, P. 395. N. 35; ſtrikes Terror into the Countries in Alliance with *Philip*, P. 396; lands in the Iſland of *Peparethus*, *Ib.*; then in that of *Ægina*, P. 401; beſieges *Oreos* by Land, P. 423; and after taking it, makes himſelf Maſter of *Cynus*, P. 425; is obliged to leave *Cynus* in haſte, and return to his own Country, to defend it againſt the Attacks of *Pruſias*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* ſend an Embaſſy to him, and why, P. 477; he informs the Senate of the Intrigues of *Philip*, V. 4. P. 2; makes a League with the *Athenians* againſt him, P. 13; hinders *Philip* from making himſelf Maſter of *Athens*, by means of the auxiliary Troops which he had left there to ſtrengthen the Garriſon, P. 22; takes the City and Caſtle of *Gourium* by Force, P. 36; beſieges *Oreos*, P. 37; turns the Siege into a Blockade, *Ib.*; ſurprizes *Ægellon*, P. 38; penetrates into *Oreos*, and then returns into *Aſia*, *Ib.*; was admitted by the *Athenians* into the Number of the *Initiated*, who had a Right to aſſiſt at *The great Myſteries of Ceres*, *Ib.* N. 117; ſends Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, and why, P. 42; beſieges *Eretria* and *Cariſta*, P. 50; and after he has taken them, appears before *Corinth*, P. 51; then raiſes the Siege, *Ib.*; afterwards beſieges it again, P. 56; but with as little Succeſs as before, P. 57; aſſiſts at a Conference between *Nabis* and *Flamininus*, P. 67; joins with the latter, and goes to *Thebes*, where he is ſtruck with an Apoplexy, and dies ſoon after, P. 70. N. 84.

ATTALUS, the Son of the former, comes to *Rome*, to inform the Senate of the War with *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 153. N. 167.

ATTALUS, the Brother of *Eumenes*, King of *Pergamus*, informs his Brother of the Danger his Dominions were in from *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus*, his Enemy, V. 4. P. 204; defends them himſelf with Courage, P. 205; acquires great Glory at the Battle of *Magneſia*, P. 221; accompanies the *Conſul Manlius* into *Galatia*, with one of his Brothers, P. 235; a Conteſt between him and *Seleucus*, *Ib.*; he diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the Battle of Mount *Olympus*, P. 242; is ſent by the *Conſul* to the *Galatians*, P. 243; what happened to him on a falſe Report of the Death of his Brother, P. 368; is received with much Diſtinction at *Rome*, P. 482; comes thither again, and why, P. 520; *Pruſias* makes War with the young King of *Pergamus*, to whom *Attalus* is Guardian, P. 550; *Attalus* has recourſe to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who give Law to *Pruſias*, and oblige him to put a ſtop to his Hoſtilities, P. 551; *Attalus* ſends the young King *Attalus* his Nephew, to *Rome*, where he is confirmed in the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom of *Pergamus*, P. 560.

ATTALUS, King of *Pergamus*, Son of *Eumenes*, and Nephew to that *Attalus*, who was always faithful to the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 64; treats the Nobles of his Kingdom with ſuch Cruelty, ſhews ſo much Piety to his Mother and Affection to his Wife, and at the ſame Time employs himſelf in Buſineſs ſo much below the Dignity of a Throne, that he is ſometimes honoured and ſometimes deſpiſed, *Ib.*; is killed with the Heat of the Sun, P. 106; was ſurnamed *Philometor*, for his Affection to his Mother, *Ib.*; his Works, *Ib.* N. 74; leaves all his Dominions to the *Roman* Republick by *Will*, P. 106.

ATTANES, King the *Turdetani*, ſhamefully deſerts *Aſdrubal* after the Loſs of the Battle of *Bæcula*, V. 3. P. 438.

ATTILIAN, (*Law*) what, V. 2. P. 35 N. 13.

ATTILIUS-BULBUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul*, the firſt Time for the Year 508, V. 2. P. 611; enters on his Office and goes into *Sicily*, where he does nothing conſiderable, P. 612; is made *Conſul*, a ſecond Time, for the Year 518, V. 3. P. 10, and then *Cenſor*, P. 12.

ATTILIUS-CALATINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 495, V. 2. P. 563; takes, and razes the City of *Myſiſtratum*, *Ib.*; raſhly enters into narrow Paſſes, *Ib.*; is recovered from this falſe Step by the bravery of a *Legionary Tribune*, P. 564; takes *Camarinum* by Force, and makes himſelf Maſter of ſeveral other Cities belonging to the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; is defeated before *Lipara*, P. 565; has the Honour of the Victory gained over *Hamilcar* at Sea, falſly aſcribed to him by the Author of *The Lives of Illuſtrious Men*, P. 566. N. 81; has the Command of the *Roman* Armies in *Sicily*, with the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 567; and reduces almoſt the whole Iſland, *Ib.*; is raiſed again to the Dignity of *Conſul*, for the Year 499, P. 582.

ATTILIUS CALATINUS, (*Marcus*) is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 504, V. 2. P. 605; goes into *Sicily*, P. 607; does not ſignalize his *Dictatorſhip* by any remarkable Exploit, *Ib.*

ATTILIUS, (*Marcus*) tho' *Duumvir*, is ſewn up alive in an Ox Hide, and thrown into the Sea, V. 1. P. 178; his Crime, P. 177. N. 87.

ATTILIUS, (*Lucius*) ſurnamed *Longus*, is created one of the firſt *Military Tribunes*, for the Year 309, V. 1. P. 54. N. 16.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, is choſen to take care of the publick Treaſury after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 135.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 528, and embarks for *Sardinia* with a conſiderable Body of Troops, V. 3. P. 26; fights a formidable Army of *Geſatæ*, P. 28; is killed in the Battle, P. 29.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, preſents a Petition to the *Roman* People, That the *Capuans* might be preſerved in the ſame Privileges, which they enjoyed before the taking of their City by *Fabius*, V. 3. P. 334; is appointed *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 60.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul*, the firſt Time for the Year 418, V. 2. P. 189; a ſecond Time for the Year 459, P. 349; marches with an Army into *Samnium*, where he had very like to have been defeated by the *Samnites*, P. 350, 352; encourages his Troops, who were almoſt wholly diſcouraged by that ſeeming Defeat, P. 353; makes a Vow to *Jupiter Stator*, which is followed by the Defeat of the Enemy, P. 354; goes to ravage *Hetruria*, P. 355; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 356; is made *Prætor*, P. 357; and is the Author of the Law called *The Attilian Law*, concerning Guardianſhips, P. 357. N. 13.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* the firſt Time for the Year 486, V. 2. P. 508; takes *Brunduſium*, P. 509; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is again promoted to the *Conſulate*, for the Year 497, P. 569; is ordered to make War in *Africa*, P. 570; fights the *Carthaginians* at Sea; P. 571; gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 572; ſuppreſſes a Mutiny among ſome timorous Soldiers who were afraid to go into *Africa*, P. 573; lands there, *Ib.*; takes *Clypea*, *Ib.*; takes a great deal of Booty, and a great Number of Priſoners from the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; the Senate Orders that his Wife and Children ſhall be maintained at the Expence of the Publick, P. 574; he continues in *Africa*, with the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; there fights a Serpent of a prodigious ſize, P. 575; beſieges *Adis*, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with the *Carthaginians*, and gains a bloody Victory over them, P. 576; after which he takes ſeveral Cities, *Ib.*; ſends Deputies to *Carthage* to treat of a Peace, *Ib.*; the *Carthaginians* reject it upon the Conditions he propoſes, P. 577; he writes to *Rome* an Account of all his Exploits, P. 578; loſes a Battle, and is taken Priſoner, P. 579; and treated with much Cruelty by the *Carthaginians*, P. 580; but is at laſt ſet at Liberty, after a very ſtrict and very ſevere Confinement for five Years, P. 593; is ſent by the Senate of *Carthage* to *Rome*, to treat of a Peace between the two Republicks, *Ib.*; arrives in his own Country, and receives his Wife and Children in a very rough manner, P. 594; votes in the Senate for continuing the War with the *Carthaginians*, and makes a Speech to perſuade the Senators to it, *Ib.*; returns to *Carthage*, in ſpight of his Relations, Friends, and indeed all *Rome*, who would have diſſuaded him from it, P. 595; and is there put to Death in a very baſe and cruel manner, P. 595. N. 35; his Character, P. 596.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 526, V. 3. P. 25; a ſecond Time, for the Year 536, P. 104; is continued General of the *Roman* Army with the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 115; and is killed at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 126.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of the famous General of that Name, who was executed at *Carthage*, is made *Cenſor*, V. 3. P. 215; reforms ſeveral Abuſes which the late Misfortunes had cauſed to be connived at in *Rome*, *Ib.*; is choſen *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 241; complains to the Senate of the Unfaithfulneſs and Exactions of one *M. Pomponius* a *Publican*, P. 270; behaves himſelf both like a brave Man and an able General, in the Attack

Hannibal made on the *Roman* Camp, at the Siege of *Capua*, P. 300; votes in the Senate upon the Affair of the *Campani*, P. 333; and his Opinion is followed, *Ib.*

ATTILIUS SERRANUS, has the Command of the *Roman* Army in *Further Spain*, in quality of *Prætor*, V. 4. P. 562; there diſtinguiſhes himſelf againſt the *Luſitanians*, P. 564; and leaves the Country upon a Perſuaſion that it was entirely ſubdued, P. 569.

ATTILIUS SERRANUS, (*Aulus*) is put at the Head of a *Roman* Fleet, V. 4. P. 153; with which he lands in *Greece*, P. 161; is made *Conſul* for the Year 583, P. 400.

ATTILIUS SERRANUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 496, V. 2. P. 566; and in order to his Promotion, is fetched from his Houſe in the Country, where he cultivated his Field with his own Hands, *Ib.*; has the Command of a *Roman* Fleet, P. 567; gains a Victory at Sea over the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 86; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* a ſecond Time, for the Year 503, P. 589; begins the famous Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 592.

ATTILIUS SERRANUS, (*Sextus*) is raiſed to the *Conſulate*, for the Year 617, V. 5. P. 75; and the next Year is made *Pro-Conſul* of the Country of the *Veneti*, P. 80. N. 51.

ATTIUS, the Dramatick Poet, when born, V. 4. P. 399. N. 38.

ATTIUS NAVIUS, the famous *Augur*, his Hiſtory, V. 1. P. 123; oppoſes the Innovation old *Tarquin* would have made in the *Roman* Cavalry, P. 124; the Prodigy of a Flint which he cut with a Razor, *Ib.* N. 65; *Tarquin* erects a Statue of Braſs to his Memory, *Ib.* N. 66; when conſulted concerning the Place where a Temple ſhould be erected to *Jupiter*, *Navius* declares for Mount *Tarpeius*, P. 128; conſecrates the Area of this Temple, P. 129; his Death, and the Effects of it, P. 130, 131.

ATTIUS TULLUS, or TULLUS AMPHIDIUS, See *Tullus*.

ATURUS, (*The*) now *The Adone*, there were two Rivers of this Name in *Gaſcogne*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 20.

AVARICUM, now *Bourges*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 86; its Siege, P. 157, 158.

AVARUS, (*The*) a River now called *The Auron*, in *Berry*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 86.

AVENTINUS, (Mount) the Etymology of its Name, V. 1. P. 15; brought within *Rome* by *Ancus*, P. 100.

AVENTINUS, the eleventh King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 15; was buried in the Hill ſince called by his Name, *Ib.*

AVERNUS, (Lake) much celebrated by the Poets, V. 2. P. 276. N. 76; what happened to the *Romans* there, P. 276; it was near the City of *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.

AUCTIONS, The Cuſtom of the *Romans* at theſe publick Sales, V. 2. P. 482. N. 23.

AUFIDENA, a City on the Frontiers of the Country of the *Trentani*, V. 2. P. 322. N. 71.

AUFIDIUS ORESTES, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 682, tho' a Man of little Merit, V. 5. P. 519.

AUFIDIUS, (*Quintus*) a knaviſh Banker, is forced by the *Prætor* of *Rome* to pay all his Creditors to the full, V. 4. P. 476.

AUFIDUS, (*The*) now called by the *Italians*, *Ofanto*, V. 3. P. 120. N. 6; riſes near the Confines of *The Further Principality*, V. 5. P. 353. N. 154.

AUGINUS, and AUGO, are both thought to have been the Names of a Mountain, which bounds the Territory of *Pavia*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 128.

AUGURAL, (*Staff*) of *Romulus*, was found among the Aſhes of the Temple of *Mars*, which had been burnt by the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 30.

AUGURALE, that Part of the *Roman* Fields which was ſet apart for taking *Auguries*, and where the ſacred Pullets were kept, V. 2. P. 72. N. 38.

AUGURIES, (The Art of) was always in uſe in *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 108; in what it conſiſted, P. 28. N. 98; a ſhort Account of all the Ceremonials of the Science of the *Augurs*, V. 3. P. 157. N. 104; Care was taken to forbid the inferior Magiſtrates to take *Auguries*, on the Day on which the *Comitia* were held, P. 165. N. 119; two Terms of the *Augural* Science explained, P. 168. N. 132.

AUGURS, (*The*) were not inſtituted by *Numa*, but were in being from the Time of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 27, 28; the College of *Augurs* had in ancient Times the Right of filling up their Vacancies themſelves, P. 434. N. 4; it was cuſtomary with the *Romans* not to undertake any Thing conſiderable, till they had firſt conſulted the *Augurs*, V. 2. P. 14. N. 58; their Power was ſo great in the firſt Ages of *Rome*, that it was not thought proper to entruſt any but *Patricians* with it, P. 71. N. 35; the Impoſture of this Art, according to the Judgment of *Cicero* himſelf, P. 71. N. 37; the Credit of the *Augurs* at *Rome* in ſucceeding Times, V. 2. P. 313. N. 62; *Plebeians* are introduced into the College, in the Year 453, P. 316; the *Augurs* are deprived of the Right they had from Time immemorial, of preſiding in the Aſſemblies of the People, V. 6. P. 78. N. 63. See *Auſpices*.

AUGUST, (the fifteenth of the *Calends* of) why thought an unlucky Day by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 29. N. 77.

AUGUSTA TRICASTINORUM, the ancient Name of the City now called *St. Pol-Trois-Chateaux*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 22.
AULÆA, *Servius*'s Opinion concerning the Etymology of this Word, V. 5. P. 106. N. 75.
AULERCI, a People who formerly poſſeſſed ſeveral Countries in *France*, V. 6. P. 105. N. 155; P. 163. N. 91.
AULATEA, (*Ptolomy*) one of the Kings of *Egypt*, ſo called from his loving to play on the Flute, V. 6. P. 106. N. 157.
AULIS, a City and Port of *Bœotia*, over-againſt *Eubœa*, at a little diſtance from *Chalcis*, V. 4. P. 495. N. 55.
AULIUS CERRETANUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul*, the firſt Time for the Year 430, V. 2. P. 227; ordered to march againſt the *Apulians*, *Ib.*; choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 434, P. 253; ſeizes *Ferentum*, or *Forentum*, *Ib.*; is made General of Horſe by *Quintus Fabius*, P. 258; fights a Battle with the *Samnites* without Orders, kills their General, P. 259; and is killed himſelf in the ſame Battle, *Ib.*
AULONIA, See *Caulonia*.
AULUS ÆTERNIUS, See *Æternius*.
AULUS-ATTILIUS-CALATINUS, See *Atilius*.
AULUS ATTILIUS SERRANUS, See *Atilius*.
AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, See *Cornelius*.
AULUS CORNELIUS MAMMULA, See *Cornelius*.
AULUS CLUENTIUS, See *Cluentius*.
AULUS FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.
AULUS GABINIUS NEPOS, See *Gabinius*.
AULUS HOSTILIUS, See *Hoſtilius*.
AULUS HOSTILIUS CATO, See *Hoſtilius*.
AULUS HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, See *Hoſtilius*.
AULUS MARCUS JUNIUS PENNUS, See *Junius*.
AULUS LICINIUS NERVA, See *Licinius*.
AULUS MANLIUS ATTICUS, See *Manlius*.
AULUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Manlius*.
AULUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, See *Manlius*.
AULUS MANLIUS VULSO, See *Manlius*.
AULUS NONNIUS, See *Nonnius*.
AULUS POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, See *Poſthumius*.
AULUS POSTHUMIUS ALBUS, See *Poſthumius*.
AULUS POSTHUMIUS REGILLENSIS, See *Poſthumius*.
AULUS SELLIUS, See *Sellius*.
AULUS SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO, See *Sempronius*.
AULUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, See *Sempronius*.
AULUS VIRGINIUS, See *Virginius*.
AULUS VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, See *Virginius*.
AURELIA ORESTILLA, the Wife of *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 20.
AURELIAN, (*Family*) its Origin, V. 5. P. 15. N. 37.
AURELIAN, (*Way*) was on the Sea Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, V. 6. P. 20. N. 30.
AURELIUS, the Lieutenant General of the *Roman* Armies in *Greece*, has a Conference with *Lævinus* about the War with *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 3; both write together to the Senate on that Subject, *Ib.*
AURELIUS COTTA, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 501, and goes to finiſh the War in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 586; poſſeſſes himſelf of *Himera*, *Ib.*; fails in an Attempt on *Lipara*, *Ib.*; but ſoon after takes it by Aſſault, P. 587; beſieges *Erota*, and is forced to raiſe the Siege, *Ib.*; has 400 *Roman Knights* degraded, for refuſing to obey him, P. 588; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; raiſed to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, for the Year 505, P. 607; plunders the Coaſts of *Africa*, P. 610; gains a conſiderable Advantage over the *Carthaginians*, P. 611; is choſen *Cenſor*, and takes a *Cenſus* of the People, P. 623; is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Duilius*, V. 3. P. 18.
AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Caius*) is choſen *Prætor* of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 547. N. 103; and then *Conſul* for the Year 553, V. 4. P. 3; is ordered to cover *Italy*, P. 4; raiſes two *Legions*, P. 5; but he chooſes to continue in *Rome*, rather than go and fight ſeveral revolted Nations, P. 7; however, he ſets out at laſt, but too late for his Honour, P. 19; returns to *Rome* to hold the *Comitia*, *Ib.*
AURELIUS COTTA, (*Caius*) choſen *Conſul* for the Year 678, V. 5. P. 487; makes a Speech to the People, concerning the Tumults that were raiſed in *Rome* on Account of the Incurſions of the Pyrates, P. 488; puts the *Tribunes of the People* in a Way to recover their ancient Luſtre, P. 489.
AURELIUS COTTA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 609, V. 5. P. 15; his Character, *Ib.* N. 37; his *Conſulſhip* is ſpent in commanding in *Italy* without Glory or Advantage, *Ib.*
AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 634. V. 5. P. 179, and ſpends all the Time of his Office in the Country of the *Salyes*, *Ib.*; a Diſpute he had with the famous *Marius*, before he ſet out for his Province, P. 181.
AURELIUS COTTA, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 688; and *Catiline* conſpires againſt his Life and that of his Collegue, V. 5. P. 568.
AURELIUS COTTA, (*Lucius*) the *Cenſor*, is obliged to reſign on Account of the Death of his Collegue, V. 6. P. 7. N. 15; a Jeſt of *Cicero*'s upon him, for loving Wine too well, *Ib.*; what he did with

regard to the recalling *Cicero*, P. 96. N. 133.

AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Marcus*) one of the ten Guardians of the *Sybilline* Books, dies at *Rome*, V. 4. P. 20. N. 47.

AURELIUS COTTA, (*Marcus*) goes into voluntary Baniſhment, V. 5. P. 334; addreſſes himſelf to the People with great Dignity before he takes that Reſolution, P. 334. N. 80.

AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Marcus*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 679, V. 5. P. 495; has the Command of a Fleet, deſigned to preſerve *Bithynia* and *Propontis* from the Invaſion of *Mithridates*, P. 496; behaves like a Coward at the Approach of that Prince, P. 497; and then raſhly fights a Battle with him, P. 498; which coſts his Troops dear, P. 499; his Conduct when *Prætor of Rome*, P. 527; he takes *Heraclea*, and commits unparalleled Cruelties there, P. 530; has the Confidence of *Lucullus*, P. 540; which is his Ruin, *Ib.*

AURELIUS-ORESTES, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 596, V. 4. P. 543; the Senate ſend him on a Deputation to the *Achæans*, whom he puts into great Diſorder and Confuſion, by an imprudent Speech which he made in their Diet, P. 635.

AURELIUS-ORESTES, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 627, and ordered to go and make War in *Sardinia*, V. 5. P. 145.

AURELIUS-ORESTES, (*Lucius*) the *Conſul* for the Year 650, dies before his Office expires, V. 5. P. 270, 272.

AURELIUS PECUNIOLA, is puniſhed for having diſobeyed his General, V. 2. P. 587.

AURELIUS, (*Quintus*) a rich *Roman*, is proſcribed by *Sylla*, and aſſaſſinated, V. 5. P. 455.

AURELIUS-SCAURUS, (*Marcus*) *Conſul* for the Year 645, V. 5. P. 222; defeats the *Cimbri* in *Narbonne-Gaul*, whither he went to make War, P. 229; but they have their Revenge, beat him, P. 256; and take him Priſoner, P. 259; the Speech he made in the Council of War, to which he was brought by his Conquerors, P. 261; is the Cauſe of his Death, P. 262.

AUREUS, a *Roman* Coin, of the Value of 25 *Attick Drachmæ*, or 25 *Roman Denarii*, V. 4. P. 488. N. 17.

AURINX, a City of old *Bætica*, whoſe Situation is not agreed on, V. 3. P. 239. N. 60.

AURINX, a City on the Confines of *Lower Bætica* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 419. N. 120.

AURUM CORONARIUM, what ſort of Tax, V. 3. P. 570. N. 149.

AURUM VICESIMARIUM, a Tax of the twentieth Part, which was paid to the publick Treaſury, on the Enfranchiſement of Slaves, V. 3. P. 361. N. 94.

AURUNCI, (*The*) often called *Auſonians* by the *Greeks*, lay waſte the *Roman* Lands, V. 2. P. 130; give the *Dictator Furius* Battle, *Ib.*; but, tho' they fight with great Bravery, are vanquiſhed, *Ib.*; take up Arms againſt the *Sidicini*, P. 184; deſire the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, P. 185; who, after a long delay, march againſt their Enemies and defeat them, P. 189. See *Arunci*.

AUSA, or AUSONA, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, now *Le Vic d'Oſona*, was the Capital of the *Auſetani*, V. 3. P. 473. N. 41.; V. 4. P. 112. N. 86; V. 6. P. 200. N. 74.

AUSPICATO, The *Roman* Magiſtrates were ſaid to obtain and bear their Offices *Auſpicato*, when the *Augurs* had declared after ſome Religious Ceremonies, that the Gods were not againſt it, V. 1. P. 25. N. 88.

AUSER, (*The*) a River in *Tuſcany*, now *The Serchio*, V. 6. P. 118. N. 191.

AUSETANI, (*The*) ſo called from the City of *Auſa*, now the *Vic d'Oſona*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 17; V. 4. P. 112. N. 86; they poſſeſſed a Part of the preſent *Catalonia*, V. 4. P. 308. N. 65.

AUSONA, the ſame City as *Arunca*, V. 2. P. 262. N. 41.

AUSONES, one of the moſt ancient People of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 187. N. 11. P. 262; join the *Sidicini* againſt the *Arunci*, P. 188; are routed by the *Romans*, P. 189; and after the taking of their City of *Cales*, are ſubdued by the *Romans*, P. 191; and at laſt entirely deſtroyed, P. 263.

AUSONIA, why *Italy* was ſo called, V. 2. P. 129.

AUSPICES, or AUGURS, *Romulus* leaves the Choice of the *Augurs* to the *Curæ*, V. 1. P. 27; their Functions were different from thoſe of the *Aruſpices*, *Ib.* N. 98; *Romulus*, who firſt eſtabliſhed them, made three, *Ib.*; but their Number was afterwards increaſed, *Ib.* N. 98; the General only had the Right of *Auſpices*, or *Auguries*, in the *Roman* Armies, P. 277. N. 28; that Right was, by a Law of *Romulus*, confined to the Senate and Nobles of *Rome*, excluſive of the *Plebeians*, V. 2. P. 71. N. 35; and it was the ſame as to the *Augural* Power, P. 71. N. 36.

AUTRONIUS-PÆTUS (*Publius*) obtains the *Conſulſhip* by unlawful Means, and is therefore not permitted to enter upon his Office, V. 5. P. 568.

AUTRONIUS, (*Publius*) one of the ſeditious *Catiline*'s chief Aſſociates, V. 6. P. 3. N. 3; is ſeverely puniſhed for it, P. 40.

AUXIMUM, now *Oſmo* in *The Marquiſate of Ancona*, was one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in old *Picenum*, V. 5. P. 441. N. 127; V. 6. P. 189. N. 55.

AXIUS, (*The*) now *The Vardari*, the greateſt River that watered *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 87.

N. 82; V. 4. P. 418. N. 68; P. 464. N. 57; P. 498. N. 66.
AZORUS, a City of *Paphlagonia*, towards the Borders of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 424. N. 88.
AZOTUS, a Maritime City of *Judæa*, and ſtrengthened with a good Port, V. 6. P. 101. N. 141.

B.

BAAL, was the *Belus* of the *Aſſyrians*, V. 2. P. 525. N. 8.
BABYLON, the famous Capital of *Chaldea*, ſtood on the Banks of *The Euphrates*, V. 4. P. 535. N. 127.
BACCHANALS, the Hiſtory of that monſtrous Society which was ſet up at *Rome* under this Name, and deſtroyed by the Care of the *Conſul Spurius Poſthumius*, V. 4. P. 273.
BACCHIUM, a little Iſland, near *Phocæa*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
BACCHUS, (*The God*) has a Temple erected to him at *Rome*, out of the Spoils taken at the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 258; there were three Gods of this Name among the ancient *Pagans*, V. 5. P. 287. N. 80.
BACCIA, a City of *Luſitania*, V. 5. P. 37. N. 86.
BACTRIA, an ancient Province of *Perſia*, V. 6. P. 125. N. 7.
BADIUS, a *Capuan*, forces *Quintius Criſpinus* to fight him, and can only eſcape Death by a ſhameful Flight, V. 3. P. 281. N. 20.
BÆBEIS (*The Lake of*) now *Eſero*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 89.
BÆBIUS, cauſes the Ambaſſadors which *Carthage* had ſent to the *Romans* to be arreſted, V. 3. P. 549. N. 107; but *Scipio* ſets them at Liberty, P. 549.
BÆBIUS, the *Roman* Preſident in *Ætolia*, puts ſeveral *Ætolian* Senators to Death, and baniſhes others, V. 4. P. 497; for declaring openly in Favour of *Perſes*, P. 499.
BÆBIUS HERENNIUS, See *Herennius*.
BÆBIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Roman Prætor*, is aſſaſſinated by the *Gauls* in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 245.
BÆBIUS SULCA, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, being gained to *Jugurtha* by his Money, V. 5. P. 211; oppoſes the Examination which one of his Collegues propoſed of the *Numidian* King, P. 211.
BÆBIUS-TAMPHILUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* in *Gaul*, V. 4. P. 21; nominated General of the *Roman* Forces there, P. 22; is routed by the *Gauls*, P. 40; recalled to *Rome*, *Ib.*; choſen *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 439.
BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 571, V. 4. P. 308.
BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS, (*Marcus*) marches with two *Legions* to *Bruttium*, V. 4. P. 153; goes from thence into *Epirus*, P. 169. N. 207; where he makes ſeveral Conqueſts, P. 173. N 6; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 572, P. 317; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph* for having ſubdued the *Ligures*, P. 329.
BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS, (*Quintus*) is ſent on a Deputation to *Hannibal* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 47; who receives him with Haughtineſs, and ſends him to the Senate of *Carthage*, P. 49; he returns to *Rome*, and gives an Account of his Embaſſy, P. 53; and after making his Report of it to the *Conſcript Fathers*, returns to *Carthage*, to declare War there in Form with the *Carthaginians*, P. 58. N. 14.
BÆCA, a City of *Spain*, anciently called *Baſti*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.
BÆCOR, a City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 5. P. 17. N. 41.
BÆCULA, a City in the Country of the *Oretani*, which is now a Part of *New Caſtille*, V. 3. P. 374. N. 110.
BÆCULA, a City on the Confines of BÆTICA, different from the former, V. 3. P. 435. N. 13.
BÆOBA, BEBOIS, Remarks on theſe two Names, V. 3. P. 404. N. 80.
BÆOTIA, an ancient Province of *Achaia*, has different Names, V. 3. P. 326. N. 43; P. 396. N. 41; the Stupidity of its Inhabitants ſo great as to become proverbial, *Ib.*; its Fruitfulneſs, *Ib.*; is often called *Æolis*, or *Æolia*, by the *Greeks*, and why, V. 4. P. 178. N. 23.
BÆSIDIÆ, a City of *Bruttium*, called *Beſidianum*, in *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 72.
BÆTICA, a Country in *Spain*, now called *Andaluſia*, V. 5. P. 19. N. 50; took its Name from the *Bætis*, now *The Guadalquivir*, a River of *Spain*, P. 19. N. 50.
BÆTIS, (*The*) a River of *Spain*, now *The Guadalquivir*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 7. V. 5. P. 480. N. 51.
BAGRADA, (*The*) a River of *Africa*, now called *The Megrada*, or *Magrada*, V. 2. P. 574. N. 8; it falls into *The Gulph* of *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 545 N. 94.
BAIÆ, a City famous for its mineral Waters, and fine Port, V. 2. P. 138. N. 9.
BALA ALEXANDER, See *Alexander*.
BALARES, (*The*) a People of *Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 343. N. 116.
BALBUS, a Mountain in *Africa* of which the Ancients are not clear enough in their Accounts, to enable us to diſcover its Situation, V. 3. P. 507. N. 7.
BALBUS, (*Manius Acilius*) See *Acilius*.
BALBUS, (*C. Attilius*) See *Attilius*.
BALBUS, (*Lucius Thorius*) See *Thorius*.
BALBUS, (*Spurius Thorius*) See *Thorius*.
BALEARES, (*Iſlands*) are now known by the Names of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, V. 3. P. 52. N. 4; P. 454. N. 34; P. 554. N. 115; by what People formerly inhabted,

bited, V. 5. P. 156. N. 90; *Eutropius*'s Opinion of the Etymology of the Name, P. 156. N. 91.

BALISSUS, (*The*) a little Brook on the Frontiers of *Assyria*, V. 6. P. 141. N. 47.

BALISTÆ, Machines invented by *Archimedes* who threw almoſt whole Rocks to a great Diſtance with them, V. 3. P. 250. N. 13; what Machines the Ancients mean by the Terms, *Arcu-Baliſta*, and *Manu-Baliſta*, P. 251. N. 14.

BALLISTA, a Mountain in the Eaſt of *Liguria*, near the Springs of the River *Lavagna*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 129.

BALLOT, the Cuſtom of voting by Ballot, even in Trials of great Conſequence is introduced into *Rome*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 48.

BALLS, the Theatrical Entertainment of the *Romans* were at firſt rather *Balls* than Comedies, V. 2. P. 84; theſe *Balls* conſiſted of Dancing and Muſick, without any Repetition, *Ib.*; the Repetition of Verſes was afterwards added, P. 85.

BALLS OF LEAD, made uſe of by *Sylla*'s Friends, at the Siege of *Athens*, to convey to him Intelligence of the State of the Place, V. 5. P. 405.

BANKERS, there were two Sorts of them at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 112. N. 67; their Buſineſs was to manage the publick Money, *Ib.*; and theſe publick *Bankers* were firſt made there in the Year 401, P. 112.

BANTIA, (*The*) a City near the Springs of the River *Bradano*, in *La Pouille*, V. 3. P. 387. N. 16.

BANTIUS, an Inhabitant of *Nola*, ſtrongly attached to the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 153; is gained over by the wiſe Tenderneſs of *Marcellus* to him, *Ib.*

BAPHYRUS, (*The*) riſes in Mount *Olympus*, and falls into *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 428. N. 95.

BARBANA, (*The*) a River which watered the weſtern Side of the City of *Scodra*, in *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 448. N. 32.

BARBULA, (*Marcus Æmilius*) See *Æmilius*.

BARBULA, (*Quintus Æmilius*) See *Æmilius*.

BARDIATES, a Name which *Sylla* gave to a Company of *Banditti*, whom he made his Guards, V. 5. P. 380; the Etymology of the Name, *Ib.* N. 62.

BARDO, a City in *Further Spain*, of which no Traces are now remaining, V. 4. P. 81. N. 131.

BARDS, Prieſts among the *Gauls*, who were extreamly reſpected by them, and whoſe chief Office was to celebrate military Exploits, in Songs, ſung with Inſtruments of Muſick, V. 5. P. 174. N. 16.

BARGULUM, a City mentioned by *Livy*, but its Situation is not certainly known, V. 3. P. 484. N. 77.

BARGUSIA, or BERGUSIA, a City mentioned by *Ptolomy*, from which the *Barguſii* probably took their Name, V. 3. P. 59. N. 16.

BARGUSI, or BARRGUSINI, a People whoſe Country lay between *Catalonia* and *Arragon*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 16.

BARGYLIA, a City which took its Name from Mount *Bargilus* in *Caria*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 66.

BARRUS (*Lucius Betucius*) See *Betucius*.

BASCAMAN, a City which ſome Geographers, following *Joſephus*, have falſely placed in *Gilead*, V. 5. P. 68. N. 23.

BASSANIA, a City at a little Diſtance from the Mouth of *The Drilo*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 30.

BASSETANI, See *Vaſſetani*.

BASSUS, (*Herennius*) a Magiſtrate of *Nola*, much attached to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 181.

BASSUS (*Publius Ventidius*) See *Ventidius*.

BASTARDS were not obliged by the *Roman* Law to work to maintain their Fathers, V. 1. P. 448; upon what Reaſons this Law was founded, *Ib.* N. 49.

BASTARNÆ, or BASTARNI, (*The*) where ſituated, V. 4. P. 311. N. 75; their War with the *Dardani*, P. 352, 353. V. 5. P. 494. N. 80; whether originally *Gauls*, or *Scythians*, or *Thracians*, who inhabited thoſe Parts of *Sarmatia* and *Europe* which lay next *The Danube*, V. 5. P. 393. N. 5.

BASTETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, who inhabited Part of the Kingdom of *Murcia*, and of the Dioceſs of *Guadix*, V. 3. P. 258. N. 56; V. 5. P. 20. N. 54.

BASTULI, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Sea-Coaſt of *Bætica*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 201.

BATABATES, a Prieſt of *Cybele*, V. 5. P. 282. N. 65.

BATIATUS, (*Lentulus*). See *Lentulus*.

BATO, a King of the *Dardani*, offers the *Romans* his Aſſiſtance againſt King *Philip*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 59.

BATTLE, (The Order of) uſed by the *Romans* in the firſt Ages of the Republick, V. 2. P. 161; the *Senones* gain a fatal Battle over the *Romans*, P. 14; on the 18th Day of *July*, P. 15.

BEARDS, the *Romans* wore long ones till the Year 454, V. 3. P. 167. N. 128; they cut them both with Razors and Scizzars, *Ib.*

BEDS, It was not cuſtomary in the moſt ancient Times to eat laying on Beds, V. 2. P. 83; whence the *Romans* took that cuſtom, P. 83. N. 3; how the Beds on which the People lay at Meals were diſpoſed round the Table, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Women did not eat laying along on Beds, as the Men did, till the latter Ages of the Republick, when they had thrown off their former Modeſty, P. 83. N. 5.

BEGONITES, a Lake in *Macedon*, now unknown, V. 4. P. 388. N. 17.

BELBINA, a City in *Laconia*, near the River *Eurotas*, V. 4. P. 250. N. 109.

BEL-

BELENUS, (*Apollo*). See *Apollo*.

BELGÆ, what People anciently ſo called, V. 6. P. 135. N. 31.

BELGIDA, an ancient People of *Spain*, in *Celtiberia*, V. 5. P. 317. N. 51.

BELL, The Cuſtom of the *Romans* to hang a little Bell to the Chariot of the Triumphant Victor, V. 3. P. 572. N. 159.

BELLI, a People of *Spain*, who were a Branch of the *Arevacæ*, V. 4. P. 563. N. 60; according to *Appian*, they were the ſame that *Pliny* calls *Bellitani*, V. 5. P. 19. N. 52.

BELLIGENUS, a young *Spaniard*, who prevails on *Meric* to let the *Romans* into *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 263; for which the *Romans* reward him with four hundred Acres of Land, P. 325. N. 41.

BELLONA, the Goddeſs of War, *Appius* makes a Vow to build her a Temple, V. 2. P. 330; and performs it, *Ib.* N. 78; her Temple, in which the Senate aſſembled on ſome Occaſions, ſtood behind *The Flaminian Circus*, V. 3. P. 541. N. 86.

BELLOVESUS, one of the Nephews of King *Ambigatus*, ſets out from *Gallia Celtica*, with a great Number of Families, to go and ſettle in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 4; enters *Italy* by the Paſſage between Mount *Genevre*, and Mount *Cænis*, P. 5, 6; ſeizes a Part of *Hetruria*, P. 6; and aſſiſts the *Cænomani* in their Paſſage into *Italy*, P. 7.

BELLUTUS, *Sicinius*). See *Sicinius*.

BELLUM, was, according to *Higynus*, a Word which the *Latins* borrowed from *Belus*, or *Baal*, the Name of the God *Mars*, among the *Perſians*, V. 2. P. 525. N. 8.

BELUS, the Father of *Dido*, V. 2. P. 523; has human Sacrifices offered to him by the *Carthaginians*, during their publick Calamities, P. 525; tho' it is not very certain that theſe Sacrifices were offered to that *Belus*, who was her Father, *Ib.* N. 8.

BENDIS, the Name the *Thracians* gave to the Goddeſs *Diana*, V. 4. P. 255. N. 122; thence the Name of *Bendidium*, which was given to a Temple which they had erected to her Honour, *Ib.*

BENEVENTUM, a City formerly called *Maleventum*, and much boaſted of by the Ancients, V. 2. P. 264. N. 44.

BENEVENTUM, a conſiderable City in *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 483; famous for the Battle which *Pyrrhus* loſt near its Walls, P. 484; the *Romans* ſend a Colony thither, P. 507.

BERÆA, one of the chief Cities of *Emathia*, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 60; P. 498. N. 69.

BERENICE, one of the five Cities which gave Name to *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32; P. 310.

BERENICE, the Daughter of *Ptolomy-Auletes* is crowned Queen of *Egypt*, in the Room of her Father, whom his Subjects had driven out of his Kingdom, V. 6. P. 108; and *Ptolomy*, when reſtored, puts her to Death for it, P. 112.

BERENICE, one of the favourite Women of *Mithridates*, whom he obliges to take Poiſon, V. 5. P. 517.

BERGAMO, a City which *Ptolomy* by Miſtake places in the Country of the *Cænomani*, V. 2. P. 7. N. 36; *Juſtin* makes the *Orotii* to have been the Founders of it, P. 6. N. 35.

BERGISTANI, a People of *Catalonia*, V. 4. P. 111. N. 84.

BERGIUM, an ancient City of *Spain*, which is thought to have ſtood in *Catalonia*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 88.

BERNARD, (*The Great Saint*) one of the *Alpes*, over which *Hannibal* is moſt probably thought to have paſſed, when he went into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 65. N. 34.

BERNICE, an ancient City of *Epirus*, which ſome improperly call *Berenice*, V. 5. P. 8. N. 14.

BERRY, (the County of) was in the Center of the *Celtic* Nation, V. 2. P. 4; the People of this Country were, in the Time of *Old Tarquin*, in poſſeſſion of a Right of appointing a King for *Gallia Celtica*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 14.

BESSI, a People who inhabited that Part of *Thrace*, which is watered by the River *Neſſus*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 68.

BESTEA, (*Lucius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.

BETHSAN, BASAN, or METHORA, three Names of a City in *Galilee*, which was the moſt conſiderable one in *Decapolis*, V. 5. P. 67. N. 19; the *Greeks* call it *Scythopolis*, *Ib.* N. *Ib.*

BETURIA, a Province of *Further Spain*, divided into two Parts, one of which was inhabited by the *Celtæ*, and the other by the *Turduli*, V. 4. P. 286. N. 27.

BETUCIUS-BARRUS, (*Lucius*) a young Debauchee, whoſe chief Pleaſure was to ſeduce young Ladies of the greateſt Diſtinction in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 190; is condemned for corrupting a *Veſtal*, P. 191.

BIBRACTE, a City now called *Autun*, V. 6. P. 88. N. 98; its ancient Situation, P. 88. N. 99.

BIBRAX, what City *Cæſar* means by this Name, V. 6. P. 103. N. 152.

BIBULUS, (*Caius Publicius*) a *Tribune of the People*, his Hatred to *Marcellus*, V. 3. P. 376.

BIBULUS, (*Marcus Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.

BICLINIUM, a Term uſed by *Plautus* to ſignify a Dining-Room, in which was a Table, beſet by only two Beds, V. 2. P. 83. N. 3.

BIGERRA, an ancient City which is thought to have ſtood where now ſtands *Beias*, which has the Title of a Dukedom, V. 3. P. 239. N. 58.

Bicois, a Nymph of *Hetruria*, who was ſuppoſed to have written a Book on the manner of expiating Lightnings, V. 3. P. 383. N. Col. 2.

Bilistages, King of the *Ilergetæ*, being threatened by the *Spaniſh* Rebels, has recourſe to the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 108; who deliver him out of his Fears, P. 108.

Birds, the Superſtition of the *Romans* concerning Divinations by them, V. 2. P. 72. N. 38.

Births, (*Monſtrous*) many at *Rome* in the beginning of the fourth *Conſulſhip* of *Publius Valerius Poplicola*, V. 1. P. 223.

Bisaltæ, a People who poſſeſſed that Part of *Macedon* which lay next to the Mouth of the *Strymon*, V. 4. P. 465. N. 61.

Bithynia, a Country in the North of *Aſia Minor*, which was formerly a Kingdom, V. 3. P. 402. N. 69; a Liſt of its Kings according to their Succeſſion, V. 5. P. 9, 10. N. 19, 23; a Miſtake of *Appian*, on that Subject, P. 10. N. 23. Col. 2.

Bituitus, or Bitultick, King of the *Auvergnacs*, ſends a Meſſenger to the *Roman Pro-Conſul*, to order him to leave *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 174; raiſes an Army againſt them of 200000 Men, P. 176; is vanquiſhed, and made Priſoner contrary to the Law of Nations, *Ib.*; is brought to *Rome*, P. 177; from whence, after he has walked in the triumphal Proceſſion of his Conquerors, he is baniſhed to *Alba*, there to ſpend the reſt of his Days in Liberty, P. 177.

Black, was worn by the *Romans* for Mourning, V. 1. P. 70. N. 70.

Blandæ, a City of *Lucania*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.

Blasio, (*Cn. Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

Blasio, (*Marcus Helvius*). See *Helvius*.

Blasius, (*Marius*) *Prætor* of *Capua*, V. 3. P. 142.

Blasius, one of the chief Men in *Salapia*, delivers up the City to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 336.

Blosius, a Philoſopher of *Cumæ*, who ſtirs up *Sempronius Gracchus* not to drop his Deſign of paſſing the famous *Agrarian* Law, V. 5. P. 98; after the Death of *Gracchus*, retires to *Pergamus*, P. 113; where he aſſiſts the Uſurper *Ariſtonicus* with his Counſels, P. 132; and at laſt kills himſelf, P. 135.

Boactes, (*The*) a River which riſes in Mount *Codro*, and falls into the *Mocra*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 128.

Bocchar, a King of *Mauritania*, to whom *Maſiniſſa* retired for Refuge when driven out of his Kingdom by the Uſurper *Mezetulus*, V. 3. P. 505. N. 4.

Bocchus, King of *Mauritania*, V. 5. P. 235; makes a League Offenſive and Defenſive with *Jugurtha*, againſt the *Romans*, P. 236; *Metellus* endeavours to break that Union, P. 236; *Bocchus* and *Jugurtha* attack the *Romans*, P. 243; but diſcouraged by their ill Succeſs, negotiate a Peace with the *Conſul*, P. 245; obtain a Truce, P. 246; what paſſed, during it, between *Jugurtha* and the *Romans*, P. 248; *Sylla* endeavours to prevail on *Bocchus* to deliver up *Jugurtha* to him, P. 250; his Irreſolution on that Head, *Ib.*; but he at laſt delivers up the *Numidian* King to the *Romans*, P. 252; and is rewarded with a Part of *Jugurtha*'s Dominions which lays moſt convenient for him, P. 258; ſends *Sylla* 100 Lions, together with Huntſmen who were uſed to fight with them, P. 315; and a Preſent of 20 Statues of Gold, which *Sylla* again preſented to the Republick, P. 335.

Bocchus, one of King *Syphax*'s General Officers, is ſent by his Maſter to take *Maſiniſſa* alive, or at leaſt bring his Head, V. 3. P. 507.

Bohemia, a Name given to that Part of *Germany* where the *Boii* ſettled, who were brought from *Celtic Gaul* by Prince *Segoveſus*, V. 2. P. 4.

Boii, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Country now called *Bourbonnois*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 16; V. 5. P. 194. N. 75; ſettle firſt in *Bohemia*, and then in *Bavaria*, and called themſelves *Bavarians*, P. 4; other *Boii* paſs into *Italy*, P. 8; and ſettle between *Bologna* and *Ravenna*, P. 9. N. 45; V. 3. P. 536. N. 77; prepare to fall on the *Roman* State, P. 99; actually commit Devaſtations in it, *Ib.*; and are defeated in a pitched Battle by the *Dictator Sulpicius*, P. 101, 102; again declare themſelves Enemies to *Rome*, P. 414; and after the Loſs of two Battles, deſire a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 416; they again take Arms againſt the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 2; rout a *Roman* Army and kill the General, P. 2; joins with the *Statiellenſes*, P. 7. N. 16.

Boii, (*The*) another People who inhabited the Territory of *Buck*, in *Aquitain*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 16. See *Gaul*.

Bojorix, King of the *Boii*, V. 4. P. 132; attacks the *Romans* in their Camp, P. 132; and is repulſed with Loſs, P. 133.

Bola, or Vola, a City which ſtood on the Borders of the Country of the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 316. N. 109; is taken by the *Volſci*, under the Command of *Coriolanus*, *Ib.*

Bola, a City of the *Æqui*, is taken by the *Romans*, and becomes ſubject to them, V. 1. P. 549; is retaken by the *Æqui*, who put a ſtrong Garriſon in it, P. 550; is a ſecond Time ſubdued by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and the Senate refuſe to divide the Lands belonging to it among the People, P. 552; the *Dictator Camillus* reduces it again, V. 2. P. 33.

Boldness, young *Scipio Africanus* offers Sacrifice to it, as to a Goddeſs, V. 3. P. 518. N. 33.

BOLOGNA, one of the moſt famous Cities of *Italy*, was formerly called *Felſina*, V. 4. P. 100. N. 51.
BOLSENA, (*The Lake*) watered the Territory of old *Volſinium*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 37.
BOMILCAR, carries a Reinforcement of Troops and Elephants into *Italy* to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 209; and another into *Sicily*, P. 253; returns to *Africa*, P. 254; and obtains of the Senate of *Carthage* a very great Armament for *Sicily*, P. 260.
BOMILCAR, a Friend and Confident of *Jugurtha*'s, gets by his Order Prince *Maſſiva* murdered in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 212; ſerves as Lieutenant in *Jugurtha*'s Army, P. 219; deſigns to deliver up his Maſter to the *Romans*, P. 225; is diſcovered, P. 228; and put to Death with his Accomplices, *Ib.*
BON, (*Cape*) or *Capo Buono*, the Cape or Promontory of *Mercury*, on the Coaſts of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 3. P. 500. N. 123.
BOOKS, (*The*) written by *Numa*, were buried with him, V. 1. P. 73; were afterwards found, and burnt by Order of the Senate, and why, P. 74.
BOOKS OF THE DESTINY OF ROME, were nothing elſe but the Annals of the Republick from the Foundation of the City, V. 2. P. 131. N. 101; which were kept in the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, *Ib.*
BOOTS, are worn by the *Roman* Soldiers only on the right Leg, and by the *Samnites* only on the Left, V. 2. P. 287. N. 105.
BOOTY, It was cuſtomary in the firſt Ages of the *Roman* Republick, to divide the Booty taken from the Enemy, between the victorious Army, and the publick Treaſury, V. 1. P. 266. N. 7; the Generals are forbidden by a Law to diſpoſe of it as they pleaſed, and obliged to account for it to the publick Treaſury, P. 267. N. 8.
BOREAS, a Mountain which divided *Pæonia* from *Dardania*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60.
BORISTHENES, a great River now known by the Name of *The Nieper*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 13.
BOSPHORUS, (*The Cimmerian*) now called *The Streights of Gaffa*, V. 5. P. 477. N. 39.
BOSPHORUS, (*The Thracian*) now called *The Channel of Conſtantinople*, or of *St. George*, or of *The Black Sea*, V. 5. P. 124. N. 18.
BOSTAR, is choſen by the Senate of *Carthage*, to ſtop the Progreſs of *Regulus* in *Africa*, V. 2. P. 574; is defeated by him, P. 576.
BOSTAR, the Governour of *Saguntum* for the *Carthaginians*, ſuffers all the young *Spaniſh* Nobility, which he kept as Hoſtages in the City, to be taken from him, V. 2. P. 111.
BOVIANUM, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 265. N. 45; is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, P. 276. N. 75; V. 5. P. 356. N. 167.
BOVILLE, was a City of *Old Latium*, V. 2. P. 369. N. 41.
BOURGES, the Capital of *Berry*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 86.
BRACARA, now *Brague*, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 72. N. 44.
BRACELETS, were worn as an Ornament by ſeveral Nations, and given by ſome as a Reward for military Services, V. 2. P. 102. N. 46.
BRACHILLAS, a declared Friend of *Philip of Macedon*, V. 4. P. 69; is made their Chief by the *Bœotians*, P. 90; and ſoon after aſſaſſinated, P. 91.
BRADANUS, (*The*) a River on the Confines of *Lucania*, and the Territory of *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 337. N. 55.
BRANCUS, King of the Country, where *Lyons* ſtands, is reſtored to his Throne by *Hannibal*, who drives out the Uſurper, V. 3. P. 64. N. 31.
BRANTUSPANTIUM, one of the chief Cities of *The Beauvaiſis*, V. 6. P. 103. N. 153.
BRENNUS, King of the *Senones*, beſieges *Cluſium*, V. 2. P. 12; defeats the *Romans* near *The Allia*, P. 15; ſeizes *Rome*, P. 18; makes a fruitleſs Attempt to ſurprize the *Capitol*, P. 18, 19; enters into a Treaty with the *Romans* whom he beſieges, P. 23; and is at laſt forced to leave *Rome*, P. 23. N. 69.
BRICKS, a ſort of them which ſwam in the Water, V. 3. P. 420. N. Col. 1.
BRIDGE, (*A*) of Wood, built by *Ancus Marcius* over the *Tyber*, is called *Sublicius*, V. 1. P. 102. N. 15; the *Sabines* build a Bridge of Boats over that River, is burnt by *Tarquin*, P. 125; that of Wood which joined Mount *Janiculus* to the City of *Rome* deſcribed, P. 209; *Pyrrhus* forms a wild Deſign of building a Bridge over the Sea, V. 2. P. 456. N. 90; the *Bridge* called *Milvius* is ſtill in being, and now called *Ponte-Mole*, V. 5. P. 222. N. 34.
BRINDES, or BRUNDUSIUM, is beſieged and taken by *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 191, 192.
BRITAIN, (*Great*) the Character of its Inhabitants when *Cæſar* conquered it, V. 6. P. 133. N. 26; *Cæſar*'s Attempts upon it, P. 122, 132, 133.
BRITOMARIS, a young *Gaul*, cauſes the Ambaſſadors *Rome* had ſent to the *Gauls* to perſuade them to raiſe the Siege of *Aretium*, to be maſſacred, V. 2. P. 414.
BRIXIA, a City now called *Breſcia*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 124.
BRONTO, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
BRUNDUSIUM, now BRINDES, a maritime City of *Calabria*, V. 2. P. 307. N. 48; the remarkable Things that are ſaid of it, P. 508. N. 91; it is taken by the *Romans*, P. 509. See *Brindes*.

BRUTTII, (*The*) were a Gang of Rebels and Deſerters, and they inhabited the *Lower Calabria*, and Part of *The Upper*, V. 2. P. 155; are formidable, P. 193, 194; entirely in the Intereſt of *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 178; were anciently the ſame People as the *Lucani*, P. 340. N. 57; of their twelve Cantons that went over to *Hannibal*, two of the moſt conſiderable return to the *Romans*, P. 245; the other ten are plundered and ravaged by *Lævinus*, P. 363; and deſire Peace with the *Romans*, P. 367.

BRUTTIUM, the Inhabitants of this Canton in *Italy* were naturally a warlike People, V. 2. P. 476. N. 16; join with the *Samnites* againſt the *Romans*, P. 416; who defeat them, P. 418; take *Crotona* from them, P. 477; defeats them a ſecond Time, P. 478; and a third, P. 488; and they are entirely ſubdued in the *Conſulſhip* of *Papirius* and *Carvilius*, P. 494.

BRUTTIUS-SURA, the Commander of a *Roman* Squadron, V. 5. P. 399; diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the War with *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; his moderation with regard to *Lucullus*, P. 400.

BRUTULUS-PAPIUS, a *Samnite*, being delivered up to the Reſentment of the *Romans* by his Countrymen, kills himſelf, V. 2. P. 231.

BRUTUS BUBULCUS, (*C. Junius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 462, V. 2. P. 373; is treated with Contempt by his Collegue, P. 373; was a very different Perſon from him that follows, *Ib.*

BRUTUS BUBULCUS, (*Junius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 436, V. 2. P. 257; and a ſecond Time for the Year 440, P. 265; is made General of the Horſe, P. 269; and as *Livy* pretends, *Dictator*, *Ib.* N. 59; is made *Conſul* the third Time, for the Year 442, P. 273; goes to make War with the *Samnites*, P. 274; takes *Cluvia*, P. 275; and *Boviannm*, which he gives up to be plundered by his Soldiers, P. 276; inconſiderately entangles himſelf in narrow Paſſes, *Ib.*; out of which he nevertheleſs eſcapes with Honour, P. 277; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; diſtinguiſhes himſelf in a Battle, which the *Dictator Papirius* fights with the *Samnites*, P. 288; is made *Cenſor*, P. 294; performs the Vow he had formerly made, of erecting a Temple to the Goddeſs of *Health*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 306; goes on an Expedition to the *Æqui*, which is followed with the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; Conſecrates the Temple to the Goddeſs *Salus*, *Ib.*; the Expedition againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, the Honour of which is by moſt Authors given to him, P. 307.

BRUTUS-DAMASIPPUS, (*Lucius Junius*). See *Junius*.

BRUTUS, (*Decimus*) one of *Cæſar*'s Admirals, diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the Siege of *Marſeilles*, V. 6. P. 195, 196,

BRUTUS, (*Decimus Junius*) ſurnamed *Scæva*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 461, V. 2. P. 369; with the Aſſiſtance of *Cærvilius*, performs ſeveral military Expeditions which bring him Glory, P. 370.

BRUTUS, (*Decimus Junius*). See *Junius*.

BRUTUS, (*Marcus*) *Cato*'s Nephew, retires to *Pompey*'s Camp, where he is received by the General with all Marks of Diſtinction, V. 6. P. 206. N. 84; and greatly careſſed after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, P. 227. N. 129.

BRUTUS, (*Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.

BRUTUS, (*Junius*). See *Junius*.

BRUTUS SCÆVA, a *Plebeian*, is nominated his General of Horſe by the *Dictator Publilius*, V. 2. P. 172.

BRUTUS SCÆVA, (*Publius Junius*). See *Junius*.

BRYANIUM, a Name common to two Cities, one near the *Daſſautæ*, the other in *Theſprotia*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 78.

BUBULCUS, (*Junius Brutus*). See *Brutus*.

BUCKLER, or SHIELD, a miraculous one hung up in the Temple of *Mars*, V. 1. P. 64; eleven more are made in Imitation of it, *Ib.*; and twelve young *Romans* choſen to guard them, *Ib.*; a Feſtival inſtituted in Honour to them, and the Ceremonies of it, P. 65. N. 44; they are called *Ancilia*, P. 64. N. 42; a Buckler, or Shield of Silver of 138 Pounds Weight, is taken from the *Carthaginians*, carried to *Rome*, and hung up in the *Capitol*, V. 3. P. 293.

BUFFOONS, whence the Cuſtom at *Rome* of having *Buffoons* to walk before the *triumphant* Victors, who entertained the Spectators with their Jeſts in which they ſpared no body, V. 1. P. 416. N. 53.

BULBUS, (*C. Attilius*). See *Attilius*.

BULLA AUREA, little Balls of Gold, which the *Sabine* Ladies were permitted to hang about the Necks of their Children, V. 1. P. 44; their Figure, *Ib.*; N. 153; they were in uſe among the ancient *Hetrurians* and *Egyptians*, *Ib.*; the *Romans*, when they laid aſide this Ornament, conſecrated it to their *Dii Lares*, *Ib.*; the *triumphant* Victors wore them on the Days of their *Triumph*, V. 3. P. 572. N. 161.

BULLIS, or BYLLIS, a Canton which bordered on *Epirus*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 4. P. 172. N. 1.

BULLS, and Heifers were yoked together in a Plough, to mark out the Foundations of Cities, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78; a curious Medal on this Subject, *Ib.*

BUNDLES OF HAY, the firſt *Enſigns* of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 19. N. 70.

BUNOMOS, a Name formerly given, according to *Stephen of Byzantium*, to the City of *Pella*, the Place of *Alexander*'s Nativity, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27.

BURBULEIUS, the Name of a *Comedian*, from whom was taken the Nick-Name of one *Scribonius-Curio*, V. 5. P. 346. N. 136.

BURIAL, of human Bodies in the Earth, or Inhumation, was univerſally practiſed by the Ancients at *Athens* and elſewhere, V. 1. P. 229. N. 100; why the *Romans* ſubſtituted burning in the Room of it, *Ib.* There was a Law at *Rome* forbidding any Perſon whatſoever to be buried within the City Walls, P. 223, N. 84; only the *Veſtals* were not included, *Ib.*; and the Senate excepted the *Conſul Poſtumius-Tubertus* and his Family, P. 223.

BURNING-GLASSES, were firſt uſed by *Proclus*, to burn Ships. *Archimedes* never uſed any, V. 3. P. 248. N. 11.

BURNIUM, a City which ſtood either in *Liburnia*, or *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 28.

BUSA, an *Apulian* Woman, who ſhews great Generoſity to the *Roman* Soldiers, who fled for Refuge to *Canuſium*, after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 129.

BUSTA, (*Gallica*) a Part of the City of *Rome*, ſo called, becauſe great Numbers of the *Gauls* died there, when they were beſieging the *Capitol*, V. 2. P. 23.

BUTEO, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

BUTEO, (*Marcus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

BUTHROTUS, or BUTHROTOS, now *Butrinto*, or *Butronto*, a City of *Epirus*, V. 1. P. 5.

BUTHROTUS, (*The*) a River which *Livy* mentions, but of which both ancient and modern Geographers are totally ignorant, V. 3. P. 470. N. 39.

BUXENTUM, a City which belonged to *Lucania*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 130; the *Romans* ſend a Colony thither, P. 281.

BYLAZORA, a City in *Pelagonia*, which was one of the Cantons of old *Pæonia*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 18.

BYRSA, the Citadel in *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 594. N. 5.

BYSANTIUM, the City now known by the Name of *Conſtantinople*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 69.

C.

C, (the Letter) among the *Romans*, ſtood for the *Prænomen* of *Caius*, V. 1. P. 336. N. 10.

CABILLON, now the City of *Chalons-upon-Saone*, V. 6. P. 160. N. 87.

CABIRA, a Fortreſs which *Pompey* enlarged, and called *Dioſpolis*, V. 5. P. 514. N. 13.

CABIRI, Gods which were honoured with a particular Worſhip in different Parts of *Greece* and *Aſia*, V. 3. P. 389. N. 26; the different Opinions of ancient Authors, concerning theſe pretended Gods, *Ib.*; Medals on which one of them is repreſented, *Ib.*; there were Feſtivals celebrated to their Honour in *Samothrace*, *Ib.*; they were the tutelary Gods of *Samothrace*, V. 4. P. 466. N. 65; P. 470. N. 76.

CADIX, a City which afterwards became a *Roman Colony*, and had a Senate of its own, V. 4. P. 39. N. 119.

CADUCEUS, the Symbol of Peace, and ſometimes of Eloquence, V. 2. P. 200. N. 47.

CÆCILIA-METELLA, the Daughter of that *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* who had been honoured with the ſupreme *Pontificate*, marries *L. Cornelius Sylla*, V. 5. P. 357. N. 170.

CÆCILIUS, (*Marcus*) commands the *Roman Legions* in the Battle which *Furius* gains over the *Gauls*, V. 4. P. 18.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, is made *Dictator*, in the Year 529, V. 3. P. 31.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, a different Perſon from the preceding, enters into a Plot with the young Nobility to leave *Italy* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, and is prevented by the Firmneſs of young *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 130.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 469, V. 2. P. 410; is ordered by the Senate to raiſe the Siege of *Aretium*, which is beſieged by the *Gauls*, P. 413. N. 14; is defeated in a bloody Battle with thoſe People, and is himſelf ſlain, *Ib.*

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 502, V. 2. P. 589; is left in *Sicily*, in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 589; there recovers the Affairs of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; gains a memorable Victory over *Aſdrubal*, P. 591; ſends to *Rome* ſome Elephants which he took from the Enemy, *Ib.*; ſoon after returns thither himſelf, and is honoured with a magnificent *Triumph*, P. 592; is made General of the Horſe, P. 608; promoted again to the Dignity of *Conſul* for the Year 506, P. 609; and at laſt to the ſupreme *Pontificate*, P. 614; performs an heroic Action at the Time of a Fire in *Rome*, P. 623; and is honoured with a Statue for it, P. 623. N. 77.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, (*Lucius*) ſurnamed *Calvus*, the Nephew of *Metellus Macedonicus*, and Brother of *Metellus Numidicus*, is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 611, V. 5. P. 23. N. 65; and his Province is aſſigned him in *Italy*, P. 26.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the preceding, is made *Conſul* for the Year 634, V. 5. P. 179. N. 28; goes into *Illyricum*, P. 179; defeats the *Segeſtani*, *Ib.*; obtains a *Triumph*, and the Surname of *Dalmaticus*, *Ib.*; and is made *Cenſor*, P. 187.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) the ſecond Son of *Metellus Macedonicus*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 636, V. 5. P. 184. N. 45; why ſurnamed *Diadematus*, *Ib.*

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of *Macedonicus*, is promoted to the *Conſular* Dignity

Dignity for the Year 638, V. 5. P. 185; goes into *Sardinia*, and after two Years, returns from thence and *Triumphs*, P. 194.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Cæcilius*, the Son of *Metellus Dalmaticus*, is chosen *Consul* and dies before he enters upon his Office, V. 5. P. 541.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, warmly opposes *Cæsar*'s Design of seizing the publick Treasure, V. 6. P. 195; but is forced to give way, *Ib.*

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of *Quintus*, is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 432.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is degraded from the Rank and Rights of a *Roman Citizen*, for having entered into a Plot to leave *Italy*, after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 215, 363.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is made General of Horse, and afterwards chosen *Consul* for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 432; enters upon his Office, P. 433; he and his Collegue make it their first Care to re-establish Agriculture, P. 434; is continued in the Command of the Army he had commanded the preceding Year as *Consul*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 458; makes War with *Hannibal*, in conjunction with the *Consul Licinius Crassus*, P. 464; is made *Dictator*, P. 475; as such assembles the *Comitia* for electing the great Magistrates, P. 482; and lays down the *Dictatorship*, P. 482.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is ordered by the Senate to go into *Macedon*, to put an End to the Disputes between *Philip* and his Neighbours, V. 4. P. 282; how he discharges his Commission, P. 283.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is nominated *Prætor* for *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 612; beats the pretended *Philip*, *Ib.*; takes him, and carries him in Chains to *Rome*, *Ib.*; drives another Impostor out of *Macedon*, *Ib.*; fixes his Attention chiefly on the Troubles that arise in *Achaia*, P. 634; marches with an Army to pacify that Country, P. 640; defeats the *Achaians*, upon his Arrival, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of *Thebes*, P. 641; and when just ready to settle or reduce the whole Country, is succeeded in his Office by the *Consul Mummius*, P. 642; is decreed the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 646; and permitted by the Senate to take the Title of *Macedonicus*, which afterwards costs him dear, *Ib.*; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 610, V. 5. P. 18; ordered to carry on the War with *Viriatus*, P. 18; succeeds in it, and conquers the whole Nation of the *Arevacæ*, whom *Viriatus* had drawn into a Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 20; keeps his Expeditions an inviolable Secret, *Ib.*; is continued in the Command of the Armies in *Spain*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 26; his Success against *Viriatus*, P. 27; a memorable Instance of his Humanity. P. 29; he retakes almost all *Tarragonian Spain* from *Viriatus*, P. 29; but notwithstanding these remarkable Exploits, another is appointed to succeed him in his Command, P. 32; upon which his Resentment first prompts him to signalize his Valour afresh, P. 33; but afterwards draws from him some unguarded Expressions, and leads him into Actions still less justifiable, P. 34; he is made *Censor*, P. 126; and during his *Censorship* passes a Law whereby he proscribes Celibacy, P. 126; the chief of the *Tribunes* makes an Attempt upon his Life, equally cruel and unjust, P. 125; and gets his Goods confiscated, *Ib.*; a remarkable Saying of his, upon hearing of the Death of the great *Scipio*, P. 139. N. 55; is made *Prince of the Senate*, P. 179; and is sent to Prison by *Marius*, and why, P. 181.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the eldest Son of the preceding, is raised to the *Consulate* for the Year 630, V. 5. P. 153; undertakes a military Expedition to the *Baleares* Islands, P. 156; exterminates their Inhabitants, *Ib.*; settles *Roman Colonies* there, and upon his Return to *Rome* obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, and the Surname of *Balearicus*, P. 157; is made *Censor*, P. 179.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the fourth Son of *Metellus Macedonicus*, is honoured with the *Consulship* for the Year 640, V. 5. P. 194; which is procured for him by the Merit of his Father, not his own, *Ib.*; nevertheless, he by his Wisdom overcomes the *Scordisci*, who had revolted from the *Romans*, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, and the Title of *Imperator*, P. 194. N. 79.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 644, V. 5. P. 215; is the Brother of *Metellus Dalmaticus*, and one of the most famous Orators of his Time, P. 214. N. 26; goes into *Numidia* to make War with *Jugurtha*, P. 215; takes *C. Marius* for one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 217; begins with disciplining his Troops, *Ib.*; makes his eldest Son, whom he carried with him, give the Soldiers an Example of military Labours, P. 218; this Conduct makes *Jugurtha* tremble, who, whether sincerely or not, sends an Embassy to him, offering to surrender up himself and all his Dominions, P. 218; but *Metellus*, without regard to these Promises, enters the Territories of the *Numidian* King, makes himself Master of *Vacca*, where he makes a Magazine of Provisions, P. 218; from thence he advances towards *Jugurtha*, who has now thrown off the Mask, and gains a double Victory over him, P. 219, 220; then lays waste his Country, P. 221; is continued in the Command of the Army, in quality of *Pro-*

Proconſul, P. 222; the Jealouſies of *Marius* make him act with great Caution, *Ib.*; he is haraſs'd by *Jugurtha*, P. 223; the Reaſons that led him to reſolve on beſieging *Zama*, *Ib.*; which he inveſts, P. 224; makes an Aſſault upon it, without Succeſs, *Ib.*; and after a ſecond fruitleſs Attempt raiſes the Siege, and puts his Army into Winter-quarters, *Ib.*; during the Winter, he negotiates with *Bomilcar*, and engages him to kill *Jugurtha*, P. 225; but after he had delivered up his Money and the chief Strength of his Army, at the Perſuaſion of the Traitors, the King ſuddenly changes his Mind, and with a new Army ſeizes *Vacca*, *Ib.*; *Metellus* retakes it, two Days after, P. 226; *Marius* ſpreads Reports among the Troops to the Prejudice of their General, *Ib.*; who refuſes to give *Marius* leave to go to *Rome*, to ſtand for the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; but at laſt grants it, P. 228; *Marius* is choſen *Conſul*, and appointed to ſucceed *Metellus*, P. 229; nevertheleſs *Metellus* continues to preſs *Jugurtha*, P. 234; prepares to beſiege *Thala*, where the King kept his Treaſures, *Ib.*; and takes it, after a Siege of forty Days, P. 235; the News of *Marius*'s ſpeedy Arrival to ſucceed him in his Command, makes a great Impreſſion on *Metellus*, P. 236; he is received at *Rome* with the Acclamations of the People, and demands a Triumph, P. 237; which is decreed him with the Surname of *Numidicus*, *Ib.*; he is accuſed of robbing the Publick, and the Manner in which he juſtifies himſelf does him as much Honour as a ſecond *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he is made *Cenſor*, P. 275; his Behaviour in that Office with Reſpect to the pretended *Gracchus*, P. 275, 276; he is baniſhed by the Intrigues of *Marius*, P. 296; but the People have Thoughts of recalling him, P. 299; his Son did all that was poſſible to promote it, P. 300; and by his Zeal the Son procures himſelf the glorious Surname of *Pius*, P. 302; *Metellus* is at laſt recalled from his Baniſhment, P. 303; receives the News with a remarkable Coldneſs and Indifference, *Ib.*; but is himſelf received at *Rome* with the Acclamations of the People, *Ib.*;

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of the preceding, ſhews his great Affection for his Father, by ſolliciting the People to recal him with ſo much Zeal, as procured him the Surname of *Pius*, V. 5. P. 302; helps to ſubdue the *Marſi*, in *The War with the Allies*, P. 362; comes to the Relief of *Rome*, which is beſieged by *Cinna*, P. 379; leaves the City, and retires to *Africa*, P. 382.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Dalmaticus*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 684, V. 5. P. 537; and *Crete* is aſſigned him for his Province, *Ib.*; the Conqueſt of which Iſland he begins, P. 545; *Pompey* pretends it is his Right to compleat that Conqueſt, as *General* of the Seas, P. 553; but nevertheleſs *Metellus* finiſhes it, returns to *Rome*, and in ſpight of all the Oppoſition *Pompey* could make, is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 554.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Metellus Balearicus*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 655, V. 5. P. 303; and is charg'd with the Government of *Italy*, and of the City of *Rome*, P. 304.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS, (*Quintus*) embraces *Sylla*'s Party, V. 5. P. 438; who ſends him into *Ciſalpine Gaul*, to make an Intereſt for him there, P. 442; *Metellus* firſt deſerts *Carinas*, a General of the contrary Party, P. 443; and afterwards the *Conſul Papirius Carbo*, P. 445; gains all the People of *Ciſalpine Gaul* for *Sylla*, P. 448; and then receives Orders to go and make War with *Sertorius* in *Spain*, P. 453; is made *Conſul* for the Year 673, P. 467; an Account of his Expedition againſt *Sertorius*, P. 482; by refuſing to fight alone with *Sertorius*, he loſes his Credit among his Troops, P. 485; but nevertheleſs defeats and puts to Flight the braveſt of *Sertorius*'s Officers, P. 489; and ſhews very great Courage in another Action, P. 491.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) ſurnamed *Creticus*, is ſent by the Senate into *Apulia*, to keep the People quiet, to whom *Catiline* had ſent Emiſſaries to prevail on them to make an Inſurrection there, V. 6. P. 15.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS-CELER, (*Quintus*) is ſent by the Senate into *Picenum*, to watch the Motions of *Catiline*'s Emiſſaries, V. 6. P. 15; preſerves that Country from the Contagion which they endeavoured to ſpread there, P. 21; and ſtops up the Way into *Ciſalpine Gaul* againſt *Catiline*, P. 36; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 693, P. 46; and enters upon his Office, P. 56; his Character, *Ib.* N. 7; *Pompey* depends upon him, but in vain, P. 56; he is ſent to Priſon by a *Tribune of the People*, P. 57; and ſoon after ſet at Liberty, *Ib.*; ſtrongly oppoſes the Adoption of *Clodius* by a *Plebeian*, P. 59; and then the *Agrarian Law*, which he is forced at laſt to accept, P. 69; is made Governor of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, P. 76. N. 57.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS-NEPOS, (*Quintus*) a *Tribune of the People*, inſults *Cicero*, V. 6. P. 33; demands the Return of *Pompey* in order to oppoſe *Cicero*, P. 34; makes uſe of Violences in order to obtain it, *Ib.*; but thoſe Violences turn only to his own Shame, P. 35. N. 58; he goes to *Pompey*, who has no Regard to his Complaints, P. 35; but he is made *Conſul* for the Year 696. P. 96.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS-PIUS-SCIPIO, (*Quintus*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 149. N. 61; *Pompey*, who had married his Daughter *Cornelia*, aſſociates him with himſelf in that Affair, for the Year 700. P. 154; *Cæcilius* ſignalizes himſelf in it, by reſtoring the *Cenſorial* Dignity, which *Clodius* had debas'd, to its primitive Luſtre, P. 155; goes into *Syria* during the Civil War, and there makes himſelf odious by his unjuſt Exactions, P. 215; *Pompey* recals him to *Macedon*, whither he brings him a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 216; what he did in *Theſſaly*, before he came to *Pompey*, P. 216; whom he join'd a little before the Battle of *Pharſalia*, P. 222.

CÆCINOS, or CÆCINUM, or CARCINOS, are all Names given by the Ancients to the River *Alex*, V. 3. P. 470. N. 39.

CÆCULUS, the Founder of the City of *Præneſte*, from whom ſome make the *Cæcilii* to have deſcended in a right Line, V. 2. P. 410. N. 5.

CÆDICIUS, (*Quintus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 497, V. 2. P. 569; and dies a few Days after his Election, *Ib.*

CÆDICIUS-NOCTUA, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 464, V. 2. P. 380.

CÆDITIUS, a Burgher of *Rome*, makes a Report to the *Tribunes*, of a miraculous Voice he had heard, concerning the *Gauls*, who were entered into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 10; but his Report makes no Impreſſion, P. 11; defeats the *Hetrurians* near *Veii*, and again near the Salt-pits of *Oſtia*, P. 20. N. 67; perſuades the *Veientes* to demand *Camillus* for their General, P. 21.

CÆLETRUM, a City in the Weſt of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 84.

CÆLIAN (*The*) Family, carried up their Origin to the Time of *Romulus*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 49.

CÆLIAN (*The*) *Law*, introduced a new Method of voting in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 48.

CÆLIMONTAN (*The*) *Gate*, which was alſo called *Querquetulana*, and is improperly confounded with *The Gate Aſinaria*, took its Name from Mount *Cælius*, V. 5. P. 366. N. 20.

CÆLIUS, (*Publius*) one of the three *Plebeians* who were firſt admitted into the College of the *Quæſtors*, V. 1. P. 555.

CÆLIUS, one of the Generals of the Party that was againſt *Sylla*, has a Deſire to oppoſe *Pompey* who was his Friend, V. 5. P. 441; but *Pompey* by one vigorous Action renders his Deſigns abortive, *Ib.*

CÆLIUS-CALDUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, paſſes a Law which enjoins the voting by *Tablets*, or Ballot, in criminal Cauſes, V. 5. P. 230; is made *Conſul* for the Year 659, P. 313; *Cicero* greatly commends him for his Prudence in the Management of Affairs, *Ib.* N. 39.

CÆLIUS-RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor of Rome* by *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 212; embroils the whole City, is driven from thence, and killed at *Thurii*, by ſome Soldiers attached to *Cæſar*, whom he would have corrupted from him, *Ib.* N. 95.

CÆLIAN, See *Cœlian.*

CÆLIUS, See *Cœlius.*

CÆLO-SYRIA, its Extent, V. 4. P. 6. N. 12.

CÆNACULA, or publick Halls, were built by *Romulus*, for publick religious Entertainments, V. 1. P. 27.

CÆNINA, (*City*) ſtood on the Confines of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 34. N. 121; is razed by *Romulus*, P. 35.

CÆNINENSES, (*The*) ravage the Territory of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 34; are defeated by *Romulus*, P. 35; and removed to *Rome*, *Ib.*; but *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus* does not entirely agree with others as to this Fact, *Ib.* N. 125.

CÆNIS, or *Canis*, a very high and ſteep Mountain of the *Alpes*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 26.

CÆNOMANI, a People of *Celtic Gaul*, between the Mouths of *The Seine* and *The Loire*, V. 2. P. 7; are called by *Livy* and *Cæſar Aulerci*, *Ib.* N. 36; go into *Italy*, P. 7; drawn thither by the Fruitfulneſs of the Country, P. 7. N. 38; ſeize ſeveral Countries beyond *The Po*, P. 7; go off from their Countrymen the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 26; enter into a League with ſeveral other Nations againſt the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 7; are utterly defeated, P. 18; and drawn off from the Alliance they had entered into with the *Inſubres* by the *Conſul Cethegus*, P. 79.

CÆPIO, (*Cneius Servilius*) See *Servilius.*

CÆPIO, (*Quintus Servilius*) See *Servilius.*

CÆRE, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of old *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 118; was before called *Agylla*, and afterwards *Cære*, P. 118. N. 57; *Tarquin* retired thither with his Children and all his Family, after his Expulſion, P. 189; the *Roman Veſtals* are favourably received here after the Battle of the *Allia*, V. 2. P. 16; the *Cærites* revolt from the *Romans*, P. 109; join with the *Tarquinians*, *Ib.*; ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome* to deſire a Peace, P. 110; and obtain a Truce for 100 Years, P. 111.

CÆRESI, what Country was inhabited by theſe ancient People, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.

CÆRITUM, a City in a Canton of the Country of the *Samnites*, near *Cominium*, V. 3. P. 279. N. 15.

CÆSAR, the ſeveral Conjectures of Authors concerning the Reaſon why this Surname was firſt given to the *Julian* Family, V. 5. P. 359. N. 2.

CÆSAR, (*Sextius*) has the Command of the Troops which eſcaped at the Battle of *Cannæ* given him by the Senate, V. 3. P. 385;

P. 385; is ſent on a Deputation to the *Conſul Quinctius*, to receive his laſt Advice, P. 394.
CÆSAR, (*Caius Julius*) See *Julius*.
CÆSAR, (*Lucius Julius*) See *Julius*.
CÆSAR, (*Sextus Julius*) See *Julius*.
CÆSARUS, a General of the *Luſitanians*, is beaten by *Mummius*, V. 4. P. 559; and beats him in his Turn, P. 559.
CÆSIUS, See *Decius-Jubellius*.
CÆSO, was the *Prænomen* which the *Romans* gave to Children which could not be brought into the World without cutting open their Mothers, V. 1. P. 396. N. 30.
CÆSO-DUILIUS, See *Duilius*.
CÆSO-FABIUS, one of the three Brothers whom the *Romans* ſent Deputies to the *Senones* before *Cluſium*, V. 2. P. 12. See *Fabius*.
CÆSO QUINCTIUS, See *Quinctius*.
CÆSONIUS, (*Lucius Calpurnius Piſo*) See *Calpurnius*.
CAGLIARI, the capital City of *Sardinia*, formerly called *Calares*, or *Calores*, by the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and *Caralis* by *Mela*, V. 3. P. 206. N. 2; P. 562. N. 138.
CAICUS, a River of *Aſia Minor*, riſes in *Myſia*, and falls into the *Ægean* Sea, after it has watered the old Territory of *Pergamus*, V. 4. P. 204. N. 19.
CAJETA, the Name of a City, and Port, and Promontory, the latter of which was ſo called from *Romulus*'s Nurſe, V. 1. P. 5; and in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Ibid.* N. 22; V. 2. P. 184. N. 6.
CAIUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.
CAIUS ALBIUS CARINAS, See *Albius*.
CAIUS APONIUS MUTILUS, See *Aponius*.
CAIUS-AQUILIUS-FLORUS, See *Aquilius*.
CAIUS ATEIUS CAPITO, See *Ateius*.
CAIUS ATINIUS LABEO, See *Atinius*.
CAIUS ATTILIUS BALBUS, See *Attilius*.
CAIUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, See *Attilius*.
CAIUS ATTILIUS SERRANUS, See *Attilius*.
CAIUS AURELIUS COTTA, See *Aurelius*.
CAIUS BÆBIUS SULCA, See *Bæbius*.
CAIUS CÆLIUS CALDUS, See *Cælius*.
CAIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.
CAIUS CANULEIUS, See *Canuleius*.
CAIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS, See *Caſſius*.
CAIUS CASSIUS VARUS, See *Caſſius*.
CAIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cethegus*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS CANINA, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS CENTHO, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS HORTATOR, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS NERO, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS REGILLANUS, See *Claudius*.
CAIUS CORNELIUS, See *Cornelius*.
CAIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cornelius*.
CAIUS COSCONIUS, See *Coſconius*.
CAIUS CURATIUS, See *Curatius*.
CAIUS CURTIUS PHILO, See *Curtius*.
CAIUS DECIANUS. See *Decianus*.
CAIUS DUILIUS, See *Duilius*.
CAIUS FABIUS, See *Fabius*.
CAIUS FABIUS ADRIANUS, See *Fabius*.
CAIUS FABIUS AMBUSTUS, See *Fabius*.
CAIUS FABIUS DORSO, See *Fabius*.
CAIUS FABIUS PICTOR, See *Fabius*.
CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, See *Fabricius*.
CAIUS FANNIUS, See *Fannius*.
CAIUS FANNIUS STRABO, See *Fannius*.
CAIUS FLAMINIUS, See *Flaminius*.
CAIUS FLAMINIUS NEPOS, See *Flaminius*.
CAIUS FLAVIUS FIMBRIA, See *Flavius*.
CAIUS FONTEIUS, See *Fonteius*.
CAIUS FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.
CAIUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, See *Fulvius*.
CAIUS FUNDANUS, See *Fundanus*.
CAIUS FURIUS PACILUS, See *Furius*.
CAIUS FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS, See *Furius*.
CAIUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.
CAIUS GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, See *Genuſius*.
CAIUS HELVIUS, See *Helvius*.
CAIUS HORATIUS, See *Horatius*.
CAIUS HORATIUS PULVILLUS, See *Pulvillus*.
CAIUS HOSTILIUS, See *Hoſtilius*.
CAIUS HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, See *Hoſtilius*.
CAIUS HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, See *Hoſtilius*.
CAIUS JUDACILIUS, See *Judacilius*.
CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, See *Julius*.
CAIUS JULIUS IULUS, See *Julius*.
CAIUS JULIUS MENTO, See *Julius*.
CAIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, See *Junius*.
CAIUS JUNIUS NORBANUS, See *Junius*.
CAIUS LÆLIUS, See *Lælius*.
CAIUS LÆLIUS SAPIENS, See *Lælius*.
CAIUS LÆTORIUS, See *Lætorius*.
CAIUS LÆTORIUS MERGUS, See *Lætorius*.
CAIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.
CAIUS LICINIUS GETA, See *Licinius*.
CAIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS, See *Licinius*.
CAIUS LICINIUS MURENA, See *Licinius*.
CAIUS LICINIUS SACERDOS, See *Licinius*.
CAIUS LIVIUS DRUSUS, See *Livius*.
CAIUS LIVIUS MACATUS, See *Livius*.
CAIUS LIVIUS SALINATOR, See *Livius*.
CAIUS LUCCEIUS, See *Lucceius*.
CAIUS LUSIUS, See *Luſius*.
CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS, See *Lutatius*.
CAIUS MAMILIUS, See *Mamilius*.
CAIUS MAMILIUS FURINUS, See *Mamilius*.
CAIUS MÆNIUS, See *Mænius*.
CAIUS MARCIUS, See *Marcius*.

CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS, See *Marcius.*
CAIUS MARCIUS FIGULUS, See *Marcius.*
CAIUS MARCIUS RUTILUS, See *Marcius.*
CAIUS MARIUS, See *Marius.*
CAIUS MATIENUS, See *Matienus.*
CAIUS MEMMIUS, See *Memmius.*
CAIUS NAUTIUS RUTILUS, See *Nautius.*
CAIUS OCTAVIUS RUFUS, See *Octavius.*
CAIUS OPPIUS, See *Oppius.*
CAIUS OPPIUS SALINATOR, See *Oppius.*
CAIUS PÆTILIUS LIBO VISOLUS, See *Pætelius.*
CAIUS PÆTILIUS LIBO VISOLUS, See *Pætilius.*
CAIUS PAPIRIUS, See *Papirius.*
CAIUS PAPIRIUS CARBO, See *Papirius.*
CAIUS PAPIRIUS MAGO, See *Papirius.*
CAIUS PERSIUS, See *Perſius.*
CAIUS PLAUTIUS, See *Plautius.*
CAIUS PLAUTIUS DECIANUS, See *Plautius.*
CAIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS, See *Plautius.*
CAIUS PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, See *Plautius.*
CAIUS PLOTIUS, See *Plotius.*
CAIUS POMPONIUS, See *Pomponius.*
CAIUS POMPTINIUS, See *Pomptinius.*
CAIUS POPILIUS, See *Popilius.*
CAIUS POPILIUS LÆNAS, See *Popilius.*
CAIUS PORCIUS CATO, See *Porcius.*
CAIUS QUINCTIUS CICURINUS, See *Quinctius.*
CAIUS QUINTIUS CLAUDIUS, See *Quintius.*
CAIUS RABIRIUS, See *Rabirius.*
CAIUS RABIRIUS POSTUMUS, See *Rabirius.*
CAIUS SALUSTIUS CRISPUS, See *Saluſtius.*
CAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO, See *Scribonius.*
CAIUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, See *Sempronius.*
CAIUS SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS, See *Sempronius.*
CAIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, See *Sempronius.*
CAIUS SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, See *Sempronius.*
CAIUS SERGIUS, See *Sergius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS AHALA, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS CURIO, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS GEMINUS, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS GLAUCIA, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SERVILIUS TUSCA, See *Servilius.*
CAIUS SEXTILIUS, See *Sextilius.*
CAIUS SEXTIUS CALVINUS, See *Sextius.*
CAIUS SULPICIUS GALBA, See *Sulpicius.*
CAIUS SULPICIUS GALLUS, See *Sulpicius.*
CAIUS SULPICIUS LONGUS, See *Sulpicius.*
CAIUS SULPICIUS PATERCULUS, See *Sulpicius.*
CAIUS SULPICIUS PETICUS, See *Sulpicius.*
CAIUS TERENTIUS VARRO, See *Terentius.*
CAIUS TITIUS, See *Titius.*
CAIUS TREBONIUS, See *Trebonius.*
CAIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS, See *Valerius.*
CAIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS, See *Valerius.*
CAIUS VALERIUS POTITUS, See *Valerius.*
CAIUS VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUSUS, See *Valerius.*
CAIUS VALERIUS PROCILLIUS, See *Valerius.*
CAIUS VALERIUS TRIARIUS, See *Valerius.*
CAIUS VETURIUS CICURINUS, See *Veturius.*
CAIUS VETURIUS CRASSUS, See *Veturius.*
CAIUS VIRGILIUS, See *Virgilius.*
CALAGURRITANI, the People of *Calaborra*, a City of *Navarre*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 72.
CALAGURIS, now *Calaborra*, a City of *Navarre*, ſtood on the Banks of *The Ebro*, V. 4. P. 285. N. 26; the Ancients mention two Cities of this Name in *Hither Spain*, V. 5. P. 491. N. 76.
CALARES, See *Cagliari.*
CALARIS, See *Cagliari.*
CALATHANA, a City on the eaſtern Bank of the River *Pæneus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 30.
CALATIA, a City of *Campania*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 3; now *Caïazzo*, V. 3. P. 139. N. 59; *Holſtenius* mentions two Cities of this Name, V. 2. P. 234. N. 3.
CALATORES, a kind of publick Heralds, or Criers in *Rome*, who notified to the People the Orders of the *Pontifices*, concerning the Obſervation of Feſtivals, V. 2. P. 303. N. 31 Col. 1.
CALAVIUS, *(Pacuvius)*. See *Pacuvius.*
CALAVII, *(The)* Natives of *Campania* are put to Death for having ſet Fire to ſeveral Parts of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 329.
CALBIS, *(The)* a River of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 19.
CALVIS, *Calchodontis*, See *Eubæa.*
CALEDONIAN, *(The)* Foreſt in *Scotland* is famous for its great Extent, V. 2. P. 280. N. 84.
CALELA, a Hill in the Territory of *Larinum*, V. 3. P. 101. N. 61.
CALENDAR, The *Sabines* conform to the *Calendar* of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 45; which conſiſted of but ten Months in the Time of *Romulus*, *Ib.* N. 158; the firſt of which Months was *March*, *Ib.*; *Numa* reforms this *Calendar*, P. 72; adds one intercalary Month, *Ib.*; makes the Year to conſiſt of 365 Days, P. 73; the defect of the *Calendar* reformed, P. 72. N. 84.
CALENDS, Remarks on the famous Diviſion of the *Roman* Months into *Ides*, *Nones*, and *Calends*, V. 2. P. 510. N. 97.
CALENUS, *(Quintus Fuſius)*. See *Fuſius.*
CALE, the Capital City of the *Auſones*, V. 2. P. 188; was in *Campania*, *Ib.* N. 153; a Miſtake of *Brietius* concerning *Calenum*, *Ib.*; is beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 189; and taken, P. 191; becomes a *Municipium*,

pium, *Ib.* N. 26; ancient Medals of *Cales* or *Calerio*, P. 188; its Wine was in great Reputation, P. 192; it was a different Place from *Calenum*, and is now called *Calvi*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 47; P. 303. N. 42.

CALETES, a People who poſſeſſed the Territory of *Caux* in *Upper Normandy*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.

CALIDIUS, *(Quintus)* a *Tribune of the People*, has Courage enough to make a Speech in favour of *Metellus*, and gets him recalled from his Baniſhment, V. 5. P. 303.

CALLICRATES, an *Achaian* Lord, and profound Stateſman, is wiſely attached to the *Roman* Party, V. 4. P. 357; for which *Rome* orders him Thanks, P. 361.

CALLICULA, a Mountain called alſo *Eribanus*. between *The Vulturnus*, and *The Savo*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 45.

CALLIFÆ, a little City now called *Cariſe*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 66.

CALLIMACHUS, a brave Man, who was ſtrongly attached to *Mithridates*, his King, V. 5. P. 518; his Death, P. 544.

CALLIOPOLIS, now *Gallipoli*, a City which has given its Name to the famous *Streights* which divide *Europe* from *Aſia*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.

CALLIPENCE, a narrow Paſs in *Macedon*, ſo called from the many *Pines* that grew in the Neighbourhood, V. 4. P. 426. N. 91.

CALLITHERA, a City on the weſtern Bank of *The Apidanus*, joining to the Plains of *Pharſalia*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 28.

CALOR, *(The)* now *The Calore*, a River which riſes in *The Further Principality*, V. 3. P. 218. N. 24.

CALPETUS, the ſeventh King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.

CALPURNIA, See *Antiſtius*.

CALPURNIAN, *(The) Family*, was *Plebeian*, but of great Diſtinction in *Rome*, V. 4. P. 609. N. 23.

CALPURNIAN, *(The) Law*, was paſſed by *Calpurnius Piſo*, againſt thoſe Magiſtrates who were guilty of embezzeling the Publick Money, V. 4. P. 602. N. Col. 2.

CALPURNIUS BESTEA, *(Lucius)* one of the Chiefs of the *Catalinarian* Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 3.

CALPURNIUS BESTEA, *(Lucius) a Tribune of the People*, who greatly oppoſes the Senate, V. 6. P. 33; endeavours to embroil the State, P. 34; and is depoſed from the *Tribuneſhip*, P. 35.

CALPURNIUS BIBULUS, *(Marcus)* brings back to their Duty ſome Nations whom *Catiline* had drawn into a Revolt, V. 6. P. 40; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 63. N. 20; ſucceeds, P. 64; enters upon his Office for the Year 694, P. 65; quarrels with *Cæſar* his Collegue about the *Agrarian Law*, P. 67; loſes all Intereſt among the People, P. 68. N. 39; retires to his Houſe, and appears no more in Publick for ſome Time, P. 70; returns to the Aſſemblies, and obtains the Government of *Syria*, P. 170. N. 16; loſes a whole *Legion* by his own Fault, P. 171; ſhews a remarkable Moderation, *Ib.* N. 22; is made Admiral of all his Fleets by *Pompey*, P. 210; his Death, P. 211.

CALPURNIUS FLAMMA, *(Marcus)* a *Legionary Tribune*, by his Bravery extricates the Army of the *Conſul Attilius* out of great Danger, V. 2. P. 564; and is rewarded with a Crown of *Gramen*, *Ib.*

CALPURNIUS PISO, a *Prætor* in *Spain*, loſes a Battle with the *Spaniards*, and with it his Life, V. 4. P. 552.

CALPURNIUS-PISO-BESTEA, *(Lucius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 642, V. 5. P. 206; is appointed to make War in *Africa*, *Ib.*; goes thither, and begins the Campaign with great Vigour, *Ib.*; but is ſoon ſoftened by the King of *Numidia*'s Money, *Ib.*; and he makes a ſhameful Peace with that Prince, P. 207; and eſcapes with Impunity by the Boldneſs of a *Tribune of the People*, P. 211; nevertheleſs this Impunity does not laſt long, he is, ſome Time after, condemned to be baniſhed by *Scaurus*, who was an Accomplice with him in his Crime, P. 214; and after his Return from this Baniſhment, the *Knights* force him to baniſh himſelf, P. 334.

CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONIUS, *(Lucius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year, 605, V. 4. P. 606; arrives in *Africa*, and there endeavours to take ſome Cities from the *Carthaginians*, P. 610; but his Campaign is more remarkable for his Faithfulneſs, than his Bravery, P. 610.

CALPURNIUS PISO, *(Caius)* is choſen to be *Prætor* in *Rome*, V. 3. P. 295. N. 33; ordered to take upon him the Defence of the *Capitol*, when *Hannibal* is at the Gates of *Rome*, P. 304; aſſembles the Senate to give Audience to *Marcellus*, who was juſt returned from *Sicily*, P. 324; orders the Celebration of *The Apollinarian Games*, P. 327. N. 45; has the Command of the Troops in *Hetruria*, P. 330; is recalled by the *Dictator Fulvius*, and ſent to *Campania*, P. 356; the *Comitia* confirm him in the *Prætorſhip*, and the Province of *Hetruria* falls to him by Lot, P. 358.

CALPURNIUS PISO, *(Caius)* is appointed *Prætor* to *Spain*, V. 4. P. 272; ſets out for his Province, P. 280; loſes Ground at firſt, P. 286; but by his Valour and Intrepidity gains a compleat Victory over the Enemy, P. 287; which procures him the Honour of a *Triumph*, P. 288; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 573, P. 326; and before his Office expires is poiſoned by his Wife, P. 328.

CALPURNIUS PISO, *(Caius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 686, V. 5. P. 546; takes ill Meaſures with reſpect to *Pompey*, who ſpares him the Shame of a Depoſition from the *Conſulate*, P. 551.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Cneius*, a Confident of *Catiline*, V. 5. P. 569; obtains the *Prætorſhip* of *Spain*, where he is killed by *Pompey*'s Friends, P. 569. 570.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 614, V. 5. P. 50; acts againſt the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily* with Succeſs, P. 121; why ſurnamed *Frugi*, P. 121. N. 10; is advanced to the *Cenſorſhip*, P. 179; he paſſed the famous Law *De Repetundis*, P. 121. N. 10.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) the Son of the *Cenſor*, and perhaps Brother to the preceding, is killed in *Further Spain*, where he is *Prætor*, V. 5. P. 200. N. 87.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) a different Perſon from the preceding, and perhaps his Son, is made *Conſul* for the Year 641, V. 5. P. 200.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) is killed in a *Conſular* Army, where he ſerves as Lieutenant; General, V. 5. P. 230.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 695, V. 6. P. 76; his Character, *Ib.* N. 59; his Behaviour in the Affair which obliged *Cicero* to flee into Baniſhment, P. 83, 84. N. 83; is made *Cenſor*, P. 177; has no Weight as ſuch, *Ib.*; preſſes his Son-in-Law *Cæſar* to come to a Reconciliation with *Pompey*, P. 205. N. 81; P. 206.

CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 618, and ordered to ſet out for *Further Spain*, V. 5. P. 81; dares not attack the *Numantini*, tho' at the Head of a numerous Army, P. 81; but contents himſelf with making Incurſions into the Country of the *Vaccæi*, P. 82.

CALVINUS, (*Cneius Domitius*). See *Domitius*.

CALVINUS, (*Caius Sextius*). See *Sextius*.

CALVINUS, (*Titus Veturius*). See *Veturius*.

CALYCADNUS, a City and Promontory in *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 252. N. 112.

CALYDON, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 6. P. 215. N. 101.

CALYNDA, a famous City of *Caria*, and one of thoſe which were in the Kingdom of the famous *Artemiſia*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 118.

CAMARGUE, (*La*) an Iſland formed by *The Rhone*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the moſt weſtern Part of *Provence*, which is ſeven Leagues long from *Arles* to the Sea, V. 3. P. 61. N. 24; V. 5. P. 277. N. 57.

CAMARINA, a City which was formerly one of the moſt wealthy in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 539. N. 27.

CAMERINUM, a City of *Umbria*, is taken by *Appius Craſſus*, V. 2. P. 506. N. 86.

CAMBYSES, a River in *Armenia*, V. 5. P. 571. N. 38.

CAMELLANA, is the Name *Pliny the Naturaliſt* gives to a City of *Umbria*, called *Nuceria Camellaria*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82.

CAMELS, whether never ſeen by the *Romans* till the War with *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 502. N. 103.

CAMERIA, or CAMERIUM, an ancient City of *Latium*, founded by the *Aborigines*, V. 1. P. 45; it was not far from *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 159; after being ſubdued by the *Romans*, has a *Roman* Colony ſettled in it, *Ib.*; ſubmits to *Tarquin the Elder*, P. 112; revolts from the Republick, P. 235; is beſieged by the *Conſul Virginius*, *Ib.*; taken by Storm, P. 236; and plundered and razed, *Ib.*

CAMERINUM, a City of *Umbria*, taken by *Appius Craſſus*, V. 2. P. 506. N. 86; why they who inhabited its Territory were called *Camertes*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 20.

CAMERS, See *Cluſium*.

CAMICUS, a little City of the *Agrigentini*, V. 2. P. 564. N. 77.

CAMILLI, CAMILLÆ, Boys and Girls who were dedicated to the Service of the Altars, V. 1. P. 27. N. 97.

CAMILLUS, or MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, begins to ſignalize his firſt Magiſtracy by a Law, which forbids Celibacy among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 568; is created *Military Tribune* for the firſt Time, for the Year 352. P. 570; a ſecond Time for the Year 355, P. 575; ravages the Territory of the *Capenates*, P. 577; has the Government of *Rome*, during an Interreign, P. 579; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 581; makes ſeveral Vows before he goes to the Siege of *Veii*, P. 581; fights a Battle with the *Capenates*, and *Faliſci*, gains it, and plunders their Camp, *Ib.*; carries his Mines into the middle of the City of *Veii*, *Ib.*; has many *Romans* repair to his Camp, in hopes of the Plunder of that City, P. 582; before he makes the Aſſault upon it, he prays the Gods who protected it, to go out of it, P. 583; then the *Romans* enter it, and plunder it, P. 584; what happened to *Camillus* on this Occaſion, *Ib.*; he removes the Statue of *Juno* to *Rome*, P. 584, 585; *triumphs* with an extraordinary Magnificene, 585; which draws upon him the Hatred of the People, P. 486; ſpeaks againſt thoſe who were for Removing *Rome* to *Veii*, P. 588; is created *Military Tribune* a third Time, for the Year 359, *Ib.*; takes the Camp of the *Faliſci*, P. 589; beſieges *Falerii*, *Ib.*; performs an heroic Act of Probity during this Siege, *Ib.*; refuſes the *Conſulſhip*, P. 592; declaims againſt the Tyranny of the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; the *Great Games* are celebrated by the *Conſuls*, for which *Camillus* made a Vow before he ſet out for *Veii*, P. 593; he dedicates the Temple of *Juno*, on Mount *Aventinus*, *Ib.*; is appointed with two Collegues to govern the Republick during an *Inter-*

Interregnum, P. 594; is cited by the *Tribune Apuleius* to appear before the *Comitia by Tribes*, V. 2. P. 11; where the *Tribune* lays a trifling Accuſation to his Charge, *Ib.*; upon which he chooſes to go into voluntary Baniſhment, *Ib.*; is condemned for Contumacy, and fined 15000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, P. 12; goes for Refuge to *Ardea*, where he perſuades the Inhabitants to fall on a Body of *Senones*, who were come to plunder their City, P. 20; puts himſelf at the Head of the *Ardeates*, ſurprizes the Pillagers in their Camp, and makes a great Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator* by the *Romans*, who were ſhut up in the *Capitol*, P. 22; defeats the *Gauls* in *Rome*, and afterwards near *Gabii*, and forces them to leave the Country, P. 24, 25; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, which raiſes the Jealouſy of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 25; the Time of his *Dictatorſhip* is prolonged, P. 26; makes a Speech to the People, on the Deſign he had formed, of leaving *Rome*, *Ib.*; lays down the Office of *Dictator*, P. 29; which is conferred on him the third Time, P. 31; chooſes *C. Servilius*, for his General of Horſe, *Ib.*; defeats the *Latins* in an extraordinary manner, P. 32; obliges the *Volſci*, who had been at War with the Republick for 189 Years, to receive Laws from her, P. 33. N. 88; ſurprizes the *Hetrurians* in the City of *Sutri* which they had lately ſeized, and reſtores the Inhabitants whom they had driven away, P. 33, 34; is honoured with a *Triumph* the third Time, P. 34; made *Military Tribune* a fourth Time, for the Year 368, P 37; is entruſted with the whole Care of the Government by his Collegues, P. 38; to each of whom he aſſigns an Employment, *Ib.*; raiſes the Courage of the *Romans*, who are affrighted at the great Number of the Enemy with whom they were to engage, *Ib.*; defeats the *Antiates*, *Latins*, *Hernici*, and *Volſci*, who were all entered into a Confederacy together, P. 39; takes the City of *Satricum* by Aſſault, P. 33; is created *Military Tribune* a fifth Time, for the Year 370, P. 47; cauſes *Manlius* to be proſecuted, and he is thrown down from the *Capitol*, P. 49; is made *Military Tribune* a ſixth Time, for the Year 373, P. 51; which *Livy* without any Reaſon, calls his ſeventh *Tribuneſhip*, P. 52. N. 5; is appointed with *Lucius* his Relation, to command the Army ordered againſt the *Volſci*, P. 52; *Lucius Furius* gives Battle contrary to his Advice, P. 53; but *Camillus* prevents the entire Rout of the *Roman* Army, *Ib.*; and gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*; when he returns to *Rome*, he makes no Complaint of the Raſhneſs of *Furius*, which had like to have coſt the *Romans* ſo dear, P. 54; but even chooſes to go and command with him, the Army which he had Orders to lead againſt *Tuſculum*, *Ib.*; marches thither, and finds the City entirely ſubdued, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* a fourth Time, in the Year 385; P. 67; oppoſes the paſſing of four Laws, which were eſpouſed by the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 68; but in vain, *Ib.*; is obliged by their Threatenings, to lay down the *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* the fifth Time, in the Year 386, P. 74; the Miſtakes of ſome *Latin* Authors concerning this Point, *Ib.* N. 41; nominates *Titus Quinctius* to be his General of Horſe, P. 74; marches againſt the *Gauls*, who are diſperſed abroad in the Territory of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; furniſhes his Soldiers with new Arms of his own Invention, *Ib.*; and then fights the *Gauls*, P. 75; takes *Velitræ*, and is again honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 76; and inſulted by the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; makes a Vow to build a Temple to *Concord*, *Ib.*; appeaſes the Minds of the People, by the Expedient he propoſes of dividing the *Prætorian* Functions from the *Conſular*, P. 77; dies of a Plague which rages in *Rome*, P. 80; Character, P. 80, 81.

CAMILLUS, (*Lucius Furius*) See *Furius*.

CAMPS, how fortified by the *Romans*, under their firſt *Conſuls*, V. 1. P. 227; a Miſtake of *Frontinus* on this Subject, *Ib.* N. 94; a Diſſertation on the Method of Encamping uſed by the *Romans*, together with the Plan of a *Roman* Camp, V. 2. P. 440. N. 72; P. 441.

CAMPANIA, one of the fineſt and moſt fruitful Countries in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 268. N. 14; V. 2. P. 123. N. 89; and at the ſame Time one of the moſt impenetrable, V. 3. P. 96.

CAMPANIAN (*The*) *Knights*, are preſerved by the *Romans*, in all their Privileges, after the Conqueſt of *Latium*, and obtain the Rights of *Roman Citizens*, V. 2. P. 170; and each of them has an annual Sum of Money aſſigned him, to be paid out of the publick Revenues of *Campania*, P. 170. N. 70.

CAMPANIANS, (*The*) take up Arms in Favour of the *Sidicini*, V. 2. P. 134; are vanquiſhed, P. 135; implore the Protection of the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.*; who, without taking up Arms in their Defence, engage to intreat the *Samnites* to put a Stop to their Hoſtilities againſt them, P. 136; the *Campanians* ſurrender themſelves up to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and after the Conqueſt of *Latium*, the Lands belonging to the Cities of *Campania* are diſtributed among the *Romans*, P. 177; the *Campanians* raiſe an Army againſt the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 173; and after the taking of *Capua* are ſeverely puniſhed for their Revolt, P. 333; See V. 5. P. 168. N. 131.

CAMPUS SCELERATUS, the Place where the *Veſtals* who broke their Vows were buried alive, V. 1. P. 63. N. 35.
CANAL (*The*) *of Marius*, *Foſſa Mariana*, a famous Work, executed by *Marius* in *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 277. N. 56.
CANASTRUM, a City near *The Toronaick Gulph*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 108.
CANDAVIA, a little Canton of *Macedon*, near *Oſtolophum*, V. 4. P. 29. N. 70.
CANDAVIA, or *Candaria*, Mountains which lay between *Epirus* and *Macedon*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 110.
CANDIDATES, they who ſtood for Offices at *Rome*, and were ſo called from the white Habits they wore on ſuch Occaſions, begun their Canvaſs with religious Ceremonies, V. 1. P. 25. N. 88; P. 394. N. 26; how they behaved themſelves towards their Electors, P. 298. N. 71; the *Tribune Petelius* prepares a Law againſt their Manner of canvaſſing for Offices by buying Votes, and gets it paſs'd, V. 2. P. 103; the *Tribunes of the People* paſs another Law, which forbids their extravagant Manner of canvaſſing for Offices, under very ſevere Penalties, V. 5. P. 546.
CANNÆ, a City or Town of *Apulia*, famous for the Misfortunes of the *Romans* near it, V. 3. P. 120. N. 5; the Battle they fought there, P. 124.
CANTABRI, (*The*) an eminent People who poſſeſs'd the Country of *Biſcay*, &c. V. 4. P. 569. N. 70.
CANTILIUS, (*Lucius*) is whipp'd to Death with Rods, for having had a ſacrilegious Commerce with a *Veſtal*, V. 3. P. 132.
CANULEIA, See *Jegania*.
CANULEIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 505; demands the Abolition of the Law which forbids Marriages between the *Plebeian* and *Patrician* Families, P. 505; and propoſes, that the *Plebeians* may ſtand for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 506; proteſts againſt raiſing of Troops which had been ordered by the Senate, P. 506; harangues the People, to induce them to inſiſt on the two things before-mentioned as Preliminaries, before they would concur in any thing elſe, P. 507; theſe Diſputes end in the Creation of *Military Tribunes*, P. 510.
CANULEIUS, another *Tribune of the People*, gets his Collegue *Caius Sempronius* fined ten thouſand *Aſſes of Braſs*, V. 1. P. 545.
CANULEIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, accuſes *Furius*, another *Tribune*, and repreſents his Crimes in ſo ſtrong a Light, that the People cut him in pieces upon the Spot, V. 5. P. 302.
CANUSIUM, a City called *Bilinguis* by *Horace*, ſurrenders to the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 255; it is now called *Canoſa*, and ſtands five or ſix Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 3. P. 120. N. 7; its Inhabitants were called *Bilingues*, becauſe they ſpoke both the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, *Ib.*; the Battle of *Canuſium* proves fatal to *Hannibal*, P. 365, 366.
CANUSIUM, a City of *Apulia*, on the Banks of *The Aufidus*, V. 5. P. 342. N. 127.
CAPENA, (*The City of*) ſtood on the Frontiers of *Hetruria* and *Sabinia*, V. 1. P. 568. N.; V. 3. P. 306. N. 67.
CAPENA, (*The Gate*) led to *The Appian Way*, and was called *Camœna*, from a Temple of the *Muſes* near it, V. 2. P. 116. N. 75; the Aſſemblies of the Senate are order'd to be held there, V. 3. P. 169. N. 139; it is now called *The Gate of St. Sebaſtian*, P. 304. N. 58; it was probably in the firſt Ages of the Republick, *The Triumphal Gate*, P. 570. N. 146.
CAPENATES, (*The*) come to the Relief of *Veii*, which is beſieg'd by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 569; are beaten, P. 574; and deſire a Peace, P. 588; ſuch of them as continued faithful to the Republick are favoured with the Rights of *Roman Citizens*, V. 2. P. 34. N. 91; P. 36.
CAPETUS, the fifth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
CAPHIS, a *Greek* whom *Sylla* makes uſe of to get the Riches kept in the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, V. 5. P. 402.
CAPIS, or *Atis*, the ſixth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
CAPITE CENSI, See *Proletarii*.
CAPITO, (*Caius Ateius*) See *Ateius*.
CAPITO, (*Publius Fonteius*) See *Fonteius*.
CAPITO, (*Publius Gabinius*) See *Gabinius*.
CAPITOL, (*The Hill*) was firſt called *Saturnius*, and then *Tarpeius*, and why, V. 1. P. 30. N. 106; afterwards it was called *Capitolinus*, or *Capitolium*, and why, P. 30. N. 106; *Romulus* opens an *Aſylum* there, P. 30; builds the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius* upon it, P. 36; which Temple is enlarged by *Ancus Marcius*, it being till then ſcarce big enough to hold 20 Perſons, P. 104; the *Romans* after the Defeat of *The Allia* flee to this Hill for Refuge, V. 2. P. 15; *Brennus* blocks them up there, P. 19; and in vain attempts to take the Mount by ſurprize, P. 22; the *Romans* repair with Stones, the places where the *Gauls* had climbed up it, P. 33; *Manlius* is thrown down from the *Capitol* for ſeditious attempts, P. 49. See *Fortreſs* or *Citadel*.
CAPITOL, (*The Temple of the*) was built on the Hill *Capitolinus*, and dedicated to *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, V. 1. P. 178; *Tarquin the firſt* makes a Vow to build it, P. 127; and begins with levelling the Area of it, P. 128; which he conſecrates, *Ib.*; the Ceremonies of the Conſecration, P. 128, 129; and marks out the Dimenſions of the Building, P. 128. N. 72; but *Tarquin the Proud* was the firſt who laid the Foundations of it, P. 178; which was done at a great Expence, *Ib.* N. 88; and afterwards finiſhes the whole

whole Structure, P. 178; an exact Plan and Description of it, P. 179; a Medal on which it is represented, P. 178; another on which are the three Deities who were worshipped in it, P. 180; this Temple is greatly honoured by the *Romans*, P. 181. N. 99; but is burnt down several Times, P. 180. N. 95; particularly in the Year 670, V. 5. P. 442.

CAPITOLINUS, (*Jupiter*) See *Jupiter*.

CAPITOLIO, (*In*) what this expression signifies in a Speech of *Appius-Claudius*, which is related in the sixth Book of *Livy*, V. 2. P. 71. N. 34.

CAPITOULS, (*The*) or *Capitolins*, were Magistrates of *Tholouse*, so called from assembling there in a Temple called the *Capitol*, V. 5. P. 255. N. 3.

CAPPADOCIA, a very large Country in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 154; V. 5. P. 131. N. 36.

CAPPARONIA, a debauch'd *Vestal*, who, according to custom, was buried alive, V. 2. P. 516.

CAPRARIA, See *Æguſa*.

CAPROTINÆ, (*Nonæ*) what this Festival was, and the occasion of it, V. 2. P. 32. N. 84. See *Nones* or *Populifugium*.

CAPSA, was a City of *Africa*, which belong'd to *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 238. N. 58; there was also another City of this Name which now belongs to the Kingdom of *Tunis*, *Ib.*

CAPSUS, (*The*) a River of *Africa* which falls into *The Gulph of Capes*, V. 5. P. 238. N. 58.

CAPTIVES, a severe Decree against those *Romans* whom *Pyrrhus* made Captives, in his first Battle with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 455. N. 86; if a Father was taken Captive, his Children were thereby disqualified for enjoying the *Curule* Offices, all the Time his Captivity lasted, V. 3. P. 536. N. 79.

CAPUA, formerly one of the most delicious Cities in all *Italy*, was founded by the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 134. N. 4; in a very sweet Climate, P. 134; in the middle of *Campania*, V. 3. P. 96; surrenders to *Hannibal* on Terms, P. 143; a Description of the City, P. 140.

CAPUANS, (*The*) are beaten by the *Samnites*, V. 2. P. 135; have recourse to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; make a Speech in full Senate, *Ib.*; without success, P. 136; surrender up themselves and all their Territory to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; which occasions the War between the *Samnites* and *Romans*, P. 137; the *Roman* Soldiers are so charm'd with the Pleasures of the Country, that they form a Plot to drive out the Inhabitants, and settle there themselves, P. 146; the *Consul Marius* endeavours to render this Scheme abortive by address, *Ib.*; part of his Army deserts, P. 147; and choose themselves a General, P. 148; upon which a *Dictator* is nominated to suppress the Sedition, *Ib.*; the *Capuans* at first distinguished themselves by their pride, P. 239. N. 6; but lay it aside to receive the *Romans* with Humanity who come out of the Pass of *The Caudian Forks*, P. 239; soon after propose to quit their Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 247; but the chief of the Conspirators kill themselves, P. 248; and the *Capuans* desire to have a *Roman* Governor set over them, P. 256; they surrender to *Hannibal* on certain conditions, V. 3. P. 143; their Character and Manners, P. 142; when threatened with a Siege, they send a Deputation to *Hannibal* to desire him to come and cover their City, P. 277; he draws near it with his Army, P. 283. N. 20; nevertheless the City is invested by the *Roman Consuls*, P. 284, 294; who make the *Capuans* advantageous offers in the name of their Senate, but the *Capuans* reject them with contempt, P. 286. N. 20. Col. 2; their City is therefore more closely shut up by the *Romans*, P. 298; upon which they and *Hannibal* jointly attack the Besiegers, P. 299; but are vigorously repulsed, P. 300; the *Romans* make a great slaughter of them, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* makes another attempt to deliver them, P. 307; which failing, they are reduced to very great Straits, P. 308; in their Despair write a Letter full of Reproaches to *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; a great number of *Numidians* who were carrying the Letter, are taken in the *Roman* Camp, *Ib.*; punished with Mutilation, and sent back to *Capua*, *Ib.*; then the greatest part of the *Capuans* send a Deputation to the *Roman* Generals, P. 309; and open their Gates to them, P. 310; the consequences that followed upon this, the taking of the City, *Ib.* N. 73; P. 333, 341; a mistake of *Cicero*'s concerning the Year in which *Capua* was taken, P. 357. N. 81.

CAPUT ET NAVIS, See *Cross and Pile*.

CARA, a sort of Rôot, which *Cæsar*'s Soldiers ate, instead of Bread, V. 6. P. 216.

CARALITIS, a Lake which *Strabo* places near *Iconium*, the Capital of *Lycaonia*, V. 4. P. 238. N. 87.

CARANUS, who was descended from *Hercules*, and of the Race of the Kings of *Argos*, laid the Foundations of the Kingdom of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 473. N. 79.

CARAVANCA, a Mountain which parts *Upper Pannonia* from *Istria* and *Liburnia*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 29.

CARAVANTIS, a City of *Illyricum*, which is mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 29.

CARAVII, a People of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 449. N. 37.

CARBINA, a City of *Iapygia*, which the *Tarentines* made themselves Masters of, and then gave themselves up to the most monstrous Lusts, V. 2. P. 411. N. 7.

CARBO, (*Caius Papirius*) See *Papirius*.
CARBO, (*Cneius Papirius*) See *Papirius*.
CARCERES, or OPPIDUM, the Chariot-houſes at *Rome*, where the Chariots uſed in the *Games of the Circus*, and the Horſes, were put up, V. 2. P. 199. N. 44.
CARDIA, whether the ſame City as *Lyſimachia*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 70.
CARIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 6. N. 14.
CARICINI, a Clan of the *Samnites*, who gave their Name to a Fortreſs called *Caricium-Caſtellum*, which the *Romans* made themſelves Maſters of, under the *Conſuls Ogulnius* and *Fabius*, V. 2. P. 499. N. 75.
CARINAS, (*Caius Albius*) See *Albius*.
CARINÆ, (*The Quarter of the*) in *Rome*, why ſo called, V. 1. P. 141. N. 14; it lay between the Hills *Cælius* and *Palatinus*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 59.
CARINTHIA, a Country which is now a Province of *The Circle of Auſtria*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 82.
CARIS, is the Name given by *Stephens* to the Iſland of *Cos*, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78.
CARITNI, (*The*) a People of *Germany*, mentioned by *Ptolomy*, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78.
CARMENTA, the Mother of *Evander*, receives divine Honours in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 8; was called *Nicoſtrata* in her own Country, and worſhipped at *Rome* under the Name of *Themis*, *Ib.* N. 38.
CARMENTALIS, (*The Gate*) was built by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 37; ſo called from *Carmenta*'s living there, or having an Altar or Oratory there, *Ib.* N. 138; why called *Porta Scelerata*, P. 356.
CARNA, (Goddeſs) took care of the preſervation of the noble Parts of human Bodies, V. 1. P. 191. N. 1. C. 2.
CARNEADES, a famous Philoſopher, is ſent by the *Athenians* on a Deputation to the Senate of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 20.
CARNI, or CARNUTES, a People who came from *Celtic Gaul* into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 4, 5, 6; and inhabited the Country from them called *Carniola*, P. 8. N. 41; V. 3. P. 19. N. 35; V. 5. P. 187. N. 56; P. 276. N. 53.
CARNUS, a City of *Upper Pannonia*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 35.
CARNUTI, See CARNI.
CARPESSUS, is the Name given by *Appian* to the ancient City of *Carteia*, V. 3. P. 445. N. 22.
CARPETANI, an ancient People of *Spain*, who were in the Center of the Country which lies between *The Tagus*, and *The Anas*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 107; which is now part of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, V. 5. P. 43. N. 93.
CARPETANIA, was a part of the preſent *New Caſtille*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 107; V. 5. P. 82. N. 54.
CARRHÆ, a City of *Meſopotamia*, V. 6. P. 143. N. 51.
CARSEOLI, a City of the *Æqui*. has a *Roman* Colony, V. 2. P. 309. N. 56; near *The Anio*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 92; on the right ſide of *The Teverone*, V. 5. P. 338. N. 104.
CARTEIA, the Capital of the Country which was inhabited by the *Carthefii*, or *Tarteſſii*, a People of *Bætica*, V. 3. P. 148. N. 75; there are Variety of Opinions concerning the true ſituation of it, P. 445. N. 22.
CARTEIA, a maritime City of *Andaluſia*, V. 4. P. 398. N. 37.
CARTHAGE, It is difficult to fix the exact Time of the Foundation of this City, V. 2. P. 124; the moſt probable Account of it, and alſo of the Etymology of the Name is given, P. 124. N. 24; Sir *Iſaac Newton* fixes the founding of this City to the 17th Year after the taking of *Troy*, and the 883d before *Chriſt*, *Ib.*; it was founded by a *Phœnician* Woman named *Dido*, or *Eliſſa*, P. 522; became a Republick after the death of its Foundreſs, P. 525; the City deſcrib'd, V. 4. P. 594; is taken by *Scipio*, P. 625; given up to be plundered, P. 629; and reduc'd to Aſhes, P. 630; the *Romans* form a Deſign to rebuild it, under the name of *Junonia*, V. 5. P. 163.
CARTHAGE, (*New*) in *Spain*, its Situation and Extent, V. 3. P. 344, 345. N. 61; is inveſted by *Scipio* both by Sea and Land, P. 344; the Inhabitants make a Sally, P. 345; in which they are repuls'd with Loſs, P. 346; which fills the City with Terror, *Ib.*; this Terror is increas'd by a general Aſſault given by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and the City is taken by Storm, P. 347; the Citadel ſurrenders at Diſcretion, P. 348; both are given up to be plunder'd, *Ib.* N. 63; the Fate of the Inhabitants and Garriſon, P. 348; the immenſe Riches found in the City, P. 349; it was taken in the Year 543, P. 358. N. 87; why called *Spartaria*, P. 109. N. 67; it was the ſame City as
CARTHAGENA, a City of *Spain* which was built by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 56.
CARTHAGINIANS, (*The*) firſt Expedition into *Sicily*, is fixed to the Year 323 by *Livy*, V. 1. P. 532. N. 60; but it is a Miſtake, *Ib.*; they ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, V. 2. P. 125; and are the firſt for riſing with the *Romans* to make an Alliance, P. 125; the Contents of this firſt Treaty between the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*, P. 125, 126; what may be referred from it, P. 126. N. 97; their Ambaſſadors conclude a ſecond Treaty with *Rome*, P. 126; they ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, P. 297; pay a barbarous Worſhip to *Belus*, P. 525; extend their Dominions by Conqueſts, P. 527; chiefly at Sea, where they are moſt powerful, *Ib.*; an Abſtract of their Hiſtory, P. 528;

528; they made themſelves Maſters of *Sicily*, P. 529; *Pyrrhus* drives moſt of them from thence, P. 475; they beat him at Sea, P. 480; come with a Fleet to ſeize *Tarentum*, but are prevented by the *Romans*, P. 494; carry their Army into *Spain*, P. 531; after reducing the Iſlands of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, *Ib.*; become Rivals to the *Romans*, P. 532; to whom they had formerly offered Succour againſt *Pyrrhus*, P. 463; the Characters of the two Nations, P. 532; the *Carthaginians* enter *Meſſana*, P. 533; to defend it againſt *Hiero*, King of *Syracuſe*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* reſolve to drive them thence, P. 534; to this end ſend a Deputy to *Meſſana*, *Ib.*; who offers the *Mamertini* Succours, *Ib.*; *Rome* ſends out a Fleet on the ſame Enterprize, P. 535; which is defeated by that of the *Carthaginians*, P. 536; nevertheleſs the latter are ſoon after forced to evacuate the City and Citadel of *Meſſana*, P. 536; they enter into an Alliance with the *Syracuſans*, P. 537; and jointly with them lay Siege to *Meſſana*, and ſhew unparallell'd Cruelty to the *Italians* in their pay, P. 538; receive a conſiderable Overthrow, P. 539; and being abandoned by the *Syracuſans*, P. 540; are forced to quit their Enterprize on *Meſſana*, P. 541; fight twelve Battles with the *Romans* before *Agrigentum*, P. 547, 549; which is taken from them by the *Conſuls*, P. 550; a remarkable Inſtance of the Unfaithfulneſs of the *Carthaginians*, P. 554; they are beaten by the *Romans* both by Sea and Land, P. 556, 562, 565, 567; but particularly in a very fatal Sea-fight between them and the *Romans* of *Heraclea*, P. 571; after the Loſs of a Battle which *Regulus* gain'd over them, P. 576; they loſe ſeveral Cities of Importance, *Ib.*; and their Country is ravaged by the *Numidians*; nevertheleſs they reject the Propoſals of Peace which *Regulus* offers them, P. 577; *Xanthippus* comes to their Relief, *Ib.*; and makes them victorious, P. 579; they are again beaten at Sea, P. 580; and defeated by Land, P. 581; take *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, P. 582; loſe *Palermo*, P. 583; *Himera*, P. 586; and *Lipara*, P. 587; ſend to deſire a ſupply of Money of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, P. 589; are utterly defeated by the *Pro-Conſul Metellus*, P. 591; gain great Advantages over the *Romans*, P. 603; and make a Peace with them, P. 619; have a War with *The Mercenaries*, V. 3. P. 3; behave with great Pride towards the *Romans* during this War, P. 2; are forced to give up *Sardinia* to the *Romans*, P. 5; which of its own accord revolts from *Rome*, P. 10; the *Carthaginians* endeavour to appeaſe the *Romans*, who had ſhewn great Reſentment on this Occaſion, P. 11; but at laſt grant them Peace, *Ib.*; which is ſoon diſturb'd by the mutual Jealouſies of the two rival States, *Ib.*; the *Carthaginians* make great Conqueſts in *Spain*, P. 14, 24; which the *Romans* think themſelves obliged in Policy to put a Stop to, P. 24; *Hannibal* breaks the Treaty between the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*, P. 48; upon which the *Romans* ſend an Embaſſy to the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; an Account of what paſſed between the Ambaſſadors and them, P. 49; both Republicks reſolve on War, P. 55; a *Carthaginian* Fleet is defeated near *Lilybæum*, P. 56; the *Romans* ſend to proclaim War with *Carthage*, P. 58; *Hannibal* goes into *Italy*, *Ib.*; the Battle of *The Teſin*, P. 72; that of *The Trebia*, P. 75; that of *Thraſimenus*, P. 89; the *Carthaginians* ſend a Fleet into *Spain*, which the *Romans* oblige to return to the Ports from whence it ſailed, P. 113; the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 124; the Senate of *Carthage* order new Succours to be ſent to *Hannibal* to continue the War ſo happily begun in *Italy*, P. 148; but the Succours prepared for him are ſent to *Spain*, P. 170; and others are ſent to him, P. 180; the *Carthaginians* enter into an Alliance with the young King of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 212; ſend a Fleet to *Sicily*, P. 232; Ambaſſadors to *Gala* King of the *Maſſilians*, P. 246; and new Succours to *Sicily*, P. 254, 259; order *Aſdrubal* to *Italy*, to aſſiſt his Brother *Hannibal*, P. 358; the *Romans* diſplay their Equity in puniſhing an Inſult which ſome young People of *Rome* had offered to the *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors, V. 4. P. 256; the *Carthaginians* Diſputes with *Maſiniſſa*, P. 317, 371, 398; the Cauſe of the third War between the *Carthaginians* and *Romans*, P. 544; *Cato* declares himſelf on all Occaſions an implacable Enemy to the *Carthaginians*, P. 545; the War begins to break out, P. 565; *Maſiniſſa* gains great Advantages over the *Carthaginians*, P. 577, 579; who ſend an Embaſſy to *Rome*, P. 579; but the *Roman* Senate reſolves entirely to deſtroy them, P. 582; the War is declared in the *Comitia*, P. 583; the *Carthaginians* endeavour to divert the Storm, *Ib.*; but in vain, P. 584; they ſend to offer to ſurrender up themſelves entirely to the *Romans*, P. 585; their Ambaſſadors are graciouſly receiv'd at *Rome*, *Ib.*; whither they ſend the 300 Hoſtages which the *Roman* Senate demanded, P. 586; but notwithſtanding all this, the *Conſuls* very unjuſtly proclaim War with them, *Ib.*; this raiſes a great Conſternation in *Carthage*, P. 592; which nevertheleſs prepares to ſtand a Siege, P. 593; the Hiſtory of this famous Siege, P. 594,—626; the *Carthaginians* make prodigious Efforts to cut through a Mountain, P. 619; but their City is at laſt taken,

taken, P. 625; given up to be plunder'd, P. 629; and reduc'd to Aſhes, P. 630.
CARTHAGE, (*New*) was called *Spartaria*, becauſe the Canton in which it ſtood abounded with a ſort of *Broom* which the *Spaniards* call *Eſpardilles*, and from whence the Canton it ſelf was called *Spartarius Campus*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 67; it was the ſame Place which is now called
CARTHAGENA, a City in *Spain*, built by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 56.
CARTHALO, a *Carthaginian* General, retakes *Agrigentum* from the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 582; covers *Drepanum*, P. 583; chaſes a *Roman* Squadron, P. 606; takes *Ægithellus*, P. 607; goes into *Italy*, P. 608; is recalled to *Carthage*, *Ib.*
CARTHALO, the Governour of *Tarentum*, is killed in the taking of the City by a *Roman* Soldier, V. 3. P. 369.
CARTHALO, the Son of a *Dictator of Carthage*, is crucified by his inhuman Father, V. 2. P. 528. N. 16.
CARVENTUM, a Fortreſs belonging to the *Romans*, is taken by the *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 554; retaken by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; taken a ſecond Time by the *Æqui*, P. 556; and beſieged by the *Romans*, who are forced to raiſe the Siege, *Ib.*; *Stephens* ſpeaks of a City of *Carventum* which he places in *Latium*, P. 554. N. 5.
CARVILIUS-RUGA, a Man of Conſequence in *Rome*, begins to introduce and encourage Divorces in *Rome*, by his Example, V. 3. P. 12.
CARVILIUS, (*Spurius*) *Maximus*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 460, V. 2. P. 356; marches into *Samnium*, P. 357; ravages the Territory of *Atina*, P. 359; beſieges *Cominium*, *Ib*; takes it, P. 364; has a great Share in the Victory the *Romans* gain over the *Samnites* near *Aquilonia*, *Ib.*; beſieges *Velia*, P. 365; takes that and ſome other Cities, and marches to *Hetruria*, P. 366; takes *Troſſulum* by Force, ſubdues the *Faliſci*, P. 368; after he had received the Honours of a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 366, is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 481, P. 489; takes *Tarentum*, P. 494; and is honoured with a ſecond *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 57; is made *Conſul* a third Time for the Year 519, V. 3. P. 12; pacifies the Iſland of *Corſica*, where there had been ſome Commotions againſt the *Romans*; and goes into *Sardinia*, where he gains a Victory over the Inhabitants, P. 12; enters *Rome* a third Time in *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and is promoted to the *Conſulate* a fourth Time, for the Year 525, P. 22.
CARVILIUS, (*Lucius* and *Spurius*) two Brothers, *Tribunes of the People*, cite one *Poſtumius*, a *Publican*, to appear before *the Comitia by Tribes*, for his exceſſive Exactions, V. 3. P. 271.
CARUS, a *Spaniſh* General, diſtinguiſhes himſelf againſt the *Conſul Fulvius*, V. 4. P. 557; and is killed in the midſt of Victory, *Ib.*
CARYATIDES, in Architecture ſignifies Figures of Women placed like Pillars to ſupport an *Entablature*, V. 4. P. 118. N. 97.
CARYÆ, a City concerning whoſe Situation the Geographers are not agreed, V. 4. P. 118. N. 97.
CARYSTUS, a City in the Iſland of *Eubœa*, between *Caphareum* and *Gereſteum*, two Promontories there, V. 4. P. 36. N. 103; P. 360. N. 16.
CASCA, (*Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
CASILINUM, a City on the Banks of *The Vulturnus*, near *Capua*, V. 3. P. 98; N. 50; P. 152. N. 80; in the Place where *New Capua* now ſtands; V. 5. P. 438. N. 119.
CASILINUS, a Name ſometimes given to the River *Vulturnus*, and taken from the City of *Caſilinum*, near which it ran, V. 3. P. 155. N. 96; P. 217. N. 22; See *Vulturnus*.
CASINI ARPINUS, See *Altincius*.
CASINUM, or CASSINUM, or CASINA, a City in the extreme Parts of the Territory of the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 17; to which the *Romans* ſend a *Colony*, P. 266. N. 49; it has given Name to Mount *Caſſinus*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 46.
CASLONA, a City on the Frontiers of *Bætica*, V. 3. P. 52. N. 1.
CASSANDREA, a maritime City of *Macedon*, between the *Thermaic* and *Thoronaic* Gulphs, V. 3. P. 429. N. 154; the Hiſtory of its Sieges, V. 4. P. 431, 432.
CASSIAN, (*The*) Family, was divided into two Branches, one *Patrician* and the other *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 120.
CASSIAN, (*The*) *Law*. See *Agraria*, and *Law*.
CASSITERIDES, (*The*) Iſlands, were ſo called by the *Greeks*, becauſe they abounded with Tin and Lead Mines, V. 5. P. 317. N. 49.
CASSIVELLAUNUS, one of the Sovereigns of the *Britons*, oppoſes the Conqueſts of *Julius Cæſar* in *Britain*, V. 6. P. 133; but the *Roman* after much Fatigue, at laſt forces him to ſubmit, P. 134.
CASSIUS, (*Lucius*) Governour of *Pergamus* for the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 392; is driven from *Pergamus* by *Mithridates* and retires to *Rhodes*, P. 396.
CASSIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the Chief of *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 3; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, but fails of it, P. 6; is ordered by *Catiline* to ſet fire to *Rome*, P. 16.
CASSIUS, (*Quintus*) a *Legionary Tribune* in the Army of the *Conſul Aurelius*, V. 2. P. 587; is puniſhed for having fought contrary to the expreſs Orders of his General, *Ib.*

CASSIUS, (*Spurius*) *Uſcellinus*, or *Viſcellinus*, or *Vitellinus*, or *Cecillinus*, is made *Conſul* the firſt Time for the Year 251, V. 1. P. 234; goes to make War with the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; defeats their Army, kills 10300 of their Men, and takes 4000 Priſoners, *Ib.*; which brings them to a Submiſſion, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 236; is choſen *Magiſter Equitum*, that is, General of the *Roman* Horſe, by *Titus Lartius* the *Dictator*, P. 249. N. 43; is raiſed to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, for the Year 260, P. 280; and a third Time for the Year 267, P. 329; obliges the *Volſci* and *Hernici* to make Peace with *Rome*, P. 330; obtains, by way of Grace, the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; paſſes the firſt of thoſe Laws which were called *Leges Agrariæ*, P. 331; propoſes another Law which the Senate oppoſes, *Ib.*; and the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs he reſolves to get it paſſed by Force, P. 332. N. 3; but does not ſucceed, P. 333; the *Quæſtors Fabius* and *L. Valerius* cite him to appear before their Tribunal after his *Conſulſhip* is expired, to give an Account of his Application of the publick Money, *Ib.*; the People condemn him to die, P. 335; and he is thrown down from *The Tarpeian Rock*, *Ib.*; but ſome Authors give a different Account of his Death, and relate an Incident which interrupted his Proſecution, P. 334. N. 7; which *Dion Halicarnaſſenſis* will not admit, P. 334. N. 8.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 582, V. 4. P. 374; leaves the Province which fell to him by Lot without Orders, and goes to make War in another Province, P. 397; the Senate order him immediately to return back, *Ib.*; ſeveral Nations make Complaints of him to the Senate, P. 401.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 629, V. 5. P. 150; goes to take upon him the Command of the *Roman* Army, which was ſent to the Relief of *Marſeilles*, P. 153.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 657, V. 5. P. 308.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) *Quæſtor* in *Craſſus*'s Army, would diſſuade that General from embarking in the *Parthian* War, V. 6. P. 139; caſts ſevere Reflections with great Indignation on a Cheat, who abuſed *Craſſus*'s Confidence, in order to betray him, P. 140. N. 42; *Caſſius*, after the fatal Battle of *Carrhæ*, leaves *Craſſus*, and returns ſafe to *Syria*, P. 144; which he keeps in Subjection, P. 166; *Cicero*'s Account of *Caſſius*'s Exploits after the Death of *Craſſus*, P. 169. N. 9.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, paſſes a Law, whereby he extends that which *Gabinius* had paſſed two Years before, V. 5. P. 60; *Cicero* highly extols this Law, *Ib.* N. 121; the *Caſſian* Family have tranſmitted the Memory of it to Poſterity, by publick Monuments, of which we have a Medal ſtill in being, *Ib.*; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 626, P. 145; and *Cenſor*, P. 149. N. 80; paſſes Sentence againſt two unchaſte Veſtals, P. 192; was naturally of a ſevere Temper, *Ib.*; N. 68.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor of Rome*, carries to *Numidia* the Decree of the Senate and People, whereby they order *Jugurtha* to come to *Rome*, and give an Account of his Conduct, V. 5. P. 210.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Lucius*) ſuppoſed to be the Nephew of the preceding, is raiſed to the Dignity of *Conſul* for the Year 646, V. 5. P. 229; and killed in an Ambuſcade, which the *Tigurini* laid for him, P. 230.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, V. 4. P. 480; and then raiſed to the *Conſulate* for the Year 589, P. 517; and dies in his Office, P. 522.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Quintus*) becomes one of *Cæſar*'s chief Officers, and moſt zealous Friends during the Civil War, V. 6. P. 203.

CASSIUS SABACO, the Senator, has a faithful Slave, who corrupts the People in favour of *Marius*, who ſtood for the *Prætorſhip*, V. 5. P. 185; he is expelled the Senate by the *Cenſors*, P. 187.

CASSIUS SCÆVA, (*Marcus*) a *Centurion* in *Cæſar*'s Army, ſhewed 230 Holes in his Shield after the Battle of *Dyrrachium*, and was therefore honourably rewarded by *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 217.

CASSIUS VARUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 680, V. 5. P. 509.

CASTACIA, a City of *Andaluſia*, which is not mentioned by the Geographers, V. 3. P. 444. N. 21.

CASTOR, a Magiſtrate of *Phanagoria* of great Intereſt, who revolts from *Mithridates*, and carries away many Cities from him, V. 5. P. 579.

CASTOR AND POLLUX, The Fable related by *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, and *Plutarch*, of the pretended Aſſiſtance theſe two Gods gave the *Romans* in the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 258. N. 54; the *Dictator Poſthumius*, erects a Temple to their Honour, with the Price of the Booty he had taken from the *Latins*, P. 258; and inſtitutes a famous Feſtival to their Honour, P. 259. N. 55; his Son *Poſtumius* dedicates the Temple his Father had built, P. 338; and which ſtood in the *Forum*, *Ib.* N. 12.

CASTRICIUS, an old Man, the chief Magiſtrate in *Placentia*, ſhews an heroic firmneſs againſt a *Roman Conſul*, V. 5. P. 436.

CASTRO, or CAPE MINERVA, a City eight Miles from *Salentum*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 18.

CASTRUM, a Place in old *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 381. N. 67.

CASTRUM ALTUM, See *Valeria*.

CASTRUM NOVUM, a City in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 170. N. 211.
CASTULO, a City formerly very ſtrong on the Confines of *New Caſtille*, V. 3. P. 436. N. 14; to which perhaps it gave Name, P. 109. N. 69; it ſtood in that Part of the Kingdom of *Caſtille* which bordered on old *Bætica*, P. 238. N. 57; V. 5. P. 304.
CATANA, a City which was formerly one of the richeſt and moſt powerful of any in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 35; V. 5. P. 118. N. 3.
CATAONIA, a little Province of *Cappadocia*, V. 5. P. 170. N. 17.
CATAPULTÆ, Machines of War different from the *Balliſtæ*, V. 2. P. 428. N. 48.
CATILINA, (*Lucius Sergius*). See *Sergius*.
CATIVULCUS, a little King of the *Eburones* or *Belgæ*, makes War with *Cæſar*, and his Lieutenants, V. 6. P. 135; and upon his ill Succeſs poiſons himſelf, P. 148.
CATIUS, (*Quintus*) the *Conſul Nero*'s Lieutenant General, V. 3. P. 413.
CATO, (*Aulus Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
CATO, (*Lucius Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
CATO, (*Caius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
CATO, (*Lucius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*) cannot bear the Sight of the Abominations committed at the Celebration of *The Floral Games*, and therefore leaves the Place, V. 2. P. 627. N. 89.
CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*) is appointed *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 43; and acts with great Prudence in that Office, *Ib*.
CATO OF UTICA, ſhews great Courage when very young, V. 5. P. 332. N. 77.
CATAGNATUS, a petty King of the *Allobroges*, V. 6. P. 40; is defeated by the *Romans*, *Ib*.
CATULUS, (*Caius Lutatius*). See *Lutatius*.
CATULUS, (*Quintus Lutatius*). See *Lutatius*.
CATURIGES, an ancient People of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, V. 6. P. 87.
CATUS, (*Sextus Ælius*). See *Ælius*.
CAVALRY, (*The Roman*) was anciently divided into Troops, conſiſting of ten Men each, V. 1. P. 539. N. 73; they were firſt taught to fight by *Q. Nævius*, V. 3. P. 298.
CAVALRY, (*The Numidian*) were very ſwift, and very formidable in Battle, V. 3. P. 218. N. 25.
CAVARI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Gaul*, poſſeſſed the Country between *The Durance* and *The Iſere*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 17.
CAVII, (*The*) a People of whom we know nothing more, than that they poſſeſſed one of the Cantons of *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 27.
CAUCA, or CAUCIA, a City of *Old Caſtille*, V. 4. P. 569. N. 72; which ſtill retains its old Name, V. 5. P. 86. N. 58.
CAUCASUS, (Mount) is a long Chain of Mountains, which make Part of Mount *Taurus*, V. 5. P. 320. N. 55.
CAUCOLIBERIS, a City before called *Illiberis*, and now *Collioure* in *Rouſſillon*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 19.
CAUDIAN (*Forks*) narrow Paſſes, famous for the Dangers the *Romans* were in there, in the War with *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 235; and for the Affront the *Samnites* put upon them there, P. 238.
CAUDINUS, (*P. Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.
CAUDIUM, a City belonging to the *Herpini*, by ſome Authors falſly called *Claudium*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 2; it was famous for the Battle of *The Caudian Forks*, and was taken, according to *Pliny*, by *Cornelius Lentulus* in the Year of *Rome*, 478, P. 486. N. 31.
CAULARIS, (*The*) a River which falls down with great Violence from Mount *Taurus*, into the *Pamphylian* Sea, V. 4. P. 236. N. 86.
CAULONIA, ſometimes called *Caulon*, *Auloniæ*, and *Aulon*, a City in the Country of the *Locrenſes*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.
CAUNÆ, a maritime City of *Caria*, in *Aſia Minor*, near the Mouth of the River *Calbis*, V. 5. P. 397. N. 21.
CAUNUS, a maritime City of *Aſia Minor*, near the Mouth of the River *Chalbis*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 119.
CAUNUS, (Mount) borders upon *Caſtille* and *Arragon*, V. 4. P. 336. N. 105.
CAURUS, was a Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Andros*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
CECILIUS, See *Cæcilius*.
CECINNA, (*Marcus Octavius*). See *Octavius*.
CECROPIA, a City which made Part of that of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 400.
CEDRON, a Brook in *Judæa*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 79.
CÆLENÆ, the capital City of *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 225. N. 81.
CELELA, a City whoſe Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 79. N. 121.
CELER, (*Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*). See *Cæcilius*.
CELER, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
CELERES, a Name given by *Romulus* to a Body of 300 Horſe, which he ordered to attend him in Time of Peace, as well as in War, V. 1. P. 50; but *Numa* changed them into a Company of *Sacrificers*, P. 59.
CELERUM PRÆFECTUS, an Officer who commanded 100 *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166.
CELERUM TRIBUNUS, the Officer who commanded the whole Body of *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166.
CELIBACY, was expreſly condemned by Law at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 568. N. 25; V. 5. P. 126; the Law which forbad it, obliged the *Cenſors* when they took a *Cenſus* of the People,

People, to aſk every Perſon whether he was married, P. 24. N. 68; which once occaſioned a remarkable Anſwer with a double Meaning, which the *Cenſor* reſented, *Ib.*

CELTÆ, the People of *Celtic Gaul*, V. 2. P. 4.

CELTIBERII, a People who poſſeſſed that Part of *Arragon* which lies beyond *The Ebro*. V. 3. P. 79. N. 48; and came originally from *Celtic Gaul*, P. 446. N. 24.

CEMMERIAN, (*The*) Mountains, otherwiſe called *The Cevennes*, divided *Narbonne-Gaul* from *Aquitanic*, V. 5. P. 182. N. 41.

CENCHREA, a Port on the Side of the City of *Corinth*, V. 4. P. 56. N. 54; P. 644. N. 62.

CENON, a Suburbs between the City *Antium* and the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, is taken and plundered by the *Conſul Numicius*, V. 1. P. 377. N. 74.

CENSORINUS, (*Lucius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.

CENSORINUS, one of *Cinna*'s Subalterns cuts off the Head of the *Conſul Octavius* at *Rome*, V. 5. P. 384.

CENSORS, were probably firſt inſtituted in the Year 310, V. 1. P. 513; and their Office confined to taking an Account of the Number of the People, and the Value of their Goods, *Ib.* N. 21; the firſt *Cenſors* choſen were *Papyrius* and *Sempronius*, two *Conſular* Perſons, P. 513; the Place where the *Cenſors* met to take the *Cenſus*, was in an Houſe built in *the Field of Mars*, P. 526; and the *Roman* People came thither, ſometimes *by Tribes*, and ſometimes *by Centuries*, to have an Account taken of themſelves and their Effects, *Ib.* N. 50; *Mamercus* the *Dictator* paſſes a Law which limits the Duration of the *Cenſorſhip* to 18 Months, P. 527; a *Cenſor* dying in his Office, another is choſen in his Room, P. 594; but afterwards it was a Rule, That if a *Cenſor* died in the five Years, to which the Office was then extended, no other ſhould be choſen to ſucceed him, but his Succeſſor ſhould reſign, *Ib.*; which Rule was founded on this Superſtition, that the Death of a *Cenſor* was thought a fatal Preſage to the Republick, V. 2. P. 55. N. 9; a Commotion is raiſed by the *Tribunes of the People*, on account of the *Cenſor Poſtumius*, P. 56; a *Plebeian* was firſt choſen *Cenſor* in the Year 402, P. 113; the *Tribunes of the People* paſs a Law empowering the *Cenſors* to cut off from the Senate, or advance to it, whomſoever they pleaſe, P. 114; which was called *The Ovinian Law*, from the Name of its Author, *Ib.* N. 70; and the *Cenſors* at this Time had likewiſe a Power, of reviewing and degrading the *Roman Knights*, and puniſhing all other People of all Ranks, if they judged their Behaviour to deſerve it, *Ib.*; their Office extended, not only to the making a Liſt of the *Roman Citizens*, their Age, Profeſſion, Condition, Children, Slaves, and other Effects, but to the nominating the *Prince of the Senate*, to the Government of *Rome* in ſeveral Particulars, to inflicting *Cenſures* on all who behaved ill, P. 59. N. 15; and to the aſſeſſing and raiſing all Taxes and Cuſtoms that were impoſed for the Uſe of the Republick, P. 60. N. 17; So that their Authority was very Formidable, V. 2. P. 301. N. 25; eſpecially from the Time of the Wars with *Pyrrhus*, P. 486. N. 33; no Man could be promoted more than once in his Life to this Office, according to the *Roman* Laws, V. 3. P. 163. N. 116; *P. Clodius*, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 701, reſtores to the *Cenſors* the ancient Power which had for ſome Time been taken from them, of degrading ſuch Senators as had made themſelves unworthy of ſitting in their Houſe, and of branding with Infamy, every ſcandalous *Citizen*, V. 6. P. 154, 155.

A Liſt of the *Cenſors*, under the Years in which they were choſen, or took the *Cenſus*.

Year of *Rome*, 310.
L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS,
L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, V. 1. P. 513.

318.
C. FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS,
M. GEGANIUS MACERINUS, V. 1. P. 526.

329.
L. JULIUS IULUS,
L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, V. 1. *Faſti.*

335.
L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS,
MAM. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. 1. *Faſti.*

341.
L. SERGIUS FIDENAS,
Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS, V. 1. *Faſti.*

350.
M. FURIUS CAMILLUS,
M. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENSIS, V. 1. P. 564.

355.
C. VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUSUS,
M' ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. 1. *Faſti.*

362.
C. JULIUS,
L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, and upon the Death of the former,
M. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, V. 1. P. 594.

374.
C. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS,
SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS, V. 2. P. 53.

376.
SP. SERVILIUS PRISCUS,
Q. CLOELIUS SICULUS, V. 2. P. 59.

M. FA-

390.
M. Fabius Ambustus,
L. Furius Medullinus, V. 2. P. 88.
402.
Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus,
C. Marcius Rutilus, V. 2. P. 113, 114.
410.
M. Fabius Ambustus,
M. Popilius Lænas, V. 2. P. 145.
421.
Q. Publilius Philo,
Sp. Postumius Albinus, V. 2. P. 196.
429.
M. Valerius Corvus,
C. Pœtelius Libo Visolus, V. 2. P. 227.
434.
C. Sulpicius Longus,
C. Plautius Decianus, V. 2. *Fasti.*
435.
L. Papirius Crassus,
C. Mænius, V. 2. P. 256.
441.
Ap. Claudius Cæcus,
C. Plautius Venox, V. 2. P. 270.
446.
M. Valerius Maximus,
C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus, V. 2. P. 294.
449.
Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus,
P. Decius Mus, V. 2. P. 300.
454.
P. Sempronius Sophus,
P. Sulpicius Saverrio, V. 2. P. 320.
459.
P. Cornelius Arvina,
C. Marcius Rutilus, V. 2. P. 356.
464.
M. Æmilius Paulus,
L. Volumnius Flamma Violens, V. 2. *Fasti.*
473.
Cn. Domitius Calvinus,
Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, V. 2. *Fasti.*
478.
C. Fabricius Luscinus,
Q. Æmilius Papus, V. 2. P. 486.
481.
M. Curius Dentatus,
L. Papirius Cursor, V. 2. P. 495, 496.
488.
Cn. Cornelius Blasio,
C. Marcius Rutilus, V. 2. P. 516.
495.
C. Duilius Nepos,
Ap. Claudius Caudex, V. 2. P. 566, N. 79.
500.
D. Junius Pera,
L. Postumius Megellus, V. 2. *Fasti.*
501.
M. Valerius Maximus Messala,
P. Sempronius Sophus, V. 2. P. 588.
506.
A. Atilius Calatinus,
A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus, V. 2. P. 611.
512.
C. Aurelius Cotta,
M. Fabius Bulco, V. 2. P. 623.
517.
L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus,
Q. Lutatius Cerco, V. 3. P. 10.
519.
C. Atilius Bulbus,
A. Postumius Albinus, V. 3. P. 12.
523.
Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus,
M. Sempronius Tuditanus, V. 3. P. 19.
528.
C. Claudius Centho,
M. Junius Pera, V. 3. *Fasti.*
533.
L. Æmilius Papus,
C. Flaminius Nepos, V. 3. P. 42.
539.
M. Atilius Regulus,
P. Furius Philus, V. 3. *Fasti.*
544.
M. Cornelius Cethegus,
P. Sempronius Tuditanus, V. 3. *Fasti.*
549.
M. Livius Salinator,
C. Claudius Nero, V. 3. *Fasti.*
554.
P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus,
P. Ælius Petus, V. 4. *Fasti.*
559.
Sextus Ælius Pætus Catus,
C. Cornelius Cethegus, V. 4. *Fasti.*
564.
T. Quinctius Flamininus,
M. Claudius Marcellus, V. 4. P. 246.
569.
L. Valerius Flaccus,
M. Porcius Cato, V. 4. P. 291.
574.
M. Ælius Lepidus,
M. Fulvius Nobilior, V. 4. P. 332.
579.
Q. Fulvius Flaccus,
A. Postumius Albinus, V. 4. P. 355.
584.
C. Claudius Pulcher,
Titus Sempronius Gracchus, V. 4. P. 412.
589.
L. Æmilius Paulus,
Q. Marcius Philippus, V. 4. P. 520.
594.
P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica,
M. Popiluis Lænas, V. 4. P. 539.
599.
M' Valerius Messala,
C. Cassius Longinus, V. 4. *Fasti.*
606.
L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus,
L. Marcius Censorinus, V. 4. *Fasti.*
611.
P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus,
L. Mummius Nepos, V. 5. P. 25.
617. App.

617.
App. Claudius Pulcher,
Q. Fulvius Nobilior, V. 5. P. 80.
622.
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus,
Q. Pompeius Nepos, V. 5. *Fasti.*
627.
Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus,
L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus, V. 5. *Fasti.*
628.
Cn. Servilius Cæpio,
L. Cassius Longinus, V. 5. *Fasti.*
633.
L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi,
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus, V. 5. P. 179.
638.
L. Cæcilius Metellus Dalmaticus,
Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, V. 5. P. 187.
644.
M. Ælius Scaurus,
M. Livius Drusus, V. 5. P. 222.
645.
Q. Fabius Allobrogicus,
C. Licinius Geta, V. 5. P. 229.
651.
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus,
C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius, V. 5. P. 275.
656.
L. Valerius Flaccus,
M. Antonius Nepos, V. 5. P. 308.
661.
Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus,
L. Licinius Crassus, V. 5. P. 324.
664.
P. Licinius Crassus,
L. Julius Cæsar, V. 5. P. 350.
667.
L. Marcius Philippus,
Marcus Perperna, V. 5. *Fasti.*
683.
L. Gellius Poplicola,
Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, V. 5. P. 527.
688.
Q. Lutatius Catulus,
L. Licinius Crassus, V. 5. *Fasti.*
689.
L. Aurelius Cotta,
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, V. 5. *Fasti.*
692.
Unknown. V. 6. *Fasti.*
698.
M. Valerius Messala Niger,
M. Calpurnius Bibulus, V. 6. *Fasti.*
703.
Appius Claudius Pulcher,
L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus, V. 6. P. 177.

Census, (*The*) was at first only an Estimate or Valuation of the Estates or Effects of all the Subjects of the *Roman* State, V. 1. P. 146; which *Servius* invented in order to the levying Taxes more equally, and prevent several Inconveniencies in the Government, *Ib.*; to this end he ordered every *Citizen* to bring an Account in Writing, of his Name, Age, Father, Wife, Children, and Place of Abode, and to give in upon Oath the Value of his Effects, *Ib.*; *Livy* and *Dion Halicarnassensis* differ on this Subject, P. 147. N. 27, 28, 29; in a *Census* taken by the *Consuls P. Valerius* and *T. Lucretius*, in the Year 645, the *Roman* People appeared to have amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand Men, P. 207; the numbers mention'd by Authors to have been found in each *Census*, are not to be understood as inclusive of Wives and Children, but only of Men fit to bear Arms, *Ib.* N. 45; P. 211. N. 58; every *Census* was usually closed with a *Lustrum*, P. 207. N. 46; in that made by the Order of the *Dictator Titus Lartius* in the Year 255, the Number of Men fit to bear Arms in *Rome* was one hundred and fifty thousand, and seven hundred, P. 250; but in another made in the end of the *Consulship* of *Sp. Cassius* and *Postumus Cominius*, in the Year 260, the number of fighting Men was no more than one hundred and ten thousand, P. 294; in that made by order of the *Consul Quinctius* in the Year 288, the number was one hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifteen, P. 385; in that made in the *Consulship* of *Fabius* and *Cornelius* in the Year 294, were found one hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and nineteen *Roman Citizens*, P. 411; in that of the *Censor Papirius* in the Year 361, they amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and eighty-three, P. 594; the *Censors Priscus* and *Clælius*, in the Year 376, built a Free-stone Wall by way of Fortification to the City, V. 2. P. 60; what the number of *Citizens* was in the *Census* taken in the Year 390, the Historians have not told us, P. 88; neither does it appear what it was in that of the Year 402, P. 114; in the *Census* taken in the Year 410, the number of *Citizens* was one hundred and sixty thousand, P. 145; what was their number in the *Census* of the Year 421, does not appear, P. 196; nor in that of the Year 429, P. 227; in that of the Year 435, they were at least an hundred and fifty thousand, P. 256; in 446, the *Censors* made excellent Roads to the City at the publick Expence, P. 294; in the *Census* of 454, no numbers are mention'd, P. 320; in that of 459, the *Citizens* appeared to be two hundred and seventy thousand, P. 356; but others make them not so many, *Ib.* N. 11; in that of 464, they amounted to two hundred and seventy-three thousand, P. 382; but in that of 473, they appeared to be no more than two hundred seventy-eight thousand two

hundred and twenty-two, P. 457; in that of 478, they were two hundred ſeventy-one thouſand two hundred twenty-four, P. 487; in that of 481, we know not the numbers, P. 496; in 588, the *Citizens* appeared to be two hundred ninety-two thouſand two hundred and twenty-four, tho' a Plague had juſt carried off great numbers, P. 516; in that of 495, no number is mention'd, P. 566; in that of 501, the number was two hundred ninety-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred ninety-ſeven, P. 588; in that of 506, it was only two hundred fifty-one thouſand two hundred and twenty-two, P. 611; and in that of 512, we find no more than one hundred and ſixty thouſand, P. 624; concerning that of 519, we are only told, that the number of *Citizens* appeared to be conſiderably diminiſh'd, and that it was aſcrib'd to Incontinence, V. 3. P. 12; in that of 523, we find no numbers, P. 19; in that of 533, the Computation was two hundred and ſeventy thouſand two hundred and thirteen *Citizens*, P. 42; in that of 564, were computed two hundred fifty-eight thouſand three hundred twenty-eight, V. 4. P. 246; in that of 574, there were reckon'd up two hundred ſeventy-three thouſand two hundred and forty-four, P. 334; in that of 579, were computed at moſt only two hundred ſixty-nine thouſand and fifteen, P. 355; but in that of 589, the computation was three hundred thirty-ſeven thouſand five hundred fifty-two, P. 520; in that of 611, it amounted to four hundred twenty-eight thouſand three hundred forty-two, V. 5. P. 25; in that of 617, it ſunk again to three hundred twenty-three thouſand, P. 80; in that of 638, it was three hundred ninety-four thouſand three hundred thirty-ſix, P. 187; and in that of 683, it amounted to four hundred and fifty thouſand, P. 528; whereas in the laſt *Cenſus* that was made, in 703, the *Citizens* amounted to no more than three hundred and twenty thouſand, V. 6. P. 177.

CENTENIUS PÆNULA, (*Marcus*) deſires Troops of the Senate to fight *Hannibal*, who defeats and kills him in the Battle, V. 3. P. 284. N. Col. 2.

CENTHO, (*Claudius*) See *Claudius*.

CENTHO, (*Caius Claudius*) See *Claudius*.

CENTRONES, an ancient People who poſſeſſed what is now called *The Tarantaiſe*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 91.

CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius Fulvius*) See *Fulvius*.

CENTUMVIRI, Judges eſtabliſhed at *Rome* to aſſiſt the *Prætors* in Civil Cauſes, V. 3. P. 15. N. 25; they were not choſen by Vote, but by the *Prætors*, P. 15. N. 26.

CENTURIES, All the *Roman* People are divided into 193 *Centuries* by *Servius*, V. 1. P. 148; each *Century* containing above an hundred Men, P. 148; and each *Century* has its own Officer to command it, who is called

CENTURIO, V. 1. P. 168. N. 64.

CENTURIO-PRIMI-PILI, was an Officer who had the command over four *Centuries*, V. 1. P. 168. N. 64.

CENTURIPE, formerly one of the richeſt Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 541. N. 32.

CEPERANO, a City in *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 19.

CEPARIUS, one of the chief Agents in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 24. N. 41; is executed with the others, P. 32. N. 51.

CEPHALOEDIUM, or CEPHALOEDIS, a maritime City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 583. N. 14.

CEPHISUS, There are three Rivers in *Greece* to which the ancient Geographers give this Name, V. 4. P. 12. N. 29; one of which roſe in *Attica*, V. 5. P. 400. N. 35; and there were in all ſeven Rivers of this Name, V. 5. P. 413. N. 66.

CERAMICOS, was a Name given both to a part, and a Suburbs of the City of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 410. N. 58.

CERAUNUS, (*The Promontory*) divides the *Adriatick* from the *Ionian* Sea, V. 2. P. 485. N. 25.

CERCETIUS, a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 39.

CERCINA, a little Iſland near the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 4. P. 115. N. 93; V. 5. P. 373. N. 48.

CERCINIUM, a City at the Foot of Mount *Oſſa*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 87.

CERCO, (*Quintus Lutatius*). See *Lutatius*.

CERCOBA, a City of *Pellene*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 102.

CERCURI, CORCURI, or CERCYRI, Ships of a particular Make uſed by the *Corcyrans*, the Invention of which was aſcrib'd to the People of *Cyprus*, V. 3. P. 173. N. 154; V. 4. P. 88. N. 12.

CERDICIA, an ancient City whoſe ſituation is utterly unknown, V. 4. P. 79. N. 121.

CEREATE, a Town, or little City near *Arpinum* in the Country of the *Volſci*, V. 5. P. 180. N. 35.

CEREMONIES, (*The*) uſed by the *Romans* at Funerals, V. 1. P. 456—460; the Word comes from *Cere*, the City where the *Veſtals* perform'd the Rites of the *Roman* Religion after the fatal Battle of *The Allia*, V. 2. P. 17.

CERES, (The Goddeſs) has an Altar erected to her by *Evander*, V. 1. P. 7; is repreſented by the *Latins*, as a Mother of a Family in a long training Robe, and holding Ears of Corn or Poppies in her Hand, *Ib.* N. 34; has a Temple erected to her after the Battle of *Regillus*, P. 258; and another at the farther end of *The Great Circus*, P. 292, 491. N. 144; to the uſe of which the Eſtates of ſome young *Patricians* are confiſcated, P. 426. N. 72; has a famous Feſtival inſtituted to her Honour at *Eleuſis*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 53; her *Myſteries* were very like thoſe of *Iſis*, *Ib.*; the loſs of the Battle of *Cannæ* prevents the Celebration of her Feſtival at *Rome*, P. 131.

P. 131. N. 31; her Feſtivals were brought from *Greece* to *Italy*, and were originally nothing elſe but Repreſentations of the fabulous Adventures aſcribed to the Goddeſs, P. 563. N. 141; the *Sicilians* claim'd the Honour of having firſt inſtituted them, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26; afterwards there were three great Feſtivals kept to her Honour in *Attica*, *Ib.*; they were celebrated by the *Athenian* Women, who walked in Proceſſion from *Athens* to *Eleuſis*, with Hymns, and Songs, and Dances, *Ib.*; the chief of theſe three Feſtivals was by way of Diſtinction call'd, *The Myſteries of Ceres*, *Ib.*; the Purifications, Luſtrations, Faſtings, Continence, and Retirement of thoſe who were to be *initiated*, were very ſevere, *Ib.*; theſe *Initiations* were at firſt only entering into ſtrict Engagements to obſerve the Laws of Wiſdom and Equity, which were ſuppoſed to have come from this Goddeſs; but afterwards degenerated ſo much as to become Scenes of the moſt monſtrous Debaucheries, *Ib.*; two young *Acarnanians* who entered the Temple of the Goddeſs with the Crowd, without being initiated, were puniſhed with Death, tho' it was done purely out of Ignorance, *Ib.*

CERES, is a Name given by *Niger* to the City of *Apollonia* in *Mygdonia*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 35.

CERFERNIA, a City which formerly belong'd to the *Marſi*, V. 2. P. 298. N. 20.

CEROMA, a mixture of Oil and Wax, with which the Wreſtlers us'd to anoint themſelves, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

CERRETANUS, No *Æmilius* ever bore this Surname, V. 2. P. 226. N. 98.

CERRETANUS, (*Q. Aulius*). See *Aulius*.

CESTRIUS, (*The*) a River which riſes in Mount *Taurus*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 153.

CETHEGUS, a great Zealot for the Party of *Cinna* and *Marius*, leaves it, and goes over to *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 438.

CETHEGUS, (*Caius*) a Man given up to Debauchery, and one of the chief of *Catiline*'s Conſpirators, V. 6. P. 3. N. 3; makes it his Province to kill all the moſt conſiderable Senators in *Rome*, P. 16; but failing in the Attempt, he in a Conference between the Conſpirators and *Allobroges*, with great Fury preſſes them to purſue the ſame Deſign, which had been reſumed, and fixed to too diſtant a Time, P. 23; he is taken by Order of *Cicero* as *Conſul*, P. 24; condemned to die, P. 31; and executed, P. 32.

CETHEGUS, (*Caius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

CETHEGUS, (*Cornelius*) is deprived of the Prieſthood, for having placed the Entrails of a Victim on the Altar, in a different manner from what the Ritual of the *Hetrurians* directed, V. 3. P. 34. N. 75.

CETHEGUS, (*Marcius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

CETHEGUS, (*Marcus Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

CETHEGUS, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

CETHEGUS, (*Publius*) a *Tribune of the People*, whoſe Friendſhip the famous *Lucullus* had loſt, and in order to recover it demeans himſelf ſo far, as to make Court to a favourite Miſtreſs of the *Tribune*'s, and ſhe compaſſes the Reconciliation, V. 5. P. 495; *Cethegus* procures for *Marcus Antonius*, the Father of the famous *Mark-Anthony*, a general Command over all the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, P. 496.

CHABORAS, (*The*) a River in *Meſopotamia*, V. 6. P. 143. N. 52.

CHABRIUS, (*The*) a River in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 11.

CHÆRONEA, formerly one of the moſt famous Cities in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 163. N. 189; V. 5. P. 414, 415.

CHALCEDON, a City of *Bithynia*, V. 5. P. 425. N. 92.

CHALCIS, (Mount) or *Mons Chalcidicus*, was either Mount *Pelorus*, or a part of it, V. 2. P. 538. N. 26.

CHALCIS, There were formerly two Cities of this Name, one the Capital of *Eubœa*, V. 3. P. 315. N. 11; the other in *Ætolia*, P. 315. N. 12; the Situation of the former agrees pretty well with that of *Negropont*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 126; the *Ætolians* make ſeveral Attempts to make themſelves Maſters of the Capital of *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 160, 163, 165.

CHALDÆANS, a ſort of Aſtrologers, ſo called from *Chaldæa*, their native Country, V. 5. P. 51. N. 104; are driven from *Rome*, and ſent home, *Ib.*; their real Knowledge was purely aſtronomical, of the Elevation of the Pole, the Uſe of the Quadrant; and they impoſed on the credulous by pretending that by the different Conjunctions and Motions of the Planets, they could diſcover the Secrets of Futurity, concerning the Fortunes of Men, *Ib.* N.

CHAONIA, a little Province, now called *Canina*, which was the moſt northern part of *Epirus*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 34; V. 4. P. 45. N. 18.

CHALONITIS, a Province of *Aſſyria*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 40.

CHALPUS, or according to others, *Galbus*, a *Spaniſh* General, revolts from the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 148; takes *Aſena* by Aſſault, P. 149; is defeated by *Aſdrubal*, *Ib.*

CHALYBES, a People who were diſpers'd in ſeveral Countries of *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 518. N. 20.

CHALYBIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 494. N. 79.

CHARILAUS, a *Conſul* of *Palæpolis*, helps to bring the *Romans* into that City, V. 2. P. 210, 211.

CHARIOTS, were not in uſe in the *Roman* Armies, till the ſecond Battle the *Romans* fought with *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 458.

CHARIOTS, (*Triumphal*). See *Triumph*.

CHAROPS, one of the chief Men among the *Epirots*, favours the *Roman* Party, V. 4. P. 45; ſends a Shepherd to the *Conſul Flamininus*, by whoſe Aſſiſtance he poſts Troops on the Eminencies which overlook the Paſſes, where *Philip* is encamp'd, P. 46.

CHASTITY, (*Patrician*) a Goddeſs to whom the *Romans* erected a Temple, V. 1. P. 335. N. 83.

CHASTITY, (*Plebeian*) another Goddeſs, who had alſo her Temple in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 336.

CHERSON, or CHERSONESUS, a City on the north Coaſt of the *Euxine* Sea, V. 5. P. 579. N. 60.

CHERSONESUS, (*Thracica*) a Peninſula of *Thrace*, or *Romania*, which is bounded on one Side by *The Propontis*, and on the other by the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 14. N. 36; V. 5. P. 429. N. 103.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA, was the Country which is now inhabited by *The Little Tartars* near Mount *Taurus*, V. 5. P. 393. N. 4.

CHERUSCI, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 148. N. 60.

CHILD, (A) born at the End of 13 Months after the Death of the Father, is adjudg'd legitimate by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 348.

CHIOMARA, the Wife of a *Galatian* King, heroically revenges the Violence offered her by a *Roman Centurion*, by ordering one of her Attendants to kill him; and then takes his Head in one of the Lappets of her Robe, and brings it, and lays it at her Husband's Feet, V. 4. P. 242.

CHIOS, an Iſland anciently called *Macris*, *Æthalia*, and *Pityaſa*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 55; it boaſted of having given Birth to *Homer*, *Ib.*

CHLÆNEAS, an *Ætolian* Orator, makes a Speech in the Senate of *Lacedæmon*, to perſuade them to join in a League againſt *Philip*, V. 3. P. 315; and makes ſome Impreſſion on them, P. 316; *Philip*'s Orator anſwers him, P. 316, 317; but nevertheleſs the League is concluded on, P. 318.

CHRYSOCERAS, or *The Horn of Gold*, or of *Plenty*, was a Name given to the City of *Byzantium*, on account of the great Fruitfulneſs of its Territory, V. 4. P. 63. N. 69.

CIA, a little Iſland near *Crete*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 176.

CIABRIUS, (*The*) now *The Morara*, a River which falls into *The Danube*, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15.

CIBOTOS, a Surname given to the City of *Apamea* in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 149. N. 157.

CIBYOSACTES, a Name given in *Egypt* to Perſons of low and mean Birth, V. 6. P. 108. N. 160.

CIBYRA, a City on the Confines of *Caria* and *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 236. N. 85.

CICERCIUS, (*Caius*) who had been Secretary to *Scipio Africanus*, when a Competitor with his Son for the *Prætorſhip*, very generouſly drops his Purſuit, and by his Intereſt gets young *Scipio* choſen, V. 4. P. 354; is ſent *Prætor* to *Sardinia*, P. 359; there pacifies the Revolters, and obtains a *Triumph* on *The Hill* of *Alba*, P. 373.

CICERO, (*Marcus Tullius*). See *Tullius*.

CILICIA, a Country of *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 88. N. 13.

CILICIA MONTANA, or *The Mountainous*, was that Part of *Cilicia* which bordered on Mount *Taurus*, V. 5. P. 487. N. 68.

CILLA, a City of *Africa*, which is only mentioned by *Appian*, and by St. *Cyprian* after him, V. 3. P. 553. N. 114.

CILNIUS, the chief of a powerful Family in *Hetruria*, receives Succours from the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 310.

CIMBIS, a City of *Spain* near *Gades*, V. 3. P. 454. N. 30.

CIMBRI, (*The*) were originally a rambling Nation, like the *Nomades* and *Scythians*, V. 5. P. 193. N. 72; they gain a Battle over the *Romans*, and ravage *Narbonne-Gaul*, P. 215, 247; ſeize *Toulouſe*, P. 255; gain a memorable Victory over two *Roman* Armies, P. 259; but are at laſt utterly defeated by *Sylla* and *Marius*, P. 285.

CIMETRA, CIMETRIA, or CUNETRA, as called in different Editions of *Livy*, is a City utterly unknown, V. 2. P. 325. N. 76.

CIMINIA, or CIMINUS, was a Name common to a Lake, a Foreſt, and a Mountain, which were formerly in *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 280. N. 82.

CIMMERIAN DARKNESS, a proverbial Expreſſion ſignifying an heavy dull Mind, was taken from the Accounts given of the Country of the *Cymmerians*, which was ſaid to be covered with thick Foreſts, and ſuch continual Fogs, as the Rays of the Sun could not diſperſe, V. 5. P. 193. N. 71.

CIMMERIANS, (*The*) a People who are agreed by all the Geographers to have come originally from *Scythia Aſiatica*, V. 5. P. 193. N. 71.

CINCIUS ALIMONTUS, (*Lucius*) is nominated *Prætor*, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45; and ſent into *Sicily* to command under one of the *Conſuls*, P. 330; with Orders to carry with him two *Legions* formed out of the Remains of the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 330. N. 49; is entruſted with the Government of *Sicily* by *Lævinus*, during his Abſence, he being obliged to go to *Rome*, P. 354. N. 71; is made Admiral of a *Roman* Fleet, and ordered to beſiege *Locri*, P. 387. but *Hannibal* delivers the Place, P. 394; is ſent to the *Conſul Quinctius* to receive his laſt Advice, *Ib.*; is one of the Deputies ſent by the Senate into *Sicily*, to get Information of the Conduct of *Scipio*, P. 494.

P. 494. N. 110; is the ſame who paſſed *The Cincian Law*, P. 516; which reſtrained the Avarice of Patrons and Senators, obliged Advocates and Orators to plead *gratis*, and limited the Donations a Man was allowed to make from his own Family, *Ib.* N. 30.

CINCINNATUS, *(Quinctius)*. See *Quinctius*.

CINGILIA, a City formerly belonging to the *Veſtini*, now utterly unknown, V. 2. P. 218. N. 91.

CINGULUM, a City of *Picenum*, built by *Labienus*, V. 6. P. 187. N. 46.

CINNA, *(Lucius Cornelius)*. See *Cornelius*.

CINNINIA, CENINIA, or CINNIANA, an ancient City of *Portugal*, of which no Footſteps are now remaining, V. 5. P. 80. N. 49.

CIOS, a City of which no Footſteps are left, V. 4. P. 64. N. 71.

CIPUS, *(Marcus Genucius)*. See *Genucius*.

CIRCÆUM, a City built by *Arunx*, one of the Sons of *Tarquin the Second*, V. 1. P. 176; ſtood where *Civita Vecchia* now ſtands, P. 176, N. 82; being a *Roman Colony*, *Coriolanus*, at the Head of the *Volſci*, makes himſelf Maſter of it, P. 316; the Inhabitants of this City and thoſe of *Velitræ* join with the *Volſci* againſt the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 42; *Coſſus* takes ſeveral of them Priſoners in the Battle he fights with the *Volſci*, in the *Pontin* Territory, P. 43; they ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome* to demand the Priſoners, P. 46; but the *Romans* forbid them to appear, becauſe as they were *Citizens* of *Rome*, they had no Right to ſcreen themſelves under the venerable Name of Ambaſſadors, P. 46; *Livy*'s Account of this Embaſſy and Demand is confuſed, P. 46. N. 107; *Circæum* and *Velitræ* continue in their Revolt, P. 50; and make Incurſions into the *Roman* Territory, *Ib.*; and a Plague ſuſpends the Vengeance of the Republick, P. 51.

CIRCENSES, *(Ludi)* a Name common to all the *Games* that were celebrated by the *Romans* in *The Circus*, V. 1. P. 114. N. 40; which were ſo called, becauſe the Competitors who contended in theſe Chariot and Horſe Races, turned *circum enſes*, the Races being at firſt in Meadows, and pointed *Swords* put up, for Bounds and Marks, as our Poſts are, P. 115. N. 48; they were in great Requeſt among the *Tarentines*, V. 2. P. 412.

CIRCUMVALLATION, *(Lines of)* were invented by the *Romans* at the Siege of *Veii*, V. 1. P. 564.

CIRCUS, *(The)* was a large building at *Rome*, appointed for the Celebration of *The Great Games*, V. 1. P. 115; it was ſo called, either becauſe one End of it at leaſt, was a Portion of a *Circle*, or becauſe the Chariots in their Races turned round the Marks ſet up at one end of the Area for that Purpoſe, *Ib.*; there was none in *Rome* before that erected by *Tarquin the Elder*, P. 115. N. 48; which was probably that which was afterwards called *The Great Circus*, *Ib.* N. 44; it conſiſted of three Ranges of Seats for the Spectators one above another, was three *Stadia* and a half long, four Acres wide, and would contain above 150000 Perſons, P. 116; *Tarquin the Younger* finiſhed the Building, by adding a Roof or Covering over the Heads of the Spectators, P. 172.

CIRCUS FLAMININUS, or *The Flaminian Circus*, ſtood out of the City, near the Gate *Carmentalis*, between *the Capitol* and *the Field of Mars*, V. 3. P. 42; but it is uncertain when it was built, *Ib.* N. 99.

CIRCUS MARITIMUS, was a *Circus* in which the Diet of the *Hernici* aſſembled; but why it was ſo called is not known, V. 2. P. 294.

CIRTHA, was the Capital of old *Numidia*, V. 3. P. 508. N. 10; V. 5. P. 203.

CISSA, called by *Livy Sciſſis*, a City of which we now find no Footſteps, V. 3. P. 86. N. 9.

CISTOPHORUS, a Piece of *Greek* Money, which was worth about eight *French Sols*, V. 4. P. 191. N. 44.

CITATION, It was cuſtomary among the *Romans*, to give thoſe who were cited to appear in a Court of Juſtice, 27 Days to prepare for their Defence, V. 2. P. 48.

CITIES, *(The)* ſubdued by the *Romans* were not all put upon the ſame Foot; but ſome were called *Colonies*, others *Municipia*, and others *Præfectures*, V. 2. P. 256. N. 27. See *Colonies*, *Municipia*, *Præfectures*.

CITIES, the Diſcipline obſerved by the *Roman* Armies, when they took any Cities by Aſſault, V. 3. P. 348. N. 63.

CITIUM, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 11.

CITIZEN, *Roman*. This Quality, in its ſtricteſt Senſe, belonged only to thoſe, who had a Right to live in the City of *Rome*, to give their Suffrages in the *Comitia*, and to ſtand for Offices, and conſequently were incorporated in one of *the Tribes*, V. 2. P. 55. N. 7; but it was in a more extenſive Senſe given to the People of other Nations, than the *Roman*, that is, they were admitted to ſome of thoſe Privileges, which were called in general, the Rights of *Citizenſhip*, *Ib.*

CITIZENSHIP-ROMAN, (The Right of) ſtrictly ſpeaking implied a Right of living in *Rome*, of having Votes in the *Comitia*, and ſtanding for Offices, which belonged only to *Romans*, V. 2. P. 179. N. 2; *Freedmen*, tho' incorporated in the *Tribes*, could not ſtand for Offices, *Ib.*; but in a looſer Senſe, as the Expreſſion ſignifies only ſome of theſe Privileges, the Right of *Citizenſhip* was given to many Foreigners, and Cities, particularly to the *Colonies* and *Municipia*, which had ſome more, and ſome fewer of theſe Advantages, *Ib.* See *Colonies* and *Municipia*.

CITRON, a Name anciently given to the City of *Pydna* in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 454. N. 45;

CIVIL LAW, (*The*) had its Rise among the *Romans* in the Reign of *Tarquin the Second*, V. 1 P. 178; the Author of it was *Papirius*; and was from him called *The Papirian Law*, *Ib.*; which from this Time continued always in Force in *Rome*, at least as to what related to Order, Commerce, and some other Particulars, tho' what related to Monarchy was abolished, *Ib.*

CIVISMARUS, a King of the *Gauls*, is killed in a *Battle* fought in *Spain*, with *Asdrubal* and the two *Scipio's*, V. 3. P. 239.

CIUM, there were two Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*, one in *Phrygia*, the other in *Bithynia*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 176.

CLÆLIA, a Daughter of one of the most illustrious noble Families in *Rome*, is sent as an Hostage to the Camp of *Porsenna*, V. 1. P. 215; swims cross *the Tyber* with her Companions, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; but this Story is told with different Circumstances, by different Historians, *Ib.* N. 66; is carried back with her Companions by the *Consul Poplicola*, to the Camp of the *Hetrurian* King, P. 215; is graciously received by that Prince, who gives her a fine Horse, P. 216; has an equestrian Statue erected to her Honour at *Rome*, *Ib.*

CLÆLIUS, (*Publius*) surnamed *Siculus*, is made *Military Tribune*, for the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59. N. 14.

CLÆLIUS, (*Quintus*) surnamed *Siculus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 255, V. 1. P. 242; generously refuses the *Dictatorship*, and forces his Collegue to accept of it, P. 249.

CLÆLIUS, (*Titus*) surnamed *Siculus*, is chosen one of the first *Military Tribunes*, V. 1. P. 511. N. 17.

CLAMPETIA, a maritime City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 501. N. 131.

CLANIS, (*The*) or *Clanio*, a River which watered the City of *Acerra*, V. 2. P. 196. N. 38; there was also another River and a Lake of this Name, near *Clusium*, P. 340. N. 92; and there was also a third River of this Name in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 92; V. 5. P. 446. N. 137.

CLANIUS, (*The*) a River which *Appian* confounds with *The Liris*, V. 5. P. 346. N. 139.

CLARAS, or LARAS, was the *Prænomen* of *Porsenna*, King of *Clusium*, V. 1. P. 208. See *Lars*.

CLASSES, *Servius* divided all the *Roman* People into six *Classes*, according to their Wealth, V. 1. P. 146; which was of great Service to the Publick, by facilitating the raising Troops and Money by equal Taxes, P. 148, 168. N. 62.

CLASTIDIUM, a City of *Cisalpine Gaul* according to *Plutarch*, of *Liguria* according to *Livy*, V. 3. P. 36. N. 81; possibly it might have first belonged to the one, and afterwards to the other; and by this Supposition, *Livy*, who seems to say in different Places, that it belonged to both, may be reconciled to himself, V. 4. P. 79. N. 119.

CLAVUS, was probably a Purple Ornament on the *Roman Tunicks*, which was in the Figure of a *Nail*, V. 2. P. 240. N 8; this Ornament was also called *Virgula*, and *Linea*, *Ib.*

CLAVUS ANNALIS, was the *Nail* which the *First Consul* every Year drove into the Wall of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, V. 2. P. 88. N. 22.

CLAUDIA, the Sister of *Claudius Pulcher*, is punished for a rash Speech in Conversation, which is deemed contrary to the Love she ought to have had for her Country, V. 2. P. 612.

CLAUDIA, a *Vestal*, the Daughter of the *Consul Appius Claudius*, attends her Father in his *Triumph*, contends with a *Tribune of the People* who would have made the Victor descend from his *Triumphal* Chariot, gets the better in the Dispute, and enters *Rome* triumphantly in the same Chariot with her Father, V. 5. P. 22.

CLAUDIA, a *Vestal*, whose Statue stood near the Temple of *Cybele*, and was not hurt by the Fire, when that Temple was burnt, which was deemed a Prodigy by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 207.

CLAUDIA, (*Quinta*) the famous *Vestal*, who being suspected of Incontinence, gave a miraculous Proof of her Innocence, by drawing off a Ship which was struck on the Sands with her Girdle, after several Yoke of Oxen, and many Men, had in vain endeavoured to do it, V. 3. P. 478; a Fact allowed to be true, but ascribed by Heathen Authors to *The Mother of the Gods*, by *Christian*, to the true God's interposing, and doing it by the Ministry of his Angels, P. 480.

CLAUDIAN, (*The*) *Family*, consisted of two Branches, one of which was *Patrician*, and the other *Plebeian*, V. 3. P. 168. N. 133.

CLAUDIUS, a *Tribune* in the Army of *Appius Caudex*, is sent by him to relieve *Messana*, which the *Carthaginians* had seized, under Pretence of defending it, V. 2. P. 534; behaves himself with great Prudence and Bravery in an Assembly of the *Mamertini*, whom he called together to discover their Inclinations with Regard to the *Romans*, P. 534; carries a *Roman* Fleet to *Messana*, which is there defeated by the *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 536; refuses to receive the Ships which *Hanno* had taken from him in that Engagement, *Ib.*; makes a Descent at *Messana*, seizes the City, and forces *Hanno*, who had beaten him at Sea, to retire to the Citadel, *Ib.*; and soon after, forces him to surrender it, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS, (*Actius*). See *Actius*.
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*). See *Actius Clausus*.
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*). See *Appius*.
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) endeavours to reform the College of Musicians, V. 2. P. 267; but the Edict he made for that Purpose is disannulled, P. 268; in his *Censorship*, he endeavours to correct the Pride of the Senate, and succeeds, P. 270; attacks the Priesthood in the same manner, *Ib.*; and with no less Success, P. 271; builds a very useful *Aqueduct* to the City of *Rome*, P. 272; and then *The Way*, which from him was called *The Appian Way*, P. 273; his *Censorship* lasts five Years, *Ib.*; his Attempt to lessen the Credit of the Senate, by introducing mean Persons into it, is made fruitless, *Ib.*; by obstinately retaining his *Censorship* longer than the Laws allowed, he causes great Disturbances in *Rome*, P. 278, he is chosen *Consul* for the first Time, for the Year 446, P. 293; opposes sending the great *Fabius*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, to make War in *Samnium*, *Ib.*; but in vain, *Ib.*; obtains the *Prætorship* after the *Consulship*, P. 294; awkwardly defends the *Patricians* in the Affair of the *Ogulnii*, P. 314; governs the State during an *Interregnum*, P. 320; makes vain Efforts to hinder the Promotion of a *Plebeian* to the *Consulate*, *Ib.*; renews them with no better Success, P. 326; is made *Consul* a second Time for the Year 457, P. *Ib.*; marches into *Hetruria*, where he is worsted, P. 328; his Collegue comes to his Assistance, P. 329; *Appius* fights a Body of *Samnites*, P. 330; and piqued with Emulation at the Presence of his Collegue, gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 332; is again made *Prætor*, P. 335; strikes Terror into the Minds of the People, on his Arrival at *Rome*, P. 340; but these Fears are soon dispersed, P. 341; as *Prætor*, he fights the *Samnites*, and gains a considerable Advantage over them, P. 348.
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) is chosen *Prætor* for *Further Spain*, V. 4. P. 102. N. 64; and there defeats the *Turdetani* and *Turduli*, P. 111.
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) is sent by the *Consul Hostilius*, to guard the *Allies* of *Rome* against the Irruption of *Gentius*, V. 4. P. 402; is defeated, P. 403; has the Command of a flying Camp, P. 418; raises the Siege of *Phanote*, is defeated in his Retreat, and returns to *Rome*, P. 422.
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) Lieutenant General, and Brother-in-Law to *Lucullus* in *Asia*, behaves himself very ill towards him, V. 5. P. 556; and at last leaves him to follow the Standards of *Marcius*, *Ib.*
CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) actuated by too rash a Zeal for enlarging the Conquests of the Republick, penetrate into *Sarmatia*, and there perishes with Want, V. 5. P. 48.
CLAUDIUS ASELLUS, See *Asellus*.
CLAUDIUS ASELLUS, a Trooper in the *Roman* Army, fights a single Combat with a *Capuan* Trooper, V. 3. P. 183; who extricates himself out of the Affair cunningly, and excuses him with a Jest on the Name of *Asellus*, *Ib.*; which afterwards became Proverbial among the *Romans*, P. 184.
CLAUDIUS ASELLUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 3. P. 432; and then *Curule Ædile*, P. 482. N 69.
CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) the Uncle of *Appius Claudius* the *Decemvir*, makes a Speech in the Senate against the Ambition and Tyranny of his Nephew, and the rest of the *Decemviri* his Collegues, V. 1. P. 472; concludes with declaring for the Election of new Magistrates, P. 473; and, angry that the *Decemviri* continue their Tyranny, retires to *Regillum*, with a great Number of his Friends, P. 475; returns to *Rome*, and in vain endeavours to get his Nephew out of Prison, whom the *Tribunes of the People* had imprisoned, after he had abdicated the *Decemvirate*, P. 492; his extreme Severity, P. 508, 509.
CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) the *Censor*, has a Quarrel with *Tiberius Gracchus* his Collegue, V. 4. P. 480.
CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) surnamed *Regillanus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 293, V. 1. P. 400.
CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) a young *Roman*, does the Republick important Services in the second *Consulship* of the *Great Fabius*, V. 2. P. 281.
CLAUDIUS-CANINA, (*Caius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 480, V. 2. P. 488; defeats the *Lucani*, *Bruttii*, and *Samnites* in a pitched Battle, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
CLAUDIUS CAUDEX, (*Appius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 489, V. 2. P. 522; is surnamed *Caudex*, from a very brave Action of his, in landing his Troops in *Sicily*, the Word then signifying a *Boat* made of ill shaped Planks, and hastily put together, P. 539; is ordered by the Senate to endeavour to recover *Messana*, which the *Carthaginians* had seized, P. 534; he first sends a *Legionary Tribune* of his Army, in his Room, *Ib.*; then goes himself, P. 538; beats *Hiero*'s Troops which besieged *Messana*, P. 540; is beaten himself by the *Carthaginians* before that City, but soon has his Revenge, *Ib.*; whether he was honoured with a *Triumph* or not, is uncertain, P. 540. N. 28.
CLAUDIUS CENTHO, is sent to *Athens*, by the *Consul Sulpicius*, to cover the Country, V. 4. P. 17; and he surprizes *Chalcis*, *Ib.*
CLAUDIUS CENTHO, (*Appius*) is nominated *Prætor* in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 352; gains a compleat Victory over the *Celtiberians*, by which he merits an *Ovation*, P. 356.

CLAUDIUS CENTHO, *(Caius)* is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 513, V. 2. P. 624; is nominated *Dictator* to preſide in the *Comitia*, V. 3. P. 267.
CLAUDIUS COCCUS, *(Appius)* harangues the Senate, to perſuade them to continue the War with *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 455; and ſucceeds, P. 456.
CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, (*Appius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 404, V. 2. P. 119; and dies in his Office, *Ib.*
CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, *(Appius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 485, V. 2. P. 506; takes *Camerinum*, and enjoys the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 506, 507.
CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, *(Caius)* is made *Dictator*, and ſoon after obliged to abdicate, V. 2. P. 185.
CLAUDIUS FLAMINIUS, See *Flaminius*.
CLAUDIUS GLYCIAS, See *Glycias*.
CLAUDIUS HORTATOR, (*Caius*) is made General of Horſe, V. 2. P. 185.
CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, *(Caius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 703, V. 6. P. 177; acts with Steadineſs againſt *Cæſar*, and for *Pompey*, P. 178, 181; but meeting with little Succeſs grows outragious, P. 182; and orders *Pompey* to take up Arms againſt *Cæſar*, P. 182.
CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, *(Marcus)* is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 422, V. 2. P. 196; *Dictator*, P. 208; *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 466, which Year is remarkable for the People's dividing themſelves from the *Patricians*, P. 407.
CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, *(Marcus)* is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 531, V. 3. P. 34; a Man of immortal Fame which is due to his Character, P. 35; lays Siege to *Acerræ*, P. 36; leaves it to go and fight *Viridomarus*, *Ib.*; makes a very prudent Uſe of the Accident of his Horſe's ſtarting juſt before the Action, *Ib.*; fights *Viridomarus*, and kills him, P. 37; defeats his Army, *Ib.*; ſubdues all *Inſubria* to his Republick, *Ib.*; *triumphs* at his Return to *Rome*, P. 38; and in the Proceſſion carries a Trophy of the Arms of *Viridomarus* on his own Shoulders, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, P. 115; has the Command of the Army given him after the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 132; returns from *Oſtia*, where he was ready to embark for *Sicily*, to *Rome*, to receive freſh Orders from the Senate, *Ib.*; puts himſelf at the Head of his Army, P. 151; comes to *Nola*, which he confirms in its Adherence to *Rome*, *Ib.*; his march thither, was moſt probably through *Caſilinum*, as *Livy* ſays, and not *Canuſium*, as *Sigonius*, without Reaſon corrects him, P. 152. N. 80; before he enters *Nola*, he gains over a young *Nolan* to the *Roman* Intereſt, who was before ſtrongly attached to the *Carthaginian*, P. 153; makes a vigorous Sally on *Hannibal*, and kills 5000 of Men, P. 154. N. 89; punifhes thoſe *Nolans*, who had entered into a Plot to deliver up the City to *Hannibal*, and goes and encamps on the Mountains of *Sueſſula*, P. 155; is ſent for to *Rome*, P. 168; ſent away from thence out of Jealouſy, by *Sempronius*, P. 169; is choſen *Conſul*, but his Election declared defective by the *Augurs*, *Ib.*; upon which he voluntarily gives it up, *Ib.*; has the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, and the Command of an Army given him, *Ib.*; the ſame Army he had at *Nola*, P. 170; and he returns and encamps under the Walls of that City, P. 180; *Hannibal* comes to beſiege it, P. 181; *Marcellus* gains a glorious Victory over him, P. 182; a Body of *Hannibal's* Troops come and deſire leave to ſerve in the Army of the Conqueror, P. 183; the *Conſul Fabius* orders him to diſband his Army, P. 184; he ſpends the Winter at *Nola*, and will not aſſiſt at the *Comitia* for Elections, *Ib.*; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 539, tho' abſent, P. 214; ſends a Reinforcement of Troops to *Nola*, to keep in order the Populace, who wanted to deliver up the City to *Hannibal*, P. 221; gains a ſlight Advantage over the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.*; covers the Siege of *Caſilinum*, which is undertaken by his Collegue *Fabius*, P. 222; whom he adviſes to ſhake off his Fears, P. 223; *Marcellus* defeats the *Campani*, whom *Fabius* had permitted to go out of the City, and ſeizes *Caſilinum*, Ib.; falls ſick, P. 224; recovers, and receives Orders from the Senate to carry his Army into *Sicily*, P. 231; ſends Ambaſſadors to the *Syracuſans*, *Ib.*; who conclude a Treaty of Alliance with them, P. 232; he is obliged, by ſome Hoſtilities committed on the *Roman* Lands by the *Prætor Hyppocrates*, to ſend to *Syracuſe* to demand Satisfaction of the Senate, P. 233; marches againſt the *Leontini*, who have begun a Revolt, P. 234; beſieges their City, P. 235; takes it by Force, *Ib.*; after *Leontini*, beſieges *Syracuſe*, P. 238; is continued in the Command of the *Roman* Armies with the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 241; and has a Sovereign Authority in *Sicily*, *Ib.*; begins to inveſt *Syracuſe*, P. 247; takes upon himſelf the Care of the Fleet which beſieges it by Sea, P. 249; makes a general Aſſault upon the City, *Ib.*; which is rendered entirely fruitleſs by the Machines of *Archimedes*, P. 250; nor does he ſucceed better in a ſecond Aſſault than in the firſt, P. 251; turns the Siege into a Blockade, and orders the *Prætor Appius* to take care of it, P. 252; makes himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Cities in *Sicily*, which had abandoned the *Romans*, *Ib.*; ſettles a Correſpondence in *Syracuſe*, P. 256; but his Plot is diſcovered, *Ib.*; then he takes Advantage of a Feſtival which was celebrated in the City, in Honour to *Diana*, to make an Aſſault upon the City, P. 257; which he enters victori-

ouſly, P. 257; his Compaſſion at the Sight of the Misfortunes of ſo flouriſhing a City, draws Tears from his Eyes, P. 258; the Inhabitants of *Tyche* and *Neapolis*, come in a ſupplicant manner, and throw themſelves at his Feet, *Ib.*; he grants them their Lives, but gives up their Houſes to be plundered by his Troops, P. 259; *Philodemus* delivers up to him the Citadel of *Epipolis*, *Ib.*; he oppoſes with Vigour and repulſes *Stimilco*, *Hyppocrates*, and *Epicides*, who jointly attack him in his Trenches, *Ib.*; meets *Bomilcar*, and forces him to retire with the prodigious Armament with which the *Carthaginians* had ſent him into *Sicily*, P. 260; receives the Deputies of *Acradina*, P. 261; gains one of the chief Men of the Garriſon, P. 262; who delivers *Acradina* to him, P. 263; when he enters it, he, with great Clemency, ſuffers the *Roman* Deſerters to make their eſcape, *Ib.*; takes the Iſland of *Ortygia*, *Ib.*; ſeizes the Treaſures of the Kings of *Syracuſe*, for the publick Treaſury at *Rome*, P. 264; is grieved at the Death of *Archimedes*, *Ib.*; ſhews ſo much Clemency in *Syracuſe* and *Engyum*, as gives Strangers a great Idea of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is continued *Pro-Conſul* in *Sicily*, P. 269, 295; the *Carthaginians* alarm his Camp, P. 323. N. 40; he routs them, *Id. Ib.*; and comes to *Rome* ſoon after his Victory, P. 324. N.; demands of the Senate the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; obtains of them an *Ovation*, and decrees himſelf a *Triumph* on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 324, 325; *Rome* is indebted to him, for the Taſte ſhe now begins to have for Painting and Sculpture, P. 325; but ſome blame him, as if with a Taſte for the Arts, he had introduced Luxury and Effeminacy into *Rome*, at the ſame Time, P. 326. N. 43; erects Temples to *Virtue* and *Honour*, P. 325; a Medal on which his *Triumph* is repreſented, *Ib.*; he is choſen *Conſul* for the firſt Time, for the Year 543, P. 328; enters upon his Office, *Ib.*; with Confidence diſcovers to the Senate, the ſecret Intrigues which were forming to his Prejudice, *Ib.*; orders ſtrict Enquiry to be made after ſome Incendiaries who had ſet fire to *Rome* in ſeveral Places, P. 329; *Sicily* falls to his Lot, P. 330; which he exchanges with *Lævinus* who was to command in *Italy*, P. 331; the *Sicilians*, who had been the Occaſion of this exchange, bring their Complaints againſt him before the Senate, *Ib.*; he defends himſelf with Firmneſs and Courage, P. 332, the Senate approve of his Conduct, and he, with a Generoſity worthy of a *Roman*, ſhews great Goodneſs to his Accuſers, and endeavours to ſerve them, *Ib.*; the *Sicilians* perpetuate the Memory of this glorious Action, P. 333; *Marcellus* retakes ſeveral Cities which had ſurrendered to *Hannibal* in *Samnium*, P. 338; writes to the Senate, repreſenting to them the Conſequences that might follow from the Defeat of the *Pro-Conſul Centumalus*, by *Hannibal*, P. 340; to whom he gives Battle, *Ib.*; and *Hannibal* flees before him, P. 341; he confirms the Nomination the People had made of *Fulvius Flaccus* to be *Dictator*, P. 356; he is continued in the Command of his *Conſular* Army, with the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 357; haraſſes *Hannibal*, P. 364; who gains ſome Advantage over him, *Ib.*; but *Marcellus* ſoon engages him again, P. 365; and gains a Victory over *Hannibal*, P. 366; *Bibulus* declaims againſt him at *Rome*, P. 378; he is choſen *Conſul* a fifth Time, including that *Conſulſhip* which he reſigned for the Year 545, *Ib.*; is extremely deſirous of engaging *Hannibal* again, P. 382. N. 4; P. 388; the *Pontifices* oppoſe his earneſt Deſire of performing his old Vow of erecting a Temple to *Honour* and *Virtue*, P. 382. N. 6, 7; and he in vain endeavours to get the better of that Oppoſition, P. 383; inſtead of building one to both Deities, two are erected, one to each, *Ib.*; he falls into an Ambuſcade which *Hannibal* had lain for him, P. 388; and is there killed, P. 389; many Preſages foretold his Death, P. 388. N. 20; his Character at large, P. 389; *Hannibal* performs magnificent Obſequies for him, P. 391; and ſends his Aſhes to the *Romans*, which by an unfortunate Accident are loſt, P. 391; his Epitaph, P. 389. N. 26; the different Accounts of the manner in which this great Man was killed, P. 391. N. 28.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of the former, is wounded in the Action in which his Father loſes his Life, V. 3. P. 388; *Hannibal* ſends to him his Father's Aſhes, P. 391; he dedicates the Temple of *Virtue*, which his Father had formerly made a Vow to build, P. 484; obtains the *Prætorſhip* of *Sicily*, V. 4. P. 43; has extraordinary Honours paid him there, as the Son of the great *Marcellus*, P. 44; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 557, P. 87; in vain oppoſes the Peace *Philip* deſires of the *Roman* Senate, P. 89; continues in *Italy*, to oppoſe the Enterprizes of the *Gauls*, *Ib.*; is defeated by *Coriolanus* King of the *Boii*, P. 100; revenges himſelf, firſt on the *Inſubres*, of whom he makes a terrible Slaughter, *Ib.*; and then on the *Boii* themſelves, whereby he obtained the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 101; is created *Pontifex*, P. 102. N. 63; ſent to *Carthage* to enquire into *Hannibal*'s Conduct, P. 115; diſtinguiſhes himſelf in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, P. 141; and writes to the Senate againſt the *Conſul Merula*, P. 142; is choſen *Cenſor*, P. 228; makes a *Cenſus* of the People, P. 246; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 570, P. 300; and drives out of *Italy* that ſwarm of *Gauls* who were come to ſettle near *Aquileia*, P. 307.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the first Time, for the Year 587, V. 4. P. 514; and tho' he does nothing considerable, is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is chosen *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 598, P. 547; and by his Exploits in *Liguria* procures himself a second *Triumph*, P. 548; is chosen *Consul* a third Time, for the Year 601, P. 562; gains considerable Advantages in *Spain*, P. 563; which he in Appearance pacifies, *Ib.*; but the Senate refuse to ratify what he had done, P. 564; and order him to continue the War, which Orders are but ill executed, P. 568; he dies on his Return to *Rome*, P. 569.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) is ordered to go to *Africa*, with the Title of *Prætor*, V. 5. P. 57; and is kill'd with Lightning on board the Ship which was to carry him to his Province, P. 57.

CLAUDIUS-MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) one of the Judges of *Milo* who murdered *Clodius* the *Tribune*, V. 6. P. 153; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 702, P. 167; is very zealously attached to *Pompey*, P. 168; and labours strenuously to get *Cæsar* recalled from his *Pro-Consulship of the Gauls*, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS-MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of the preceding, is, by *Pompey*'s Interest, chosen *Consul* for the Year 704, V. 6. P. 181; begins the Exercise of his Office with forcing *Cæsar* to take up Arms against the Senate, P. 183; follows *Pompey* to *Thessalonica*, who had been declared Generalissimo of the Troops of the Senate, P. 209.

CLAUDIUS, (*Marcus*) one of the *Clients* of *Appius Claudius*, V. 1. P. 479; concerts with the *Decemviri* an infamous Plot against the Honour of *Virginia*, P. 479; would have her pass for his Slave, *Ib.*; obtains two Decrees of the *Decemviri*, whereby he gives him Possession of her, P. 480; orders her to be conducted to his House, P. 482; but *Virginius*, her Father, kills her before she gets thither, P. 483; *Claudius* is banished, P. 493.

CLAUDIUS NERO, a Relation of the famous *Marcellus*, by his Negligence prevents the entire Defeat of *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 221.

CLAUDIUS NERO, is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, V. 4. P. 480.

CLAUDIUS NERO, (*Caius*) is chosen to be *Prætor* at *Suessula*, V. 3. P. 267; is ordered by the *Consuls* to come with an Army to the Siege of *Capua*, P. 286. N. 20; is confirm'd in that Employment by the *Comitia*, P. 295; receives a Commission from the Senate to carry a considerable Body of Troops into *Spain*, P. 320; with them he invests *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*; but suffers him to escape, *Ib.*; young *Scipio* takes the Command of the Army from him, P. 342; and he acts as Lieutenant-General in the Army of *Marcellus*, P. 365; is thought on for the *Consulship*, P. 405; and promoted to it for the Year 546, P. 406; the Care of the War in *Bruttium* against *Hannibal*, falls to his Lot, P. 407; and he defeats the *Carthaginian* General, P. 412; forces him to abandon his Camp, *Ib.*; and kills 2000 of his Men in his Retreat, *Ib.*; forms a Design to prevent *Asdrubal*'s joining *Hannibal*, P. 413; arrives at his Collegue's Camp, P. 414; votes for immediately giving *Asdrubal* Battle, P. 415; who abandons his Camp, and marches towards *Insubria*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* attack him on the Banks of *The Metaurus*, and *Nero* secures the Victory to the Side of the *Romans*, P. 416; after the Defeat and Death of the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.*; the *Roman Consul* returns first to the Camp he had left in order to carry a Reinforcement to his Collegue, P. 417; and then to *Rome*, P. 430; where he receives the Honour of a *Triumph*, P. 431; then nominates *Livius Dictator*, P. 432; and continues without Employment, *Ib.*; when chosen *Censor* with *Livius*, he signalizes his old Enmity to his Collegue, and degrades him from the Order of *Knighthood*, P. 502; is sent on a solemn Deputation to *Ptolomy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 7.

CLAUDIUS NERO, (*Tiberius*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 3. P. 482; and promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 551, P. 547; has the Command of a Fleet in *Africa*, *Ib.*; but the Senate at first delay his Departure in regard to *Scipio Africanus*, P. 559; and afterwards hasten it, that he may assist *Scipio* in the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 562; accordingly, he sails for *Africa*, but his Fleet is so attacked and shattered by Storms, that he is forced to return to *Italy* to refit, without being able to reach *Africa*, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is by the Troops which escaped at the Defeat of *Cannæ*, put at the Head of the Army, V. 3. P. 129; is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, P. 165; then in vain attempts to intercept a Body of Troops which the *Carthaginians* had sent for *Hannibal* in *Italy*, P. 209; sends a Deputation to *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, who receives it with Contempt, P. 211; *Claudius* therefore commits Hostility in the Territory of *Syracuse*, P. 213; and on the Death of *Hieronymus*, sends an Account to the *Roman* Senate of the State of Affairs in *Sicily*, *Ib.*; shares the Government of that Island with *P. Cornelius Lentulus*, P. 215, 231; receives Deputies from the chief Members of the Senate of *Syracuse*, to renew the ancient Treaties made with *Rome*, *Ib.*; sends the Deputies to the *Consul Marcellus*, *Ib.*; suffers himself to be surprized by *Hippocrates*, P. 233; attempts an Accommodation between the *Syracusans* and *Romans*, but

but without Succeſs, P. 247; beſieges *Syracuſe* by Sea, *Ib.*; has the Command of the Land Forces given him by *Marcellus*, who takes upon himſelf that of the Fleet, P. 249; *Archimedes* renders the *Prætor*'s Attacks fruitleſs, P. 252; *Marcellus* orders him to block up the Place, *Ib.*; and then ſends him to *Rome*, P. 255; where he is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 541, P. 267; ſets out with his Collegue to make War in *Samnium*, P. 283. N. 20; is worſted near *Capua*, *Ib.*; fights *Hannibal*, but without any Advantage, P. 284. N.; plays with the Activity of the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.* Col. 1; inveſts *Capua* jointly with his Collegue, *Ib.* Col. 2; comes to *Rome* to preſide in the *Comitia*, P. 294; is there made *Pro-Conſul*, to continue the Siege of *Capua*, P. 295; repulſes the beſieged who made a Sally upon him, with Vigour, P. 299; is wounded in the Action, which prevents his Troops taking the City by Aſſault, P. 300; *Hannibal*, at his Return from *Rome*, attacks him in his Trenches, and forces him to retire to the Hills, P. 307; upon the return of *Fulvius*, who had followed *Hannibal* to *Rome*, the Siege is renewed, P. 308; and the City taken, P. 310; and upon a Diſpute between him and *Fulvius*, about the Puniſhment of the *Capuan* Senators who were ſent to *Cale* and *Theanum*, *Fulvius* takes upon him to have them whipp'd, and put to Death, without Mercy, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 568, V. 4. P. 281; makes War in *Liguria* with Succeſs, P. 288; and upon his return to *Rome* procures all the Suffrages of the People for advancing his Brother to the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 610, V. 5. P. 18; unjuſtly makes War with the *Salaſſi*, P. 21; who defeat his Army, *Ib.*; but he has his Revenge in a ſecond Action, P. 22; decrees himſelf the Honours of a *Triumph* for this Victory, contrary to the Will of the Senate and People, *Ib.*; and is the firſt who entered *Rome* in *Triumph* by vertue of his own Authority, *Ib.*; ſtands for the *Cenſorſhip*, againſt *The Second Africanus*, P. 23; but the Commons whom he had already provoked, diſappoint him, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs he is afterwards made *Cenſor*, P. 80.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 674, V. 5. P. 471; and defeated by *Spartacus*, P. 510.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 699, V. 6. P. 128; has *Aſia Propria* for his Province, where he continues in Inaction, P. 128; nevertheleſs demands a *Triumph*, but falls of it, P. 169; he had laid waſte his Province by his Cruelties and enormous Exactions, P. 171. N. 25; is made *Cenſor*, P. 177; and does *Cæſar* great Service without deſigning it, P. 182. N. 36.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Caius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 576, and has the Care of the War in *Iſtria*, V. 4. P. 344; ſets out precipitately, without performing the uſual religious Ceremonies, P. 346; is led into great Exceſſes by his Rage againſt the *Pro-Conſuls* his Predeceſſors, *Ib.*; takes the City of *Neſattium* by Aſſault, P. 347; and ſeizes two other Cities in *Iſtria*, *Ib.*; ſubdues the whole Country, and leads his victorious Army againſt the *Ligures*, whom he ſubdues in a few Days, P. 348; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; upon the Revolt of the *Ligures*, takes *Mutina*, and then puts above 8000 of the *Ligures* to the Sword, P. 349; is called into *Ciſpadan Gaul* by the *Conſul Petillius* his Succeſſor, P. 350; is promoted to the *Cenſorſhip*, P. 411; gets two Laws paſſed relating to the Soldiers, *Ib.*; and treats all Orders of Men with great Severity, in the Exerciſe of his Office of *Cenſor*, P. 412, 413.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 623, V. 5. P. 133.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Caius*) an *Edile*, entertains the People, whilſt in that Office, with *Games* celebrated with extraordinary Magnificence, V. 5. P. 301; according to *Feſtus* he was the Man who invented the Art of imitating Thunder upon the Stage, P. 301. N. 13; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 661, P. 317.

CLAUDIUS-PULCHER, (*Publius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 504, V. 2. P. 602; arrives before *Lilybæum*, and greatly reproaches the *Conſuls* who had been concern'd in the Siege of that Place before him, P. 603; makes an Attempt on *Drepanum* without Succeſs, *Ib.*; deſpiſes the *Auguries* which ſeem'd to forebode Ill to him, P. 604; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 605; and there proſecuted, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Publius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 569, by the Intrigues of his Brother *Appius*, V. 4. P. 288.

CLAUDIUS-PULCHER, (*Publius*) or *Clodius*, a young *Roman*, who carries his Debaucheries to the utmoſt Exceſs, V. 6. P. 42. N. 74; P. 51. N. 104; forms a Scheme to carry on an Intrigue at a ſolemn Sacrifice to *The Good Goddeſs*, P. 41, 42; is diſcovered and proſecuted for it, P. 50; but by his Intereſt, and the Intrigues of his Friends, gets himſelf acquitted, P. 51. N. 98; goes *Quæſtor* to *Sicily*, P. 53; returns from thence to raiſe Troubles in the Republick, P. 57; with this Deſign reſolves to be made *Tribune of the People*, P. 58; and to qualify himſelf for it, gets himſelf adopted by a *Plebeian*, *Ib.*; but this Adoption is declared null

for want of being true in Form, P. 59; nevertheleſs *Cæſar* gets it confirmed by the People, and *Claudius* ranked among the *Plebeians*, under the Name of *M. Fonteius*, or *Flavius*, P. 74; then he is choſen *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; and makes it the chief Buſineſs of his Office to ruin *Cicero*, P. 77; to this End, he begins with ingratiating himſelf with all Orders of Men, *Ib.*; and at length gets a Law paſſed in general Terms, which by Conſtruction would drive *Cicero* into Baniſhment, P. 79; accordingly, *Claudius* gets him baniſhed, and his Eſtate confiſcated, P. 83; his own Faction give the ſeditious *Tribune* the Appellation of *The fortunate Catiline*, P. 85. N. 84; *Cato* likewiſe ſinks under his Attacks, P. 85; and under a ſpecious Pretence is forced to leave *Rome*, P. 86; *Cæſar*'s Victories make him more inſolent than ever, P. 93; he ſets young *Tigranes*, who was *Pompey*'s Priſoner at *Rome*, at Liberty, P. 94; wants to get *Pompey*, who endeavours to get *Cicero* recall'd, aſſaſſinated, P. 95. N. 129; and openly oppoſes with Violence *Cicero*'s Return, P. 96. N. 131; but his Efforts in that Caſe are fruitleſs, P. 98; he is made *Ædile*, P. 116; offers a freſh Affront to *Cicero*, P. 116. N. 187; P. 117. N. 188; is very like to be torn in Pieces, P. 119; is murdered by *Milo*, which raiſes a great Diſturbance in *Rome*, P. 150.

CLAUDIUS-SERVILIUS-TUCCA, (*Caius*). See *Servilius*.

CLAUSULA, (*The*) a River which watered the eaſt part of *Scodra*, the moſt conſiderable City in old *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 448. N. 32, 33.

CLAUSUS, (*Actius*). See *Actius*.

CLAZOMENÆ, a City of *Aſia Minor*, in *Ionia*, on the Coaſt of the *Ægean* Sea, near *The Gulph of Smyrna*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 117.

CLEOMENES, *The third* of the Name, King of *Lacedæmon*, and Son of *Leonidas* King of *Lacedæmon*, a ſhort Account of his Life and Actions, V. 3. P. 315. N. 15.

CLEON, a *Sicilian* Slave, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the War his Brother Slaves made with the *Romans* in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 120; his Death, P. 122.

CLEONÆ, a little City in the Territory of *Argos*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 104.

CLEONYMES, King of *Lacedæmon*, makes a Deſcent in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 306; there loſes a Battle with the *Romans*, P. 307; after rambling ſome Time at Sea, makes another Deſcent in *Italy*, *Ib.*; but with very ill Succeſs, P. 308; is driven from his Capital by the Ambition of *Areus* his Nephew, and the Intrigues of *Chelonis* his Wife, P. 490; and calls *Pyrrhus* to his Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, See *Eurydice*.

CLEOPATRA, the Daughter of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 97; is by her Father promiſed to *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, *Io.*; and married to him, P. 147; ſhe governs the Kingdom after his Death, as Guardian to her two Sons, during their Minority, P. 362; is extremely fond of and partial to the younger, *Ib.*; ſends them both with ſome Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, P. 477; where they are very well received, *Ib.*; out of Love to her younger Son, the Queen unjuſtly dethrones the elder, P. 517; and then the younger cauſes her to be put to Death, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, the Daughter of *Ptolomy*, at the Perſuaſion of her Father, leaves *Alexander Bala* her Husband, and marries *Demetrius Nicanor*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 5; promiſes *Demetrius*'s eldeſt Son to leave his Father and marry him, P. 70; and does ſo, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, the Niece and Wife of *Phyſcon*, King of *Egypt*, ſeizes the Throne, after the Death of her Husband, V. 5. P. 309. N. 31; gives the Crown to her younger Son in prejudice to the elder, whom ſhe hated, *Ib*; and the younger orders her to be aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, the Daughter of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, King of *Egypt*, V. 5. P. 463; marries *Alexander* the Son of her firſt Husband, P. 463; and is by his Orders aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; *Pauſanias* calls her *Berenice*, *Ib.* N. 22.

CLEOPATRA, one of the Daughters of *Mithridates*, with great Bravery held out the Citadel of *Phanagoria*, againſt the Inhabitants who inveſted it, for ſome Days, and then makes her Eſcape, V. 5. P. 579.

CLEOPATRA, the eldeſt Daughter of *Ptolomy Auletes*, ſucceeds her Father in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, V. 6. P. 172; but *Ptolomy* dethrones her, and gives the Kingdom to her youngeſt Brother, P. 209.

CLEOPTOLEMUS, the Father of a beautiful *Chalcidian* Woman, who marries *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 167.

CLEPSINE, (*Caius Genucius*). See *Genucius*.

CLEPSYDRA, a kind of *Water-Clock*, or Dial, in uſe among the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 540. N. 5; *Naſica* firſt brought one to *Rome*, or at leaſt ſet one up in publick before his Houſe, *Ib.*

CLIENTS, at *Rome*, were the poorer ſort of *Citizens*, whom the richer, called therefore *Patrons*, protected from Oppreſſions and Frauds, V. 1. P. 26; and in Return the *Clients* were obliged to pay their Portions of their *Patron*'s Daughters, ranſom them or their Children if taken Priſoners, and diſcharge their publick Debts, *Ib.*

CLIMA, ſignified among the *Romans*, a Piece of Ground, which was ſixty Foot ſquare, V. 5. P. 13. N. 28.

CLITUMNUS, (*The*) a River of Old *Umbria*, which is very particularly deſcribed by *Pliny the Younger*, V. 2. P. 291. N. 3.

CLOCKS, were not in uſe among the *Romans* till after the Conqueſt of *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 440. N. 22.
CLODIA, the Wife of *Lucullus*, is divorced by him, V. 5. P. 524.
CLODIUS, See *Publius Claudius Pulcher*.
CLONDICUS, General of the *Baſtarni*, brings *Perſes* a Reinforcement of 20000 Men, V. 4. P. 441; but piqued at his Avarice, P. 442; leaves him, and ravages *Thrace* with his Troops, *Ib.*
CLONIUS, a *Roman Knight*, is murdered by his Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267.
CLOTH, *Linnen* prepar'd for that Purpoſe, was ſometimes uſed by the *Romans* for writing, V. 1. P. 512. N. 19.
CLUENTIUS, (*Aulus*) in *The War with the Allies*, is nominated by the Rebels, General of the *Peligni*, V. 5. P. 337; comes to the Relief of *Pompeii*, beſieged by *Sylla*, P. 354; is there worſted at firſt, *Ib.*; and afterwards utterly defeated in two Battles, and killed, P. 355.
CLUILIA, (*Foſſa*) an Entrenchment which *Cælius* the *Alban* made round his Camp, about four or five Miles from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 77.
CLUILIUS, See *Cælius*.
CLUILIUS, or CLÆLIUS, a powerful Lord of the *Æqui*, enters *Latium*, V. 1. P. 412; draws the *Conſul Minutius*, who was come to fight him, into a Snare, P. 413; but the *Dictator Cincinnatus*, who comes to the Aſſiſtance of the *Conſular* Army, obliges the *Æqui* to deliver *Cluilius* up to him, P. 415; and carries the General to *Rome*, where he adorns the *Triumph* of his Conqueror, P. 416.
CLUILIUS, a *Volſcian* General, comes to the Aſſiſtance of the People of *Ardea*, who had taken up Arms againſt their Nobility, V. 1. P. 514; is taken Priſoner by the *Conſul Geganius*, P. 515.
CLUPEA, or CLYPEA, in *Greek* called *Aſpis*, a City of *Africa*, V. 2. P. 573; is taken by the *Romans*, P. 581; and then abandoned by them, *Ib.*; it ſtood on the ſouth Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 33; P. 507. N. 9; V. 4. P. 610. N. 24.
CLUSIA, or CLUSIUM, a City of *Hetruria*, now called *Chiuſi*, is beſieged by the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 10; ſends to implore the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, P. 12; who ſend Ambaſſadors to the *Senones* in its Behalf; *Ib.*; and the Ambaſſadors not being able to ſucceed by Negotiation, put themſelves at the Head of the *Cluſians*, and lead them out to Battle, P. 13; this City was one of the twelve Metropolis's of *Hetruria*, V. 5. P. 446.
CLUVIA, a City of *Samnium*, is taken by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 275.
CLYPEUS, a kind of Buckler uſed by the *Romans* in the Time of *Romulus*, V. 2. P. 94. N. 33.
CNEIUS APRONIUS, See *Apronius*.
CNEIUS AUFIDIUS ORESTES, See *Aufidius*.
CNEIUS BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS, See *Bæbius*.
CNEIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.
CNEIUS-CORNELIUS-ASINA-SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.
CNEIUS-CORNELIUS-BLASIO, See *Cornelius*.
CNEIUS-CORNELIUS DOLABELLA, See *Cornelius*.
CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, See *Cornelius*.
CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.
CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPALUS, See *Cornelius*.
CNEIUS DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, See *Domitius*.
CNEIUS DOMITIUS CALVINUS, See *Domitius*.
CNEIUS FLAVIUS, See *Flavius*.
CNEIUS FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, See *Fulvius*.
CNEIUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.
CNEIUS-MALLIUS-MAXIMUS, See *Mallius*.
CNEIUS MANLIUS CINCINNATUS, See *Manlius*.
CNEIUS MANLIUS VOLSO, See *Manlius*.
CNEIUS MARCIUS RUTILUS, See *Marcius*.
CNEIUS OCTAVIUS, See *Octavius*.
CNEIUS OCTAVIUS NEPOS, See *Octavius*.
CNEIUS OGULNIUS, See *Ogulnius*.
CNEIUS PAPIRIUS CARBO, See *Papirius*.
CNEIUS PLANCIUS, See *Plancius*.
CNEIUS POMPEIUS, See *Pompeius*.
CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, See *Pompeius*.
CNEIUS POMPEIUS STRABO, See *Pompeius*.
CNEIUS QUINTILIUS, See *Quintilius*.
CNEIUS-SERVILIUS-CÆPIO, See *Servilius*.
CNEIUS SICINIUS, See *Sicinius*.
CNEIUS VOLUSIUS, See *Voluſius*.
CNIDUS, a conſiderable City of *Aſia Minor*, on a Peninſula in *Caria*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 120; V. 5. P. 428.
COCINTHUM, or STILIDUM, a Promontory in *Italy*, now called *Capo di Stillo*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.
COCOSATES, a People of ancient *Gaul*, V. 6. P. 116. N. 186.
CODE, (*Flavian*) the Body of Laws publiſhed by *Flavius*, the Secretary of the *Cenſor Appius*, from whom he ſtole it, V. 2. P. 303. N. 31.
CODE, (*Papirian*) the Body of Laws which *Papirius* compiled, in the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 391. N. 21; the Laws which *Baldwin* the *Civilian* ſays he had collected from a very ancient Table, are not a part of theſe Laws according to *Cujas*, but of a later Date than the *Roman* Monarchy, *Ib.*
CODRION, a City in the weſt of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 57.
COELIAN, (*The*) Law, enacted that the Suffrages ſhould be given in *Tablets*, or by *Ballot*, even in State-crimes, V. 5. P. 230; which introduced and countenanced great Diſorders and Iniquities in the Republick, *Ib.* N. 48.

COELIUS, a Chief of the *Hetrurians*, surrenders up himself and his Troops to *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 37.

COELIUS ANTIPATER, (*Lucius*) wrote the History of the Wars of the *Romans* with *Hannibal*, V. 5. P. 231. N. 49; *Cicero*'s Character of him, *Ib.*

COELIUS, COETIUS, or CLUILIUS, the chief Magistrate of *Alba*, draws that City into a War with the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 76; is found dead in his Camp, without any Marks of Violence upon him, P. 78; and his Death is ascribed by some to Poison, by others to himself, and by others to Accident, *Ib.*

COELIUS, (*Mount*) was called *Mons Querquetulanus* before it was built on, from the many *Oaks* that grew upon it, V. 1. P. 37. N. 136; *Tullus* brings it within the Verge of the City of *Rome*, P. 91; or, as others, *Tarquin the Elder*, *Ib.* N. 113.

COELIUS, See *Cælius*.

COEPIO, (*Cneius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

COHORTS, Each *Roman Legion* consisted of ten *Cohorts*, and each *Cohort* of more or fewer Men, according to the Number of Men in the *Legion*, V. 1. P. 387. N. 9; but this Division of the *Legions* into *Cohorts*, was first begun by *Julius Cæsar*, in his Armies, V. 2. P. 458. N. 93.

COLCAS, or COLYCHAS, a petty *Spanish* King, revolts from the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 81. N. 129.

COLCHIS, a Country in *Asia* which bordered on *The Palus Mæotis* and *Iberia*, V. 5. P. 477. N. 40.

COLENDA, probably was not far from *Termantia*, which is all we know of its Situation, V. 5. P. 305. N. 22.

COLICHAS, or COLCAS, a *Spanish* Prince, who enters into an Alliance with *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 435. N. 12.

COLLARS, were anciently Marks of Distinction, V. 2. P. 96. N. 38.

COLLATIA, a City of *Latium*, stood on this Side *The Anio*, six Miles from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 183. N. 102; is taken by the first *Tarquin*, and for ever made subject to the *Romans*, P. 111. N. 30; the Government of it is given by *Tarquin* to his Nephew *Egerius*, P. 111; who from that Time began to be called

COLLATINUS, He suffers himself to be surprized by the *Hetrurians* in his Camp at *Fidenæ*, V. 1. P. 118. See *Egerius*.

COLLATINUS, the Grandson of the former, V. 1. P. 182; and Husband of the famous *Lucretia*, P. 183; is dishonoured by *Sextus Tarquinius*, *Ib.*; and created *Consul* after the Proscription of the *Tarquins*, P. 188.

COLLATINUS, the Collegue of *Junius Brutus*, the first *Roman Consul*, begins to lose his Credit among the *Roman* People, V. 1. P. 191; is inclined to spare his Nephews who had enter'd into a Conspiracy against the State, P. 197; draws on himself the Hatred of the *Roman People*, P. 199; and is forced to resign the *Consulship*, and banish himself from *Rome* to *Lavinium*, where he dies of old Age, P. 200; *Livy*'s Account of the Deposition of this *Consul* is not probable, *Ib.* N. 21.

COLLEGES SACERDOTAL, (*The* chief) established in *Rome*, were eight, that of the *Pontifices*, *Augurs*, *Decemviri*, *Sybillini*, *Septemviri Epulones*, *Salii*, *Feriales Luperci*, and *Fratres Arvales*, V. 5. P. 11. N. 25.

COLLINA, (The Gate) was also called *Quirinalis* and *Salaria*, and *Salutaris*, V. 1. P. 212. N. 60; it join'd to the Hills *Viminalis* and *Quirinalis*, V. 5. P. 366.

COLLINA, (The *Tribe*). See *Luceres*.

COLLINI, (*Salii*). See *Salii*.

COLLINUS, (Mount). See *Quirinalis*.

COLOBATUS, a River in *Phrygia*, whose Rise and Course are both unknown, V. 4. P. 237. N. 91.

COLONE, or COLONIS, a little Town belonging to the Territory of *Messana*, V. 4. P. 302. N. 56.

COLONIA PATRICIA, See *Corduba*.

COLONIAM ACERINAM, See *Acerinam*.

COLONIES, (The *Latin*) were composed partly of the *Allies* of the *Latin* Name, and partly of such *Roman Citizens* as lost their Privileges as soon as settled in a new Country, and enjoyed only the Rights of *Latium*, V. 2. P. 180. Note, Col. 1.

COLONIES MARITIME, (*The*) were seven, *Ostia*, *Antium*, *Anxur*, *Minturnæ*, *Sinuessa*, *Sena Gallica*, and *Alsium*, V. 3. P. 409. N. 101; and these, tho' hitherto excus'd by Treaty from furnishing their Contingent of Troops, are also obliged (except *Ostia* and *Antium*) to send their Contingents against *Hannibal*, P. 409.

COLONIES, (The *Roman*) were first planted, with one of these Rivers, either to extend the *Roman* Territories, or keep in Awe People yet unsubdued, or ease the City of too great a Number of Inhabitants, or remove to a Distance a seditious Multitude, or to reward the *Roman Legionaries*, V. 1. P. 176. N. 81; they consisted of *Citizens* who had before no Lands, but had some assigned them in the *Colony*, *Ib.*; and they lived according to the *Roman* Laws, but lost their Right of Suffrage, in the *Comitia*, both active and passive, *Ib.*; *Tarquin the First* sent a *Roman Colony* to *Crustuminum*, P. 110; *Titus*, the Son of *Tarquin the Second*, settled another at *Signia*, by Order of that Prince, P. 176; and *Arunx*, his Brother, another at *Circæum*, *Ib.*; these new Settlements were of great Service to old *Rome*, V. 2. P. 46. N. 106; each *Colony* had its own Senate, the Members of which were called *Decuriones*, P. 50. N. 3; the *Colonies* enjoyed only the *jus privatum*, or *jus Quiritium*, of *Roman Citizens*, but had not the Right of Suffrage, or enjoying Offices,

fices, or for ſix hundred Years that of being incorporated in the *Legions*, P. 179. N. 2; but one ſort of *Municipia* enjoyed all the Rights of *Roman Citizens* whatſoever, and the other ſort of them had a Right to be enrolled in the *Legions*, tho' neither active nor paſſive Voices in the *Comitia*, *Ib.*; it was cuſtomary with the *Romans*, in the Settlement of *Colonies*, to diſtribute Lands near the new *Colony*, to the new *Citizens*, which was generally done by three Commiſſioners ſent by the Senate for that Purpoſe, V. 3. P. 60; the *Ver Sacrum* among the Ancients contributed greatly to the Eſtabliſhment of *Colonies*, P. 91. N. 25; twelve *Roman Colonies* refuſe the Senate to contribute towards the preſent *Carthaginian* War, V. 3. P. 361; but all the others give a memorable Proof on this Occaſion of their Affection for *Rome*, *Ib.*; the Names of thoſe twelve *Colonies*, P. 360. N. 91; and of thoſe who ſubmitted, P. 361. N. 93.

COLOPHON, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 209. N. 30; V. 5. P. 125. N. 21.

COLUBRARIA, a Name given to the Iſland of *Ophiuſa*, becauſe it abounded with Serpents, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68.

COLOSSUS, (A) of *Jupiter*, was erected on *the Capitol*, by the *Conſul Carvilius*, of ſuch a heighth, that it could be ſeen above 12 Miles from *Rome*, according to *Pliny*, V. 2. P. 364. N. 27.

COLUMNA ROSTRATA, a Pillar, adorned with the *Roſtra* or *Beaks of Ships*, erected in Honour to the *Conſul Duilius*, V. 2. P. 559. N. 66.

COMA, or COMUM, or COMO, a City of *The Milaneſe*, V. 6. P. 168. N. 4; was founded according to *Pliny*, by the *Orobes*, V. 2. P. 7. N. 36; and both *Pliny* and *Livy* make them a different People from the *Inſubres*, *Ib.*

COMACA, a City of *Piſidia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 94.

COMANA, three Cities of this Name in *Aſia*, V. 5. P. 516. N. 15.

COMBULTERIA, a Conjecture of *Holſtenius* concerning the Situation of this City, V. 3. P. 180. N. 167.

COMEDIANS, or ACTORS. This Profeſſion was Honourable among the *Greeks*, and Infamous among the *Latins*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 16.

COMEDIES, were at firſt rather *Balls* than *Plays*, and grew up by degrees to what they afterwards were, in the manner related, V. 2. P. 84.

COMET, an extraordinary one appeared at the Birth of *Mithridates the Great*, V. 5. P. 318. N. 53. Col. 2.

COMINIUM, a City belonging to the *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 19; therewere two Cities of this Name in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 279. N. 15.

COMINIUS, a *Legionary Tribune*, gives very wholſome Advice at the Battle of *Imbrinium*, V. 2. P. 219. N. 93.

COMINIUS, (*Pontius*). See *Pontius*.

COMINIUS, (*Poſthumus*) ſurnamed *Auruncus*, is created *Conſul* for the Year 252, V. 1. P. 236.

COMITIA, Aſſemblies to which all the *Citizens* were called, and in which they had a Right of Voting, V. 1. P. 148; theſe Aſſemblies were ſo called from the Place where they met, which was called *Comitium*, P. 43. N. 152; their Votes were at firſt taken ſingly, P. 148; *Servius* ordered that for the future, they ſhould vote by *Centuries*, *Ib.*; thereby changing the *Comitia by Curiæ*, which were aſſembled in *The Forum Romanum*, into *Comitia by Centuries* which were aſſembled in *The Field of Mars*, *Ib.*; for ſix hundred Years, the Votes were given by Word of Mouth, but afterwards by *Tablets*, or *Tickets*, which in ſome Meaſure anſwers to our voting by *Ballot*, *Ib.*; N. 32; the manner of voting was by each *Century*'s going into an Incloſure made for that Purpoſe, and called *Septum*, or *Ovile*, through a narrow Paſſage called *The Bridge*, *Ib.*; V. 2. P. 323. N. 74; theſe *Comitia* were firſt *by Curiæ*, and *by Centuries*, P. 307. N. 79; and their Authority was very great, *Ib.*; *Comitia by Tribes* were eſtabliſhed in 262, P. 307. N. 80; theſe *Comitia* became formidable to the Senate, *Ib.*; are made neceſſary for the Election of the *Plebeian* Magiſtrates, and all Matters of Importance, P. 336. N. 11; the Forms which were to be obſerved in holding them, *Ib.*; the ſeveral religious Ceremonies which were to be obſerved both in holding the *Comitia*, and as preparatory to them, V. 2. P. 36. N. 95; V. 3. P. 165. N. 119; P. 168. N. 132; a Law is paſſed which forbids the holding them in any Place but *Rome*, under Pain of Death, V. 2. P. 105.

COMITIA CALATA, were *Comitia* aſſembled for the Confirmation of *Wills*, which was done only twice a Year, V. 5. P. 27. N. Col. 2; ſo called from the Word *Calare*, to *aſſemble*, or *call together*, *Ib.*

COMITIA CENTURIATA, or by *Centuries*, were *Comitia* in which the People were aſſembled, and voted by *Centuries*, V. 1. P. 148; theſe only had the Right of determining Cauſes that affected the Life, or Liberty, or Privileges, of a *Roman Citizen*, P. 455. N. 85; they were always to be aſſembled in *The Field of Mars*, P. 148. N. 32.

COMITIA CURIATA, or by *Curiæ*, were when the People were aſſembled *by Curiæ*, which were the firſt ſort of *Comitia*, V. 1. P. 148; and were aſſembled only in *The Forum Romanum*, *Ib.* N. 32; their Rights at firſt were to elect the chief Magiſtrates, and determine all important Affairs, P. 359. N. 43.

COMI-

COMITIA TRIBUNITIA, or Aſſemblies of the *Roman* People *by Tribes*, had not a Power to inflict Death on any *Roman Citizen*, V. 1. P. 429. N. 79; in the Year 282, a Law paſſes which enacts, that the *Plebeian* Magiſtrates ſhall only be choſen in theſe *Comitia*, P. 372; which Law was greatly to the Advantage of the People, P. 367. N. 59; P. 372. N. 63; the *Tribes* uſually determined their Order of Voting by Lot, V. 3. P. 213.

COMITIATI-TRIBUNI, (*The*) were ſix *Legionary Tribunes*, which were ſo called, becauſe elected by *The Comitia by Tribes*, V. 2. P. 90. N. 26.

COMITIUM, (*The*) was the Place where *Romulus* aſſembled the Senators he created, and thoſe which were inſtituted by his Collegue *Tatius*, V. 1. P. 43; which was a Part of *The Forum Romanum*, over-againſt *the Capitol*, *Ib.* N. 152; and was covered over in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 407; the *Romans* likewiſe uſed this Place for ſeveral ſorts of *Games*, V. 5. P. 12. N. 26; P. 13. N. 29.

COMIUS, a Chief of the *Belgæ*, V. 6. P. 173; flees before *Cæſar*, who is ſo terrified, that he never after dares appear in the Preſence of any *Roman*, P. 174; but he at laſt ſurrenders up his Arms to *Mark Anthony*, P. 176.

COMMUNITY OF GOODS, (*The*) between Man and Wife, was expreſſed by the *Romans* in the Marriage Ceremony, by the Huſband's breaking a Loaf of Bread in pieces, and putting the Pieces upon the Victim, which was called *Confarreatio*, V. 1. P. 28. N. 100.

COMPITALES, (*Dii*) were the *Lares*, or the tutelary Gods of the High-ways, Houſes, and Fields, V. 1. P. 142; their Feſtival was inſtituted by *Servius*, and not by *Tarquin*, P. 142. N. 18; the Slaves were their only Prieſts, P. 142.

COMPSA, now *Conza*, a City in *The Further Principality*, V. 3. P. 140. N. 64.

COMPSA, a City in the Country of the *Hirpini*, and not, as *Ptolomy* ſuppoſes, in *Lucania*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.

COMPULTERIA, a City of *Samnium*, whoſe Situation is at preſent unknown, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.

CONCOLITANUS, a King of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, V. 3. P. 27; is taken Priſoner by the *Conſul Æmilius*, P. 30.

CONCORD, (The Goddeſs). *Camillus* makes a Vow to erect a Temple to her, V. 2. P. 76; which Vow is performed at the Expence of the Publick, and the Temple built at the Foot of *The Capitol*, P. 78; the Ancients repreſented this Goddeſs under ſeveral Symbols, as that of two Hands joined and holding a *Caduceus*, two Serpents twiſted round an Altar, *&c.* P. 304. N. 35; another Temple to her, which *Manlius* had vowed to build, is ordered to be built on *The Capitol*, V. 3. P. 112; See V. 5. P. 349. N. 142.

CONDRUSII, an ancient People of *Germany*, who lived near *The Meuſe*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.

CONETODUNUS, one of the Chiefs whom the *Carnutes* chooſe to lead them, when they Revolt from the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 155.

CONFEDERACY, *Servius* makes one between the *Latins* and *Romans*, is renewed by *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 154, but it is broken by the Intrigues of *Mamilius*, *Tarquin*'s Son-in-Law, P. 236. See *Diet*, *Union*, *Treaty*.

CONGENIATUS, a Son of a King of the *Auvergnac*'s, is brought up at *Rome*, and then ſent back to his Father's Dominions, V. 5. P. 177.

CONGIARIA, among the *Romans*, were free Gifts of Corn and Money, beſtowed on the People by the Magiſtrates, V. 1. P. 104. They took their Name from

CONGIUS, (*The*) a Corn-Meaſure, in uſe among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 104. N. 17.

CONJURATIO, the manner of inliſting Soldiers at *Rome*, in ſudden Irruptions of an Enemy, V. 1. P. 265. N. 5.

CONISTERIUM, was that Part of the *Gymnaſium*, where was kept the Sand and Duſt, which the Wreſtlers covered themſelves, to dry up the Oil and Sweat, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

CONNOBAS, a Leader of ſome *Spaniſh Banditti*, ſurrenders up himſelf and them to *Servilianus*, V. 5. P. 37.

CONQEROURS, (The) *Roman* Generals who conquered Cities and Provinces, uſually took them under their Protection, and thereby gained the Title of their *Patrons*, V. 3. P. 386. N. 10.

CONSCRIPTI PATRES, or *Conſcript Fathers*, the *New Roman Senators*, ſo called according to *Plutarch*, becauſe enrolled with the Old, V. 1. P. 109. N. 27; this Appellation was firſt given to the *Senators* who were introduced into the Senate, under the *Conſulſhip* of *Junius Brutus*, P. 194; and ſignified *The Fathers* who were *enrolled with*, or added to the reſt; P. 194. N. 8.

CONSECRATOR, among the *Romans*, was the Perſon appointed to conſecrate a Temple, V. 1. P. 270; who was choſen at firſt by the Senate, but afterwards by the *Comitia by Tribes*, *Ib.* N. 17.

CONSECRATION, when the Eſtate of a Perſon accuſed was conſecrated to any Deity, it was done with many Ceremonies, as aſſembling the People, *&c.* V. 1. P. 426. N. 73.

CONSENCIA, or COSENCIA, the Capital of *Bruttium*, now *Coſenza*, V. 3. P. 169. N. 135.

CONSIDIUS, (*Quintus*) *a Tribune of the People*, proſecutes *T. Menenius*, V. 1. P. 358.

CONSIDIUS NONIANUS, (*Marcus*) the *Prætor* of *Rome*, is ordered to inform againſt one of *Milo*'s Accomplices in the Murder of *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 154. N. 72.
CONSPIRACY, one formed at *Rome* in favour of the *Tarquins*, by the *Aquilii*, See *Aquilius*; another by the Slaves. See *Slaves*. a ſecond in favour of the *Tarquins*, by the two Brothers *Publius* and *Marcus*; another againſt the Republick by ſome Slaves, who are diſcovered and puniſhed, V. 3. P. 112. N. 71; another of *Fregellani* againſt the *Romans*, which is likewiſe diſcovered and puniſhed, V. 5. P. 149.
CONSTANTIA, is a Name given by *Frontinus*, to a City of *Nuceria*, which *Auguſtus* made a *Roman Colony*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82.
CONSUALIA, *Games* inſtituted by *Romulus*, in Honour to the God *Conſus*, V. 1. P. 31. N. 111.
CONSULAR, (*Years*). See *Years*.
CONSULS, (*The*) two annual Magiſtrates at *Rome*, were ſo called from the Word *Conſulare*, which ſignifies to *watch over the publick Welfare*, according to *Pomponius*, or to *Conſult*, according to *Varro*, V. 1. P. 187. N. 105; by the Law which placed them at the Head of the Republick they are called *Prætors*, and *Judges*, *Ib.*; they ſometimes wore Crowns of Gold, P. 188. N. 106; *Junius Brutus* and *Collatinus* were the two firſt that governed the Republick, P. 188; they preſided in the Aſſemblies of the Senate and People by Turns, each his Month, P. 368; he, whoſe Month it was to preſide, was called *Major Conſul*, and the other, *Conſul Virgis inſignis*, *Ib.* N. 60; the Right of entering firſt upon the Office belonged to him of the new *Conſuls*, who had moſt Children, *Id. Ib.*; the Right of chooſing them belonged to the *Comitia by Centuries*, P. 359; N. 43; the Method of canvaſſing for this Office, was by ſolliciting and careſſing the People, P. 398. N. 71; they were often called *Prætors* in the firſt Ages, eſpecially when they did the Office of Judges, P. 440. N. 24; they were not always choſen in the ſame Month, or on the ſame Day of the Month, P. 388. N. 12; their Power was never Abſolute, but when the Senate ordered them to provide for the Safety of the Republick, P. 386. N. 7; they only had the Power of aſſembling the Senate, till *Icilius*, *the Tribune of the People*, gave the ſame Right to his own Body, P. 420. N. 60; the Command of Armies belonged of full Right to them, or ſuch as were inveſted with their Authority, V. 2. P. 58. N. 12; the *Conſuls* are reſtored, and a Law made, that *Plebeians* ſhall be capable of being elected to the *Conſulate*, P. 76; on which Occaſion, the *Prætorian* Functions and the *Conſular* are divided, P. 77; by another Law, it is enacted, that both the *Conſuls* may be *Plebeians*, P. 151; they, as well as other Magiſtrates choſen by the *Centuries*, were obliged to go through many Forms, as the Determination of the *Auſpices*, &c. V. 3. P. 83. N. 1, 2; the Cuſtom of their beginning the Exerciſe of their Office on *The Ides of March* is introduced in the Year 531, V. 3. P. 294. N. 30; and the immemorial Right they had enjoyed of nominating *Dictators*, is transferred to the People, P. 355; their Inſtallment is fixed to *The Calends of January*, in the Year 600, V. 4. P. 556; the *Tribunes of the People*, aſſuming an Authority never before heard of, ſend the two *Conſuls* to Priſon, V. 5. P. 55; the Senate paſs a Decree, which the People confirm by a *Plebiſcitum*, That no *Conſul* or *Prætor* ſhall go to command in his Province, till five Years after his laſt Office, V. 6. P. 147; and *Pompey* paſſes a Law, that no abſent Perſon ſhall be capable of being choſen *Conſul* without the Conſent of the People, P. 152.

A Chronological Liſt of the CONSULS.

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LUCIUS TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS, V. 1. P. 190—202.

244.
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
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244.
PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA,
MARCUS HORATIUS PULVILLUS, V. 1. P. 206.

245.
PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA,
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246.
PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA,
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247.
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248.
MARCUS VALERIUS,
PUBLIUS POSTUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. 1. P. 220—222.

249.
P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA,
TITUS LUCRETIUS, V. 1. P. 223—228.

250.
PUBLIUS POSTUMIUS TUBERTUS,
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251.
SPURIUS CASSIUS VISCELLINUS,
OPITER VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, V. 1. P. 234—236.

252.
POSTHUMUS COMINIUS,
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253.
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254.
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Publius Veturius Geminus, V. I. P. 241, 242.
255.
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256.
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257.
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258.
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259.
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260.
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261.
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Publius Minutius, V. I. P. 294—299.
262.
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263.
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264.
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265.
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266.
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267.
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268.
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269.
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270.
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271.
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272.
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273.
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274.
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275.
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276.
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277.
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278.
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279.
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280.
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281.
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282.
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283.
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284.
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285.
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286.
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287.
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288.
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289.
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290.
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291. Lu-

291.
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292.
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293.
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293.
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294.
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295.
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296.
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297.
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298.
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299.
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300.
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301.
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304.
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305.
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306.
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307.
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308.
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309.
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309.
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310.
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311.
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312.
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313.
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314.
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316.
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317.
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318.
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322.
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323.
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324.
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325.
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326.
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330.
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332.
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341.
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342.
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343.
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344.
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360.
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361.
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387.
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388.
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389.
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390.
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391.
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392.
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393.
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394.
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395.
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396.
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397.
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398.
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399.
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400.
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401.
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402.
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403.
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404.
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405.
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406.
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411.
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412.
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413.
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415.
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421.
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425.
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426.
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427.
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428.
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431.
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432.
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433.
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441.
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443.
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445.
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446.
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448.
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453.
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458.
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462.
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463.
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465.
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466.
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467.
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468.
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469.
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470.
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471.
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472.
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488.
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489.
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490.
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491.
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492.
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493.
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494.
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495.
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496.
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497.
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497.
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498.
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499.
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500.
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501.
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502.
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503.
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504.
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504. Dictator, V. 2. P. 607.

505.
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506.
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507.
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508.
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509.
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510.
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511.
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512.
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513.
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514.
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515.
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516.
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517.
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518.
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519.
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520.
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521.
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523.
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524.
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534.
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535.
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544.
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545.
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547.
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549.
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552.
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555.
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564.
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565.
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568.
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572.
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575.
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579.
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581.
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582.
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583.
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584.
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585.
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586.
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587.
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588.
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589.
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603.
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608.
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609.
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611.
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612.
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Cneius Cornelius Lentulus, V. 5. P. 512—519.
682.
Cneius Aufidius Orestes,
Publius Cornelius Lentulus Sura, V. 5. P. 519—526.
683.
Cneius Pompeius Magnus,
Marcus Licinius Crassus Dives, V. 5. P. 526—536.
684.
Quintus Hortensius,
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, V. 5. P. 537—540.
685.
Lucius Cæcilius Metellus,
Quintus Marcius Rex, V. 5. P. 541—545.
686.
Caius Calpurnius Piso,
Marcus Acilius Glabrio, V. 5. P. 546 —556.
687.
Marcus Æmilius Lepidus,
Lucius Volcatius Tullus, V. 5. P. 557 —567.

688.
Lucius Aurelius Cotta,
Lucius Manlius Torquatus, V. 5. P. 568—577.
689.
Lucius Julius Cæsar,
Caius Marcius Figulus, V. 5. P. 577—587.
690.
Marcus Tullius Cicero,
Caius Antonius, V. 6. P. 7—33.
691.
Decimus Junius Silanus,
Lucius Licinius Murena, V. 6. P. 33—43.
692.
Publius Papius Piso,
Lucius Valerius Messala, V. 6. P. 43—55.
693.
Lucius Afranius Nepos,
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Celer, V. 6. P. 56—65.
694.
Caius Julius Cæsar,
Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus, V. 6. P. 65—75.
695.
Lucius Calpurnius Piso,
Aulus Gabinius Nepos, V. 6. P. 76—95.
696.
Publius Cornelius Lentulus,
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, V. 6. P. 96—106.
697.
Cneius Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus,
Lucius Marcius Philippus, V. 6. P. 107—119.
698.
Cneius Pompeius Magnus,
Licinius Crassus, V. 6. P. 120—127.
699.
Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus,
Appius Claudius Pulcher, V. 6. P. 128—138.
700.
Cneius Domitius Calvinus,
Marcus Valerius Messala, V. 6. P. 147—154.
701.
Cneius Pompeius Magnus,
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Scipio, V. 6. P. 154—167.
702.
Marcus Claudius Marcellus,
Servius Sulpicius Rufus, V. 6. P. 167—176.
703.
Caius Claudius Marcellus,
Lucius Æmilius Paulus, V. 6. P. 177—183.
704.
Marcus Claudius Marcellus,
Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, V. 6. P. 183—208.
705.
Caius Julius Cæsar,
Publius Servilius Isauricus, V. 6. P. 208—231.

Consulship, The Law which is said to have been made at *Rome*, forbidding any Person to possess the *Consulship* more than once in ten Years, was scarce ever observed in the Republick, N. 2. P. 463. N. 99; and the Law which forbad the promoting the same Person twice to the *Consulship*, is broken in favour of *Scipio Africanus Secundus*, V. 5. P. 82.
Consus, (*The God*) the same with *Neptunus Equestris*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 36; tho' some make him a different Deity, P. 31. N. 109.
Contenebra, a City of *Hetruria*, which the *Romans* first plundered and then destroyed, V. 2. P. 35. N. 93.
Contracts, The *Roman* People demand the Reformation of the *Contracts* usual for Usury at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 407; and are so zealous in it, that they abandon the City upon being denied it, and thereby succeed, P. 407, 408.
Contrebia, a City of *New Castille*, V. 4. P. 324. N. 83, now *Tortosa* on the Banks of the little River *Henares*, V. 5. P. 26. N. 73; is taken by *Metellus*, notwithstanding the obstinate Resistance of the Inhabitants, P. 27.
Convictolitanus, an *Æduan* Chief who acts very treacherously by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 159.
Copæ, a City of *Bœotia*, from which *The Lake Copias* took its Name, V. 4. P. 91. N. 20.
Copernican, (*The*) System, seems to have been known, so early as in the Time of *Numa*, V. 1. P. 60. N. 19.
Copillus, a King of the *Tectosagæ*, is taken Prisoner by *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 265.
Coponius, one of *Pompey*'s Admirals in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 214.
Cora, an ancient City of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 94. N. 126; V. 5. P. 510. N. 1.
Cora, a Name given by the *Romans* to *Proserpine*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54.
Coracesium, a Fortress on the Borders of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 97.
Corax, a Mountain in *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 182. N. 27.
Corbio, a little Castle in the *Roman* Territory, is taken by the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 415.
Corbio, a City of the *Æqui*, is plundered, by way of Reprisal, for the Devastations they had committed in the Territory of *Tusculum*, V. 1. P. 415; and afterwards entirely razed by the *Consul Horatius*, P. 420.
Corcyra, There were two Islands of this Name, one in the *Adriatick* Sea, the other, now called *Corfu*, in the *Ionian* Sea, V. 3. P. 172. N. 148; V. 4. P. 17. N. 41; P. 57. N. 56.

CORCYRA THE BLACK, a City on the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Sea, over againſt *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 331. N. 95.
CORDAX, (or *Satyrica*) a Dance ſo called from a Satyr of that Name, the ſuppoſed Inventor of it, V. 2. P. 84. N. 9.
CORDUBA, now *Cordoue*, was, and is ſtill one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 565. N. 63; it was alſo called *Colonia Patricia*, V. 5. P. 17. N. 42.
CORDUS, among the *Latins* ſignified Fruits or Animals, that came late in Seaſon, or in Life, V. 3. P. 165. N. 124; and was given as a Surname to the firſt of the *Mucian* Family, becauſe his Mother had been married ſeveral Years, and was advanced in Age, when ſhe bore him, *Ib.*
CORDUS, (*Mucius*) a young *Roman* of high Birth, forms a Deſign of killing *Porſenna*, who had reduced *Rome* to great Extremities, V. 1. P. 212; kills one of his Officers whom he takes for that Prince, *Ib.*; burns his Right-Hand, to puniſh it for the Miſtake, P. 213; obtains both his Life and Liberty of the King, *Ib.*; is called *Scævola*, that is, *Left-handed*, from thence, *Ib.*; pretends to entruſt the King with a Secret which is falſe, but which induces him at laſt to come to an Accommodation with the *Romans*, P. 213, 214; after the Peace, *Rome* rewards *Scævola* with a large Piece of Ground, which was afterwards called *Mucius*'s *Meadows*, P. 217; and erects a Statue to his Honour, *Ib.*
CORFINIUM, one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Italy*, in the Country of the *Peligni*, a People of old *Latium*, V. 5. P. 336. N. 90; is taken by *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 190. N. 61.
CORINTH, gives the *Romans* a Place for ever in the *Iſtmian Games*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 54; it was one of the richeſt and proudeſt Cities in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 56. N. 53; and one of the moſt corrupt and debauched, *Ib.*; is beſieged by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who are at laſt obliged to raiſe the Siege, P. 57; it was very ſtrong, and had a very ſtrong Citadel, P. 648; nevertheleſs is again beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 643; taken, P. 644; plundered, P. 645; and reduced to Aſhes, *Ib.*; it was ſo called from *Corinthus*, the Son of *Pelops*, who repeopled it, P. 645. N. 70.
CORIOLANUS, See *Marcius*.
CORIOLI, the Metropolis of the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 289; is beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 290; during which Siege ſeveral memorable Things happened, P. 290, 291; it is retaken from the *Romans* with an Army of *Volſci*, by *Coriolanus*, who had greatly contributed towards ſubjecting it to the Republick, P. 321.
CORMACA, a City of *Piſidia*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 94.
CORN, The *Sicilians* ſend ſo great a Quantity to *Rome* in the Year 558, that it is ſold there for 2 *Aſſes*, the *Modius* or Buſhel, V. 3. P. 102. N. 62.
CORNELIA, one of thoſe *Patrician* Women, who entered into a Plot to Poiſon their Huſbands, V. 2. P. 197.
CORNELIA, the Daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 4. P. 268; is married to *Tiberius Gracchus*, *Ib.*; makes him an excellent Wife, P. 523; is a Pattern to all the *Roman* Women of her Time, V. 5. P. 96; gives a very remarkable Inſtance of her Zeal for the Education of her Children, *Ib.*; N. 67; refuſes to marry *Ptolomy Philometor*, King of *Egypt*, P. 96; endeavours to perſuade her Son *Caius Gracchus* not to meddle with publick Buſineſs, but in vain, P. 152; is falſly accuſed of having contributed to the Death of her Father, P. 140, 152; ſpends the reſt of her Life after the Death of her Sons, in ſolitude, with ſuch Prudence and Dignity, as brought her the higheſt Honour and Eſteem, P. 172 N. 8.
CORNELIA, the Widow of *Craſſus*, marries *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 154; her excellent Character, *Ib.* N. 72; continues inviolably attached to her Huſband, P. 221, 228; whom ſhe attends to *Egypt*, where ſhe, at a diſtance, ſees him murdered, P. 231.
CORNELIAN, (*The*) *Family*, abounded with great Men, V. 1. P. 523. N. 44.
CORNELIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, paſſes a Law, which forbids, under grievous Penalties, the illegal canvaſſing for the firſt Offices, V. 5. P. 546.
CORNELIUS ARVINA, the *Fecialis*, who conducted to the *Samnites* the *Roman* Officers, who had *paſſed under the Yoke*, after the Battle of *Caudium*, V. 2. P. 245; is made *Conſul* for the firſt Time, for the Year 447, P. 294; makes a Campaign againſt the *Samnites*, P. 295; is choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 465, P. 382.
CORNELIUS ASINA, adviſes the Senate upon *Hannibal*'s approach, to call together all their Troops in *Italy* about the City, and give up all the reſt to ſave *Rome*, V. 3. P. 302.
CORNELIUS ASINA SCIPIO, (*Cneius*). See *Scipio*.
CORNELIUS, (*Aulus*) is nominated *Dictator*, to preſide at the *Games*, in the Abſence of the *Conſuls*, who are employed againſt the enemies of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 232; *Livy* is miſtaken in making him Commander of the Troops at the defeat of the *Samnites*, *Ib.*
CORNELIUS-BARBATUS, (*Publius*) is nominated *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 296; and afterwards made *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 304.
CORNELIUS BLASIO, (*Cneius*) and not *Blæſus*, V. 2. P. 566. N. 80; is made *Conſul* for the firſt Time for the Year 483, P. 497; then *Cenſor*, P. 516; then *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 496, P. 566; plunders the Iſland of *Melita*, P. 468

CORNELIUS, (*Caius*) one of *Catiline*'s fellow Conſpirators, V. 6. P. 3; whom *Catiline* appoints to aſſaſſinate the *Conſul Cicero*, P. 19.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Caius*) gains a famous Victory in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 20; is made *Curule Ædile*, P. 21; and promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 556, P. 60; marches with his Collegue againſt the *Gauls*, P. 61, 78; diſunites the *Cænomani* from the *Inſubres*, with whom they had made an Alliance againſt *Rome*, P. 79; gains a famous Victory over the *Gauls*, P. 80; and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 82.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Cenſor*, V. 3. P. 362.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Marcus*) according to *Livy*, is made *Curule Ædile* with *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P 269. N. 7; in which the *Faſti Conſulares* agree with *Livy*, See the *Faſti*, V. 3. P. 12; he preſides in an Aſſembly of the *Tribes* for the Election of a *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 272; is choſen *Prætor* of *Sicily*, P. 295; *Marcellus* gives him the Command of his Army, whoſe Mutinies he with difficulty ſuppreſſes, P. 324; he forces ſeveral Cities in *Sicily* to ſubmit to the *Roman* Yoke, which they had ſhaken off, *Ib.*; is jealous of *Marcellus*, P. 328; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 549, P. 482; *Ennius* and *Cicero* ſay he was one of the moſt eloquent Men of his Age, *Ib.* N. 68; he has the Command of the *Roman* Armies in *Hetruria*, P. 501; diſconcerts *Mago* by his wiſe Conduct, P. 502; and gains a Victory over that General, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 572, V. 4. P. 536; drains the *Pontine* Marſhes, P. 539.

CORNELIUS-CETHEGUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 593, V. 4. P. 317; performs ſuch Exploits in *Liguria*, P. 329, as gain him the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS-CINNA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 626, V. 5. P. 145; he was the Father of the famous *Cinna*, who committed ſo many Cruelties, during the Wars of *Marius* and *Sylla*, P. 144. N. 69.

CORNELIUS CINNA, (*Lucius*) was ſuſpected of every Vice that reigned in *Rome*, and had no Principle but that of making his Fortune by any Method, V. 5. P. 368; *Sylla* makes him ſwear an inviolable Attachment to the Senatorial Party, *Ib.*; is proclaimed *Conſul* for the Year 666, *Ib.*; the firſt uſe he makes of his Authority, is to cite *Sylla* to appear before the People to give an Account of his Conduct, P. 374; undertakes to get the *Italians*, who had lately had the Rights of *Roman Citizenſhip* given them, incorporated in the old *Tribes*, P. 375; but this Affair, which he would have compaſſed by Violence, *Ib.* N. 52; is the Cauſe of his being driven from *Rome*, P. 375; and declared by the Senate deprived of his *Conſulſhip*, P. 376; he therefore aſſembles Troops to revenge this Affront, *Ib.*; brings back *Marius* from the Place where he had hid himſelf during his Proſcription, P. 377; and, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrances of *Sertorius*, makes him one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 378; then *Cinna* beſieges *Rome* with three Armies, P. 379; would fain get *Pompeius Strabo* and his Son, who were with *Pompey the Great*, aſſaſſinated, P. 380; but *Pompey the Great* wards off the Blow, and ſecures his Father-in-Law, *Ib.*; *Cinna* makes an Aſſault upon *Rome*, but without Succeſs, P. 381; this Aſſault had been preceded by a Victory, which *Cinna* and *Marius* gained over one of the Generals of their Adverſaries, *Ib.* N. 63; there *Cinna* ſollicites the Inhabitants of *Rome* to ſurrender to him, P. 382; the Senate ſend a Deputation to him, P. 383; and upon certain Conditions open the Gates of *Rome* to him and *Marius*, *Ib.*; as ſoon as entered, he diſannuls the Decree of Proſcription againſt *Marius*, *Ib.*; by the Advice of that furious Man, condemns to Death all the Men of known Integrity in *Rome*, P. 385; and orders Search to be made for them, even in their Country-Houſes, P. 387; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 667, P. 388; acts the Tyrant in *Rome* in the moſt cruel and terrible manner, P. 399, 412; after the Death of old *Marius*, makes *Valerius Flaccus*, a Senator, his Collegue, and ſends him into *Aſia* to diſpoſſeſs *Sylla*, whoſe Conqueſts over *Mithridates* made him formidable, P. 412; governs all Orders of Men in the Republick in a deſpotick manner, P. 424; nominates himſelf *Conſul* a third Time for the Year 668, *Ib.*; and a fourth for the Year 669, P. 433; marries his Daughter to *Julius Cæſar*, *Ib.*; prepares to go into *Dalmatia*, to oppoſe *Sylla*, P. 436; is killed by a *Centurion* of his own Army, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time for the Year 339, V. 1. P. 550; and a ſecond Time for the Year 352, P. 570.

CORNELIUS COSSUS ARVINA, is made *Conſul* for the Year 410, V. 2. P. 133; marches againſt the *Samnites*, P. 137; draws his Army into great Difficulties, P. 140; out of which it is extricated by the Prudence of *Decius Mus*, *Ib.*; by whoſe Advice he attacks the Camp of the *Samnites*, P. 142; makes himſelf Maſter of it, P. 143; does extraordinary Honour to *Decius*, *Ib.*; and is himſelf honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 145.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune*, for the Year 327, V. 1. P. 534; and *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 42; gains a ſignal

a ſignal Victory over the *Volſci*, P. 43; impriſons *Manlius*, P. 45; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and made *Conſul* for the Year 421, P. 193.

CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 383, V. 2. P. 66. N. 28, and a ſecond Time for the Year 386, P. 73.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Caius*) a *Roman Knight*, V. 1. P. 523; kills King *Tolumnius*, *Ib.*; *Livy* ſays he was *inter Equites Tribunus Militum*, which ſignifies, that he was both a *Roman Knight* and *Legionary Tribune*, *Ib.* N. 43; *Livy* doubts of the Truth of that glorious Action of *Coſſus*, P. 524. N. 47; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 325, P. 533; and *Marcus-Æmilius* the *Dictator*, makes him his General of Horſe, P. 535.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36.

CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 344, V. 1. P. 555; *Military Tribune* the firſt Time, for the Year 347, P. 559; and the ſecond Time, for the Year 349, P. 563.

CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 340, V. 1. P. 552.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 338, V. 1. P. 549; a ſecond Time for the Year 345, P. 556; and a third Time, for the Year 358, P. 587.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 365, V. 2. P. 29; a ſecond Time, for the Year 369, P. 42.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune*, for the Year 319, V. 1. P. 526.

CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 594, V. 4. P. 539.

CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Cneius*) one of *Sylla*'s Party, V. 5. P. 444; is made *Conſul*, in *Sylla*'s *Dictatorſhip*, for the Year 672, and ordered to make War in *Macedon*, P. 459; is accuſed of Oppreſſions by *Julius Cæſar*, and acquitted by the Senate, P. 483.

CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Lucius*) merits the Honours of a *Triumph* by his military Exploits in *Spain*, the Particulars of which are not tranſmitted to us, V. 5. P. 305; but fails of the *Conſulſhip*, P. 307.

CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 470, V. 2. P. 414; the ravaging the Country of the *Senones* by the *Roman* Army, after the Battle of *Arretium*, is not to be aſcribed to him, *Ib.* N. 15; he defeats an Army of *Hetrurians* and *Boians* at the Lake *Vadimonius*, P. 415; obliges them to ſue for Peace, P. 416; is commonly thought to have been honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is ſent on an Embaſſy to *Pyrrhus*, P. 448.

CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Publius*) is made by *Cæſar* Admiral of a Fleet, during the Civil War, V. 6. P. 194; and beaten by *Pompey*'s Admirals, P. 206.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, See *Lentulus*.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, harangues the Senate on the Subject of the Peace which the *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors are come to deſire of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 567.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) takes upon himſelf the Command of the Army of *Pro-Conſul Sempronius*, after the Death of that great Man, V. 3. P. 284.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 552, V. 3. P. 563; is an ambitious Man, and deſires either to prevent the Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage*, or aſſume all the Honour of it to himſelf, but the Senate determine the Diſpute as is moſt agreeable to themſelves, P. 564; is ordered to command a Fleet of 50 Ships, P. 564.

CORNELIUS LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 607, V. 4. P. 625.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 681, V. 5. P. 512; is ſhamefully defeated by *Spartacus* the *Gladiator*, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs is raiſed to the Dignity of *Cenſor*, P. 527.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 426, V. 2. P. 207; marches to the Frontiers of *Samnium*, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 478, V. 2. P. 482; leads an Army into *Lucania*, P. 483; there gains great Advantages, P. 484, which procure him the Honours of a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 486. N. 30; aſſumes the Surname of *Caudinus*, perhaps becauſe he wiped off the Reproach of *The Caudian Forks*, P. 486. N. 31.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 516, V. 3. P. 6; marches againſt the Confederated *Ligures* and *Gauls*, *Ib.*; makes a terrible Slaughter of them, and returns triumphantly to *Rome*, P. 7; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, and declares in the Name of the *Pontifical* College, That the Vow called the *Ver Sacrum*, cannot be made without the Conſent of the People, P. 93; dies at *Rome*, P. 266. N. 39.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) has the Government of *Hither Spain*, V. 3. P. 458; is advanced to the Dignity of *Curule Ædile*, P. 482. N. 69; and continued in *Spain* in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 484; is recalled from his *Pro-Conſulſhip* of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 20; when he is returned to *Rome*, he demands a *Triumph*, and is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 20, 90. N. 18; is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 554, P. 21; but does nothing conſiderable in that Office, P. 39.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 704, V. 6. P. 181; enters upon his Office, and begins his Adminiſtration with driving *Cæſar* to Extremities, P. 183; follows *Pompey*, who is declared Generaliſſimo of the Army of the

the Army of the Senate, to *Theſſalonica*, P. 209; is killed in *Egypt* by young *Ptolomy*'s Guards, P. 231. N. 140.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Publius*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 517, V. 3. P. 9; reduces the *Ligures* and *Boians* to Reaſon, *Ib.*; goes in Quality of *Prætor*, to appeaſe ſome Commotions raiſed againſt the *Romans* in *Sardinia*, and dies of the Plague in *Sardinia*, P. 12.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Publius*) is nominated *Prætor* for *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 215; ſhares the Government of it with *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, P. 231; and then governs the ſame Province under *Claudius Marcellus*, P. 241; is confirmed in the ſame Employment, P. 270, 295.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Publius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 591, V. 4. P. 528.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS LUPUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 597, but his *Conſulſhip* proves fatal to him, P. 546.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS-MARCELLINUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 697, V. 6. P. 107.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Servius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 450, V. 2. P. 305.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Servius*) is made *Curule Ædile* in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 433. N. 4.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS-SPINTHER, (*Publius*) aſſiſts *Cicero* with his Advice in the Affair of the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 21; is made *Prætor*, and entertains the People with *The Apollinarian Games*, P. 64. N. 21; and the Theatre is now covered with Cloth for the firſt Time, P. 64; he had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the Magnificence of the *Shows* he gave the People when *Curule Ædile*, *Ib.* N. 23; is made *Conſul* for the Year 696, P. 96; and warmly preſſes the recalling of *Cicero* from his Baniſhment, *Ib.*; by his Exploits in *Cilicia*, he merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 169. N. 12; flees before *Cæſar* in the Civil-War, P. 182; and moſt of his Soldiers defert him, P. 190.

CORNELIUS-LENTULUS-SURA, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 682, V. 5. P. 519; is a Man of a bad Character, and unworthy of that Dignity, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, or CURETINUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 294, V. 1. P. 408; defeats the united *Æqui* and *Volſci* near *Antium*, P. 410; and retakes *Antium* which had ſurrendered to them, *Ib.*; but *Livy*, without Cauſe, diſagrees with others in relation to that Fact, *Ib.* N. 44; *Cornelius* receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 411; makes a Speech in favour of inliſting the Troops which the *Decemviri* demand, to march againſt the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, P. 474.

CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Decemvir*, V. 1. P. 462; is Brother to *Lucius*, P. 474; has the Command of an Army deſigned to march againſt the *Æqui*, P. 476; ſuffers his Camp to be taken, P. 478.

CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 317, V. 1. P. 524. N. 48.

CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* the firſt Time, for the Year 383, V. 2. P. 66. N. 28; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 386, P. 73.

CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 349, V. 1. P. 563. N. 17; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 356, P. 577.

CORNELIUS MAMMULA, (*Aulus*) makes a Vow to the Gods, in the Name of the Republick, before he ſets out for *Sardinia*, his *Prætorſhip*, V. 3. P. 91. N. 25; renews it, P. 93; is continued Governour of *Sardinia* in the Year 537, P. 115.

CORNELIUS MAMMULA, (*Aulus*) is made *Prætor* of *Bruttium*, in the Year 562, V. 4. P. 169.

CORNELIUS MERENDA, is made *Conſul* for the Year 479, V. 2. P. 487.

CORNELIUS MERULA, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 43; and then *Conſul* for the Year 560, P. 134; prepares to go and make War with the *Gauls*, P. 140; ravages their Lands, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with them, P. 141; routs their Army, *Ib.*; and at his Return to *Rome*, demands a *Trimph*, in which he meets with ſome Oppoſition, P. 143.

CORNELIUS MERULA, (*Lucius*) *Flamen Dialis*, is made *Conſul* by the Senate in the Room of *Cinna*, who had been declared deprived of it, V. 5. P. 376; reſigns his Office, that it may be reſtored to *Cinna*, P. 383; kills himſelf, to avoid the Cruelties of *Marius*, P. 388.

CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Dictator* in the Year 419, V. 2. P. 192.

CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 463, V. 2. P. 377.

CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, (*Publius*) is, contrary to Expectation, raiſed to the *Conſulate* for the Year 476, V. 2. P. 475; goes with his Collegue to make War with the *Samnites*, P. 476; is worſted by them, *Ib.*; revenges himſelf on the *Bruttii*, P. 477; makes himſelf Maſter of *Crotona* by Stratagem, *Ib.*; defeats a Body of *Tarentines*, ſeizes *Locri*, *Ib.*; but whether he *triumphed* or not, is uncertain, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 478; and expelled the Senate for his Avarice, P. 487.

CORNELIUS RUFFINUS SYLLA, (*Publius*) from whom the *Patrician* Branch of the *Cornelius Sylla's* deſcended, is made *Prætor of Rome*, V. 3. P. 267. N. 2; takes the Surname of *Sibylla*, and by contraction *Sylla*, from his being one of the *Decemviri Sybillini*, and celebrating *The Apollinarian Games*, P. 268; ſends *C. Servilius* with Proviſions to the Citadel of *Tarentum*,

tum, which is blocked up by *Hannibal*, P. 280.
CORNELIUS RUTILUS, (*Publius*) is nominated *Dictator*, V. 1. P. 558; gains a Victory over the *Volsci*, and takes from them a Fort near the Lake *Fucinus*, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 347, P. 559.
CORNELIUS SCAPULA, (*Publius*) furnamed *Scipio* in the *Greek Tables*, is made *Consul* for the Year 425, V. 2. P. 203; *Diodorus Siculus* antedates his *Consulship* a Year, P. 204. N. 52.
CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, See *Scipio*,
CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-ÆMILIANUS, (*Publius*). See *Scipio*.
CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-AFRICANUS, See *Scipio*.
CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-ASIATICUS, See *Scipio*.
CORNELIUS SCIPIO-ASINA, (*Publius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* the first Time, for the Year 532, V. 3. P. 39; brings *Istria* into Subjection to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is again made *Consul*, for the Year 535, P. 52; and ordered to make War in *Spain*, P. 55; defeats a small Body of the Army which *Hannibal* is carrying into *Italy*, P. 62; returns into *Italy* with a Design to fight that General himself, P. 65; comes up with *Hannibal* on the Banks of *The Tesin*, P. 68; harangues his Troops before the Fight, 69; orders them to pass the River, P. 71; engages with *Hannibal*, who routs his Cavalry, P. 72; *Scipio* himself is wounded in the Action, *Ib.*; retires to *Placentia*, where the *Gauls* in his Army make a great Slaughter of the *Romans*, and then he returns towards *Hannibal*, P. 73; this Treachery obliges *Scipio* to go and post himself near the *Trebia*, *Ib.*; where *Sempronius* joins him with his Army, P. 74; he gains a slight Advantage over *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; which makes him insult his Collegue for his wise Moderation, P. 75; and fights a Battle which proves fatal to the *Romans*, P. 76; after the Loss of the Battle of *The Trebia*, *Scipio* retires to *Cremona*, P. 78; is chosen *Pro-Consul*, to go with his Brother, to make War with *Asdrubal* in *Spain*, P. 79; sets out for that Country, P. 87; arrives there, P. 110; concerts with his Brother proper Measures to ruin the Affairs of the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, *Ib.*; sends back to the *Spaniards* all the Hostages *Hannibal* had demanded of them, after *Abelox* had delivered them up to him, P. 111; is continued *Pro-Consul* of *Spain*, P. 115; resolves to oppose *Asdrubal*'s Passage into *Italy*, P. 150; besieges *Ibera*, in order thereby to retard his March, *Ib.*; gains a famous Victory over that General, who draws near him in order to relieve the Place, P. 151; this Victory of great Advantage to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; *Scipio* is continued in his *Pro-Consulship*, P. 167.
CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, (*Cneius*) is advanced to the *Consulship* for the Year 531, V. 3. P. 34; makes himself Master of *Acerræ*, P. 37; besieges *Milan*, and makes himself Master of it with the Assistance of his Collegue *Marcellus*, *Ib.*; is made *Pro-Consul* to settle the Affairs of *Spain*, lately subdued, P. 39; *Scipio*'s Brother sends him into *Spain* to make Head against *Asdrubal*, P. 65; he gains several famous Victories over the *Carthaginians*, P. 86; takes *Hanno* and King *Indibilis* Prisoners, *Ib.*; punishes the Negligence of the Officers of a small Body of *Romans*, which he had left at the Port where he landed, and who had suffered themselves to be surprized by *Asdrubal*, and then goes to Winter at *Terragona*, P. 86; ravages the Country of the *Ilergetæ*, takes *Athenagia*, and the capital City of the *Ausetani*, *Ib.*; fits out a Fleet, and goes and attacks that of the *Carthaginians*, P. 108; gains a glorious Victory over them, *Ib.*; makes a proper Use of his Advantage, like an able General, P. 109; an hundred Cities surrender to him, *Ib.*; and under his *Auspices*, the *Spaniards*, his Allies, gain two pitched Battles over *Asdrubal*, P. 110; *Scipio* concerts Measures with his Brother, to oppose *Asdrubal*'s Passage into *Italy*, P. 150; besieges *Ibera*, *Ib.*; defeats *Asdrubal* who comes to relieve it, *Ib.*; this Victory of great Advantage to the *Romans*, P. 151; he is continued in his *Pro-Consulate*, P. 167; makes the *Roman* Armies triumph in *Spain*, P. 207; sends to the Senate to demand Subsistence Money for his Troops, *Ib.*; the Farmers of the Revenues at *Rome* undertake to supply him, *Ib.*; he convoys Provisions into *Illiturgis*, defeats the three Armies which besiege it, and delivers it, P. 208; has the same Success before *Indibilis*, *Ib.*; the *Comitia* confirm him in his Employment, P. 215; he joins his Army with that of his Brother *Publius*, P. 238; and comes very seasonably to deliver it from the *Carthaginian* Army, which had invested it, *Ib.*; with his Brother, gains a signal Victory over *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*; is wounded in another Battle in which the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory, P. 239; these two Victories are succeeded by a third, *Ib.*; he retakes from the *Carthaginians* the City of *Saguntum*, *Ib.*; is continued in the Government of *Spain*, P. 241; penetrates into *Numidia*, *Ib.*; makes an Alliance with King *Syphax*, P. 246; is continued in the Command of the Army in *Spain*, jointly with his Brother, P. 269; the Desertion of 30000 *Celtiberians*, who made the best Part of his Army, obliges him to retire before *Asdrubal*, P. 287; being attacked by the whole Body of the *Carthaginian* Forces in *Spain*, he sinks under it, and is killed in the Action, P. 290; the Character of this brave *Roman*, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPALUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 577, P. 348; is alarmed with a ſuppoſed ill Omen that appeared in the Sacrifice he offered, upon entering on his Office, P. 349; is ſeized with an Apoplexy, *Ib.*; and dies, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS SCIPIO, (*Lucius*) commands the *Roman* Army in *Spain* jointly with his Brother *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 407; beſieges *Aurinx*, P. 419; takes it, P. 420; his Brother orders him to go to *Rome* with the News of his Conqueſts, and to carry *Hanno* thither, *Ib.*; is continued in his Poſt in *Spain*, P. 432; is again ſent by his Brother to *Rome*, P. 440; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 563, V. 4. P. 192; the Senate aſſign him *Aſia* for his Province, P. 193; he arrives in *Greece*, P. 195; where he begins to make the *Ætolians* ſenſible of his Inflexibility, *Ib.*; prepares to go and make War with *Antiochus*, P. 197; arrives in *Aſia*, P. 213; *Antiochus* ſends him Propoſals of Peace, P. 214; he leaves his Brother ſick near *Elæa*, and marches without him towards *Antiochus*, P. 216; the *Gallo-Galatians* attack him, and are repulſed with Loſs, *Ib.*; as is a Body of 3000 *Syrians*, who attempt to hinder his fortifying his Camp, P. 217; he reſolves to give Battle, and draws up his Troops, *Ib.*; begins the Action, P. 218; puts to flight *Antiochus*, P. 220; who loſes 50000 Men in the Action, *Ib.* N. 51; *Scipio*, like an able General, makes a right Uſe of his Victory, *Ib.*; *Antiochus* ſues to him for a Peace, P. 221; which *Scipio* grants on certain Conditions, P. 222; then returns to *Rome*, P. 229; where he receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; which is very magnificent, *Ib.*; defends his Brother *Scipio Africanus* againſt an unjuſt Accuſation which *Cato* cauſes the *Petilii* to bring againſt him, P. 262. N. 132; is himſelf accuſed by the mercileſs *Cato*, P. 265; his Goods are confiſcated, P. 267; he bears his Poverty heroically, P. 268; *Cato*, as *Cenſor*, takes from him the Horſe the Publick kept for him, P. 292; *Scipio* is ſent on a Deputation, to ſettle the Differences which had ariſen between the Kings of *Bithynia* and *Pergamus*, P. 301.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO, (*Lucius*) is proclaimed *Conſul* for the Year 670, V. 5. P. 43; and takes up Arms againſt *Sylla*, P. 439; who debauches *Scipio*'s Troops from him, and draws them to himſelf, P. 440; as does *Pompey* on another Occaſion, P. 443; *Scipio* is proſcribed by *Sylla*, P. 454.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 403, V. 2. P. 115.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-NASICA, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, V. 4. P. 139; there defeats the *Luſitanians*, *Ib.*; demands the *Conſulſhip* without Succeſs, P. 144; but is at laſt promoted to it for the Year 562, P. 169; *Italy* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; he celebrates publick *Games* in Honour to *Jupiter*, at his own Expence, P. 188; gains a compleat Victory over the *Boii*, P. 189; whom he entirely ſubjects to the *Roman* Dominion, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome* and demands a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; which he obtains, P. 190.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-NASICA, (*Publius*) Couſin-German to the *Scipio's Africanus* and *Aſiaticus*, and the Son of *Cneius Scipio*, who loſt his Life in *Spain*, is by the Judgment of the Senate, declared to be the Man of the greateſt Virtue and Piety of any in *Rome*, and as ſuch, is appointed to receive the Image of *Cybele*, which was to be brought from *Peſſinus* to *Rome*, V. 3. P. 478; undertakes the Defence of *Scipio Aſiaticus*, who is unjuſtly condemned to pay a large Fine, V. 4. P. 266; is ſent by the Senate on a Deputation, to appeaſe the Differences between the Kings of *Bithynia* and *Pergamus*, P. 301.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-NASICA, (*Publius*) Son-in-Law to the famous *Paulus Æmilius*, is charged by him with an important Commiſſion, V. 4. P. 453; which he executes like a brave Man, P. 454; *Paulus Æmilius* reſtrains his Vivacity, by an Anſwer worthy of himſelf, P. 457; he marches with a Detachment to prepare the Way for the *Conſul*, who was the Conqueror of *Perſes*, P. 467; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 591, P. 528; but on account of ſome Defects in the Election, it is declared void, *Ib.*; he is advanced to the *Cenſorſhip*, P. 539; which he begins to exerciſe with great Rigour, *Ib.*; and afterwards ſignalizes his Office by uſeful or fine Eſtabliſhments, P. 540; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 598, P. 547; and the War in *Dalmatia* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; he makes himſelf Maſter of *Delminium*, the Capital of the Country, P. 548; on which Occaſion his Soldiers ſalute him *Imperator*, *Ib.*; the Senate order him a *Triumph*, without knowing whether he will accept it, *Ib.*; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, and ſent Ambaſſador to *Carthage*, P. 565; where he at firſt ſucceeds in every Thing he deſires, P. 566; but when he is ready to conclude all, he is inſulted by the mutinous Populace, *Ib.*; the Senate of *Rome* reſolve to make War with the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; but *Scipio*, tho' perſonally affronted, ſuſpends that Reſolution, P. 574; he has the Surname of *Corculum* given him, *Ib.*; baniſhes all *Theatrical* Performances from *Rome*, P. 575; oppoſes the Animoſity which *Cato* ſhews to *Carthage*, P. 581; is ſent into *Macedon* to oppoſe the Pretenſions of the falſe *Philip*, P. 605; obliges him to leave *Theſſaly*, and confine himſelf to *Macedon*, *Ib.*; is ſent to *Carthage* to burn all the Galleys he could find in the Port of that City, and carry all the Inſtruments of War in the City it ſelf to the *Roman* Camp, P. 588; See *Scipio*.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, (*Publius*) is made General of Horſe by *Camillus*, V. 1. P. 581; and then *Military Tribune* for the Year 358, P. 587; is continued in that Office, P. 588; and is ordered to take Care of the Republick during an *Interregnum*, P. 594.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, (*Publius*) gains conſiderable Advantages over the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 207; ſends to *Rome* to demand a Supply of Money for the Subſiſtence of his Troops, who wanted every Thing, *Ib.*; the Farmers of the Revenue at *Rome*, undertake to ſupply him with it, *Ib.*; he throws Proviſions into *Illiturgis*, beſieged by the *Carthaginian* Armies, P. 208; which he defeats, *Ib.*; before *Illiturgis* and *Indibilis*, *Ib.*; is continued *Pro-Conſul*, P. 215; receives a ſlight Diſadvantage from the *Carthaginians*, P. 238; who inveſt him on an Eminence, *Ib.*; but he is delivered by his Brother, and enters *Illiturgis* which the ſame *Carthaginians* beſieged, *Ib.*; and raiſes the Siege, *Ib.*; gains a famous Victory over *Aſdrubal*, *Ib.*; which is followed by another not ſo great, P. 239; and the taking of *Saguntum*, *Ib.*; he is continued in his Government of *Spain* by the *Comitia*, P. 241; makes a great Progreſs againſt *Aſdrubal*, *Ib.*; and gains from him King *Syphax*, with whom he made an Alliance, P. 246; is continued in his Employment, P. 269; ſeparates from his Brother, P. 287; and is defeated and killed in the Battle, P. 288; the Character of him and his Brother, P. 290. See *Scipio*.

CORNELIUS, (*Servius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 268, V. 1. P. 333; pillages the Territory of the *Veientes*, P. 335.

CORNELIUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 363, V. 2. P. 13; a ſecond Time, for the Year 368, P. 37; a third Time, for the Year 370, P. 47; a fourth Time, for the Year 372, P. 51; a fifth Time, for the Year 374, P. 55; a ſixth Time, for the Year 382, P. 65; and a ſeventh Time for the Year 384, P. 67. N. 30.

CORNELIUS SYLLA, (*Lucius*) *Quæſtor* in the Army in *Numidia* commanded by the *Conſul Marius*, V. 5. P. 241; is of a conſiderable, but decayed Family, very meanly educated, *Ib.* N. 63; and extremely debauched, P. 242. N. 64; P. 243. N. 67; a Parallel drawn between him and *Marius*, *Ib.*; he brings his General *Marius* a Reinforcement of Troops from *Italy*, P. 243; appears very differently from what he had done in the former Part of his Life, *Ib.*; gains the Friendſhip of *Marius*, who had before been prepoſſeſſed againſt him, *Ib.*; ſhews great Bravery when the Enemy unexpectedly attacks the Army, P. 244; *Marius* is indebted to him for one of his beſt Victories, P. 245; *Sylla*, after this Victory, carries Part of the Army into Quarters round *Utica*, P. 246; is ſent on a Deputation to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, to treat of a Peace with him, *Ib.*; the Particulars of the Conference between the King and him, *Ib.*; upon his Return to *Utica*, he receives an Embaſſy from *Bocchus*, P. 247; in the mean Time the Senate continues him in his Employment, in Quality of *Pro-Quæſtor*, *Ib.*; *Bocchus* demands him, to be the chief Agent in a Scheme he forms in favour of the *Romans*, P. 248; and ſends *Volux* his Son, to meet the *Pro-Quæſtor*, *Ib.*; what paſſed on that Occaſion, P. 249; *Sylla* confers with *Bocchus*, P. 250; who after much Irreſolution, whether real or pretended, delivers up *Jugurtha* a Priſoner to him, P. 252; *Sylla* brings him to *Marius* *Ib.*; and is received with great Applauſes when he enters the *Roman* Camp, *Ib.*; *Marius* is offended at this, and his Jealouſy is increaſed by *Sylla*'s Conduct, who engraves on his Ring the Adventure which did him ſo much Honour, *Ib.* N. 68; but this does not hinder *Marius* from chooſing him for one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 258; *Sylla* defeats the *Tectoſages*, P. 265; and takes one of their Kings Priſoner, *Ib.*; makes himſelf Lieutenant General to the *Conſul Catulus*, P. 274; greatly mortifies *Marius*, P. 284; and deprives him of the greateſt Part of the Glory of the Action, whereby he conquered the *Cimbri*, P. 287; is made *Prætor*, P. 315; and before he ſets out for *Aſia*, entertains the People with a new *Show*, *Ib.*; the Commiſſion given him in *Aſia*, was Matter of great Importance, P. 318; he reſtores *Ariobarzanes* to the Throne of *Cappadocia*, of which he had been deprived by the Intrigues of *Mithridates*, P. 322; receives Ambaſſadors from the King of *Parthia*, *Ib.*; has a Conference with them, P. 323; *Bocchus* ſends to the *Roman* Republick, a Preſent of twenty Statues of Gold, which repreſented the Affair of *Jugurtha* to *Sylla*'s Advantage, P. 335; *Marius* angry at this, would fain take the Statues out of the *Capitol*, but is prevented by the Authority of the People, *Ib.*; *Sylla* is made Lieutenant General in *The War with the Allies*, P. 337; greatly diſtinguiſhes himſelf in it, P. 343. N. 132; a detail of his military Exploits, P. 353; he reduces the *Samnites*, P. 355; it was his Cuſtom to repreſent himſelf as a Favourite of the Gods, who, as he pretended, declared their Love for him by Prodigies, *Ib.* N. 161; he, with great Addreſs, extricates himſelf out of a bad Step which he had taken with his Army, P. 356; is nominated *Conſul* for the Year 665, P. 357; a Medal on that Subject, *Ib.* N. 168; marries *Cæcilia Metella* for his fourth Wife, P. 357; the Senate order him to make War with *Mithridates*, P. 359; forms the Blockade of *Nola*, when Affairs of Importance call him to *Rome*,

Rome, P. 362; can find no other means of escaping Death in a Sedition raised by the *Tribune Sulpicius*, but by fleeing for Refuge to the House of *Marius*, who, out of Policy gives him an Opportunity to escape, P. 363. N. 11; the Command of the Army designed to act against *Mithridates* being about to be taken from him, this obliges him to lead back the Legions he had brought before *Nola*, directly to *Rome*, to punish the Authors of this Injustice, P. 364; is confirmed in this Resolution by the *Auspices*, who assure him of Success, P. 365; he seizes the principal Gates of *Rome*, P. 366; fights a Battle with *Marius* and *Sulpicius*, in the middle of the City, *Ib.*; with great Justice punishes some of his Soldiers, who fell to plundering in the heat of the Action, *Ib.*; when he was Master of *Rome*, he makes several Regulations, P. 367; proscribes *Marius*, *Sulpicius*, and their Accomplices, *Ibid.*; makes *Cinna*, who is appointed to succeed him in the *Consulship*, swear an inviolable Attachment to the Senatorial Party, P. 368; sends some Squadrons of his Army to search for the *Mari's*, Father and Son, and bring them to him alive or dead, *Ib.*; when his *Consulship* is near expiring, he attempts to go into *Asia*, but is kept in *Italy* by contrary Winds, P. 374; is cited to appear before the People to give an account of his Conduct, *Ib.*; avoids this Prosecution by hastening his Departure for *Asia*, P. 375; *Marius*, now Master of *Rome*, searches for *Sylla*'s Wife and Children, to put them to Death, and, missing them, confiscates their Estates, and pulls down their Houses, P. 386. N. 73; *Sylla* writes a Letter to the Senate, complaining of the Injuries done him at *Rome*, P. 388. N. 76; lands in *Thessaly*, P. 399; forms a Design to besiege *Athens*, P. 400; which had left the *Romans* and gone over to *Mithridates*, P. 398; marches his Legions thither, P. 400; and in his march defeats the Troops of the Tyrant who tyrannizes over that City, P. 401; invests it with his Troops, and in vain attempts to take the Citadel of *Piræeus* by Assault, *Ibid.*; then blocks up *Piræeus*, *Ib.*; makes extraordinary Preparations for prosecuting his Design, *Ib.*; has all the Riches of the Temple of *Delphi* brought to him, P. 403; shuts up *Athens* and *Piræeus* more closely, P. 404; cuts off the Communication between the City and Citadel, P. 405; and makes it his Business to starve the City, *Ib.*; makes an Assault on *Piræeus*, *Ib.*; and meets with great Obstructions in prosecuting the Siege, P. 406; at length the Tyrant of *Athens* sends a Deputation to him, P. 409; and the City is taken by Assault, and destroyed with Fire and Sword, P. 410; *Piræeus* undergoes the same Fate, P. 411; *Sylla* puts his Troops into Quarters of Refreshment, *Ib.*; receives in his Camp, a great many Senators, who either voluntarily fled from *Rome*, or were proscribed by *Cinna*, P. 412; is informed that *Cinna* has appointed one to succeed him, and resolves not to receive him, *Ib.*; *Taxiles* and *Archilaus*, the Generals of *Mithridates*, advance towards *Sylla*, *Ib.*; and their Army, by their Numbers terrify the comparatively few Troops which *Sylla* had with him, P. 413; but he makes use of proper means to encourage his *Legions*, *Ib.*; and kills 3000 of the Enemy, P. 414; which first Success is followed by a decisive Battle, in which the *Romans* are victorious, *Ib.*; the *Asiaticks* lose in this Action near 90000 Men, and *Sylla* only twelve Soldiers, P. 415; *Sylla* raises two Trophies on the Field of Battle to perpetuate the Remembrance of so memorable a Victory, P. 416. N. 72; puts *Aristio* the Tyrant of *Athens* to Death with Poison, P. 416; punishes the *Thebans* for joining with *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; has scarce any respite before another very numerous Army of *Asiaticks* comes upon him, P. 418; over whom he gains a compleat Victory, P. 419; and takes their Camp, P. 420; but his Joy on this Occasion is interrupted by the arrival of the Person *Rome* sent to succeed him in his Command, P. 421; nevertheless *Mithridates* sends to offer him Proposals of Peace, P. 423; and after a Conference which the King had demanded by a solemn Embassy, *Mithridates* concludes the Peace with him, and executes the chief Articles of it upon the Spot, P. 429, 430; then *Sylla* marches to fight the Troops his Successor had brought into *Asia*, P. 431; but a part of them join his, *Ib.*; and their General, despairing of Success otherwise, sends a Slave to *Sylla*'s Army to assassinate him, *Ib.*; and not being able to succeed in this black Attempt, and being warmly pressed by *Sylla* to leave *Asia*, he flees to *Pergamus*, and there stabs himself with his own Sword, *Ib.*; *Sylla*, now delivered from his late Uneasiness by the Death of his Rival, finishes the Settlement of all Affairs in *Asia*, P. 432; and proposes to return to *Italy*, P. 433; by the way of *Athens*, P. 434; the Senate, as soon as informed of his approach, send Deputies to him, P. 435; whom he orders to inform their Principals, that he will be their Master, *Ib.*; the Senate therefore declare him an Enemy to his Country, P. 437; he lands his Troops partly at *Brundusium*, and partly at *Tarentum*, *Ib.*; his first Victory over the Republicans, P. 438; many of the *Romans* of the contrary Party repair to his Standards, *Ib.*; he makes use of Artifice to gain Time, P. 439; makes himself Master of the Army

of the *Conſul* who oppoſes him, P. 440; ſhews great Moderation on that Occaſion to the *Conſul* himſelf, *Ib.*; *Pompey* declares for him, *Ib.*; *Sylla* gives him the Title of *Imperator*, P. 442; young *Marius* cruelly cauſes all *Sylla*'s Friends in *Rome* to be maſſacred, P. 443; which inſpires *Sylla* with the ſame Sentiments of Revenge, *Ib.*; which he firſt practiſes upon the *Samnites*, P. 444; after the Battle in which he had put *Marius*'s Troops to flight, *Ib.*; he enters *Rome* as a conqueror, P. 445; makes a Speech to the aſſembled People, *Ib.*; and is in great Danger in a Battle with the *Samnites*, P. 450; but at laſt defeats them, *Ib.*; and exerciſes unparallelled Cruelties on the poor Remains of thoſe vanquiſhed People, P. 451; and on the Soldiers who had defended *Præneſte* againſt his Troops, P. 452; and being now delivered from all his Enemies he eſtabliſhes his Dominion in *Rome*, P. 453; by cruel Murders and Proſcriptions, P. 454; is made *Dictator*, and aſſumes the Sirname of *The Fortunate*, P. 458; makes ſeveral Regulations in the Republick, P. 459; appoints a Commiſſion to repair the Loſs of *the Sybilline Books*, which had been burnt with *the Capitol*, *Ib.*; an Account of the Laws he made in his *Dictatorſhip*, P. 460, 461, 462, makes *Cleopatra*, the Queen of *Ægypt*, marry *Alexander* her Huſband's Son, P. 463; gives the Right of *Citizenſhip* to ten thouſand Slaves, *Ib.*; decrees himſelf the Honour of a Triumph, P. 464; *Pompey*'s Victories raiſe his Jealouſy, and he recalls him to *Rome*, P. 466; *Sylla* cauſes himſelf to be choſen *Conſul* for the Year 683, P. 467; ſignalizes his *Conſulſhip* by his extraordinary Profuſions, *Ib.*; divorces his Wife *Metella*, and after her Death, makes a magnificent Funeral for her, P. 468; marries *Valeria*, *Ib.*; conſents, againſt his Will, to *Pompey*'s Triumph, P. 469; refuſes a third *Conſulſhip*, and has Thoughts of abdicating the *Dictatorſhip*, P. 471; *Mithridates* ſends Ambaſſadors to him, to get his Peace confirm'd, *Ib.*; *Sylla* aſſembles the People, abdicates the *Dictatorſhip* in their Preſence, and retires to his Country-Houſe, P. 472; returns to *Rome*, where *Pompey* diſputes Intereſts with him, P. 473; leaves *Rome* a ſecond time, and retires to his Country-Houſe, where he gives himſelf up to the moſt ſhameleſs Debaucheries, and contracts a Diſtemper, *Ib.*; which brings him to his End, *Ib.*; his Character and Obſequies, P. 473, 474.

CORNELIUS SYLLA, *(Publius)* Nephew to the *Dictator*, buys the *Conſulſhip*, and is for that Reaſon depoſed, before he enters upon it, V. 5. P. 568.

CORNICULUM, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 111, N. 31; is plundered by *Tarquin*, and reduced to Aſhes, P. 112.

CORNIFICIUS, *(Quintus)* ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, but in vain, V. 6. P. 6.

CORNUS, an Inland City of *Sardinia*, and probably ſituated in the Place which the Natives now call *Corneto*, V. 3. P. 206. N. 4.

COROLAMUS, King of the *Boii*, gains a conſiderable Advantage over the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 100.

CORON, or *Corone*, a City of *Meſſenia* in *Peloponneſus*, V. 4. P. 302. N. 56.

CORONÆA, a City of *Bœotia*, which overlooked the Lake *Copias*, V. 4. P. 92. N. 21; P. 178. N. 24; is plundered by the *Romans*, P. 178.

CORRAGIUM, or *Corragum*, a City which was probably the ſame as *Croia*, the Capital of *Albania*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.

CORREUS, a Chief of the *Belgæ*, V. 6. P. 173; loſes his Life in a Battle which *Cæſar* gains over him, P. 174.

CORSICA, the different Names Authors give to this Iſland, and what is remarkable in it, V. 2. P. 531. N. 21; the *Romans* did not make themſelves Maſters of it in the Year 515, V. 2. P. 461; V. 3. P. 5. N. 10.

CORSICANS, *(The)* revolt from the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 522.

CORTONA, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities, and one of the ancient twelve *Lucumonies* of the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 282. N. 87; V. 3. P. 88. N. 19.

CORTUOSA, a City of the *Hetrurians*, is taken and deſtroyed by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 35.

CORVUS, a Machine invented by a *Roman* Engineer, to ſtop and board the Enemies Ships at Sea, V. 2. P. 555. The Deſcription given of it by *The Fathers* differs from that of *Kennett*, in his *Antiquities*, and both from that of *Polybius*, which is given in his own Words, P. 555. N. 58.

CORVINUS. *(Marcus Valerius)* See *Valerius*.

CORVUS, or *Corvinus*. See *Valerius*.

CORUNCANIUS, *(Tiberius)* a Native of *Cameria*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 463, V. 2. P. 429. N. 50; ſubdues *Hetruria*, P. 446; returns to *Rome*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 447; is choſen *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 588; dies, P. 614.

CORYCUS, a Cape and Port near *Erythræa*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 36; a Port in the *Cilician* Sea, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.

CORYLENUS, a City whoſe Situation is at preſent unknown, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

COS, an Iſland, ſometimes called *Caris*, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78; in the *Carpathian* Sea at a little Diſtance from *Caria*, V. 4. P. 201. N. 10; and from *Halicarnaſſus*, V. 5. P. 397, 428.

COSA, or *Coſſa*, a City of old *Hetruria*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, to which the *Romans* ſend a Colony, V. 2. P. 469. N. 36: There was likewiſe a Promontory ſo called in *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 94. N. 56; the *Romans* ſend to the City a Colony of 10000 Perſons, to repeople its Territory, which was waſted in the late Wars, V. 4. P. 87. N. 8. See V. 5. P. 476.

COSCONIAN, (*The*) *Family*, we have a Medal of it ſtill in being, V. 5. P. 352. N. 152.

COSCONIUS, gains two Victories over the Rebellious *Allies*, whoſe Loſs greatly ſinks their Party, V. 5. P. 352.

COSCONIUS, (*Caius*) eſcapes the Condemnation he had deſerved, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85. Col. 2.

COSENTIA, now *Coſenza*, the Capital City of *Hither Calabria*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 80. V. 3. P. 501. N. 132.

COSIS, the Brother of *Perſes* King of *Albania*, is killed in a Battle by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 571, 572.

COSSURA, or COSSYRA, a little Iſland near *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 580. N. 11; now known by the Name of *Pantealearia*, V. 5. P. 456.

COSSUS, a Surname, which was given by the *Romans* to thoſe who had hard Shins, V. 1. P. 523. N. 42.

COSSUS, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

COSSUS, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

COTUATUS, the Leader the *Carnutes* choſe themſelves when they wanted to ſhake off the *Roman* Yoke, V. 6. P. 155.

COTUS, one of the chief Men of the *Ædui*, V. 6. P. 158.

COTIÆON, a City which the ancient Geographers place in *Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

COTTA, (*Caius Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.

COTTA, (*Lucius Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.

COTTA, (*Marcus Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.

COTTA, (*Aurunculeius*). See *Aurunculeius*.

COTTON, a City which ſeems to have been unknown to the ancient Geographers, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

COTYS, King of the *Odryſians* in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 378; joins with *Perſes* againſt the *Romans*, *Ib.*; carries him a Body of 1000 Horſe, P. 387; accompanies *Perſes* wherever he goes, P. 390; but is forced to leave him, to go to the Defence of his own Dominions, which are attacked by King *Eumenes*, P. 396; *Perſes* follows him in Perſon, and drives his Enemy from the Territories of his Ally, P. 400.

COUNSEL, (*The Goddeſs of Good*) was firſt worſhipped at *Rome* in the Year 536; that is, at a Time when the Republick could not act with too much Caution and Wiſdom, againſt ſo dangerous and ſucceſsful an Enemy as *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 92. N. 28.

COUNTRY, (*Gods*). See *Paganalia*.

Cow, An Account of a monſtrous one ſacrificed in the Temple of *Diana*, on the Hill *Aventinus*, V. 1. P. 154; what Judgment is to be formed of it, P. 155. N. 46.

COWLS, The ancient *Romans* wrapped the Lappets of their Robes about their Heads, like *Cowls*, to guard them from the Injuries of the Air, V. 3. P. 220. N. 26.

CRAGUS, a Mountain in *Lycia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 99.

CRASSUS, (*Young*) goes on an Expedition againſt the People of *Celtic Gaul*, V. 6. P. 114; reconciles his Father and *Cicero*, See *Licinius* (*Marcus Craſſus*); behaves himſelf with great bravery in the fatal Battle of *Carrhæ*, in which he is killed, P. 142; and his Father ſhews great firmneſs on this Occaſion, P. 143.

CRASSUS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

CRASSUS, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

CRASSUS, (*Marcus Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

CRASSUS, (*Publius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

CRASTINUS, a Veteran in *Cæſar*'s Army, begins the Action which makes him Maſter of the World, at *Pharſalia*, V. 6. P. 225; and falls in it fighting like a brave Man, *Ib.*

CRATIPPUS, a Philoſopher of *Mitylene*, who has a great Eſteem for *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 228. N. 134.

CRATIS, (*The*) or CRATHIS, waters *Coſenza*, a City of *Calabria*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 80; V. 3. P. 169. N. 135.

CREDITORS, at *Rome*, had a Right to put their inſolvent Debtors in Irons, or ſell them for Slaves, V. 1. P. 247. N. 36; the *Roman* Laws concerning their Rights, P. 445, 446.

CREMASTE, a Name given to *Lariſſa* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 114.

CREMERA, (*The*) watered part of the Country between *Veii* and *Rome*, V. 1. P. 351. N. 31.; the *Romans* build a Fort near it, and from thence inſult the *Hetrurian* Camp, P. 351.

CREMONA, in *Italy*, was founded by the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 36. N. 80; and made a *Roman Colony*, V. 4. P. 7.

CRENE, a City which is thought to have ſtood in *Great Phrygia*, near the Borders of *Galatia*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

CREPIDA, was the Name given by the *Latins* to the *Greek* Sandal, V. 3. P. 493. N. 108.

CRETA, a kind of Earth with which the *Romans* faſtened their Letters, V. 3. P. 392. N. 30.

CRETANS, ſix hundred, who had been taken Priſoners by *Hannibal*, at the Battle of *Thraſimenus*, and ſet at Liberty without Ranſom, ſhew the *Carthaginians*, that they do not forget that Obligation, V. 3. P. 335. N. 50; ſome *Cretan* Troops adhere to *Perſes* after he is routed, V. 4. P. 464; the King gives them ſome of his Treaſure, P. 465; after this they leave him, *Ib.*; and then *Perſes*, through a mean Avarice unworthy of a Prince, takes from them again part of what he had given them, P. 466.

CRETE, (The Iſland of) now *Candia*, formerly abounded with brave Men, V. 4. P. 29. N. 73; V. 5. P. 544. N. 81.

CREÜSA, a maritime City on *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 417. N. 66.

CRIMINALS, among the *Romans* appeared before their Judges in a negligent Dreſs, and

and made a bad Appearance to ſhew their Humiliation, V. 1. P. 304. N. 76; the Order obſerved in the Trials of *Criminals* at the Tribunal of the People, P. 306. N. 78; great *Criminals* were puniſhed with great Rigour in the firſt Ages of the Republick, P. 334; the Senate aboliſh the prevailing Cuſtom, of extending their Puniſhment to their Poſterity, P. 335; after the Battle of *Cannæ*, leave is given to inliſt *Criminals*, V. 3. P. 151.

CRISPINUS, (*Titus Quintius*). See *Quintius*.

CRISPUS, (*Caius Saluſtius*). See *Saluſtius*.

CRISTA, (*Quintus Nævius*). See *Nævius*.

CRITEA, a City which ſome Geographers have confounded with *Eleus*, a City of *The Thracian Cherſoneſus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.

CRITOGNATUS, a Man of high Birth among the *Arverni*, or *Auvergnois*, V. 6. P. 163.

CRITOLAUS, a Man of great Reputation in the Schools at *Athens*, is ſent on a Deputation to the *Roman* Senate, V. 4. P. 548; whether he was the Hiſtorian of that Name is uncertain, *Ib.* N. 21.

CRITOLAUS, is made *Prætor* of the *Achaian* Nation, V. 4. P. 636; behaves himſelf in a furious manner to the *Roman* Deputies, P. 637; ſets the *Achæan* Senate againſt the whole Nation, P. 638; ſhews great Fury againſt the *Romans*, *Ib.*; cauſes War to be proclaimed with the *Lacedæmonians*, and through them with the *Romans* likewiſe, P. 639; the arrival of the *Prætor Metellus* with an Army greatly terrifies him, P. 640; and he loſes his Life in a Battle with *Metellus*, *Ib.*

CRIXUS, a *Gladiator*, who diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the War which thoſe fugitive Slaves made with the *Roman* Republick, V. 5. P. 510; is beaten by the *Conſul Gellius*, P. 512; and is honoured with fine Obſequies by *Spartacus*, *Ib.*

CROIA, a City which became the Capital of *Albania*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.

CROSS AND PILE, was what the *Romans* called *Caput & Navis*, V. 1. P. 545. N. 85.

CROTONA, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Great Greece*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 29; was famous for great Numbers of *Athletæ*, and for giving Birth to many great Men, *Ib.*; V. 3. P. 169. N. 137.

CROW, (A) an Inſtrument invented by *Archimedes*, to ſtick faſt into the *Roman* Ships, which beſet *Syracuſe*, and help to ſink them, V. 3. P. 251; it is not eaſy at preſent to diſcover the make of it, *Ib.* N. 15.

CROWNS, The *Romans* gave Conquerors the Privilege of appearing at the *Games* wearing *Crowns* on their Heads, V. 2. P. 369. N. 40.

CROWN CIVIC, (*The*) among the *Romans*, was given as a Reward to him, who had ſaved the Life of any *Citizen*, V. 1. P. 290. N. 51; its Form, *Ib.*

CROWNS OF GOLD, were, among the *Romans*, the Rewards of military Valour, V. 1. P. 292. N. 53; the *Latins* ſend one to *Rome*, to be put in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 262.

CROWN MURAL, (*The*) which was at firſt made of Leaves, and afterwards all of Gold, was given by the Generals to the Man who firſt ſcaled the Walls of a beſieged City, V. 1. P. 75. N. 88; P. 424, 425. N. 69; its Form, P. 424; a Difference ariſes between two Perſons who both claimed the Honour of the *Mural Crown*, after the taking of *New Carthage*, V. 3. P. 350.

CROWN OBSIDIONAL, (*The*) among the *Romans*, was a Reward given by the whole Army to him who had ſaved a City, or an Army, V. 1. P. 415. N. 51; it was made of Herbs or *Graſs*, gathered on the Ground, which the General had by his Bravery brought back to the Dominion of its firſt Maſters, and was called *Graminea*, becauſe generally made of *Gramen*, *Ib.*; its form, P. 415.

CRUCIFIXION, among the *Romans*, was the uſual Puniſhment of Slaves, V. 1. P. 237. N. 15.

CRUSTUMERIUM, a City of the *Sabines*, is taken by the *Conſul P. Veturius*, V. 1. P. 242; a Remark on the Circumſtances in which that City was beſieged, P. 242. N. 26.

CRUSTUMINUM, and AUTEMNÆ, two Cities of, or near *Sabinia*, whoſe Situation is not certainly known, V. 1. P. 34. N. 122; their Inhabitants are ſubdued by a *Roman Legion* under *Romulus*, P. 36; are for the moſt part tranſplanted to *Rome*, P. 36, 37; *Cruſtuminum* revolts under *Tarquin*, repents, and open its Gates to him, P. 110; he ſends a *Roman Colony* thither, P. 111.

CTESIPHON, one of the chief Cities in *Parthia*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 40.

CULEO, (*Quintus Terentius*). See *Terentius*.

CUMÆ, The *Roman* Senate ſend thither for Corn, to relieve the People of *Rome* in a great Famine, V. 1. P. 294; but the Tyrant *Ariſtodemus*, confiſcates the *Roman* Barks, *Ib.*; this City was originally a *Greek Colony*, who poſſeſſed the moſt fruitful Part of *Campania*, *Ib.* N. 63; it had ſupplied the *Romans* with Corn in the War with *Porſenna*, P. 209; the *Campanians* endeavour to ſeize it, and take it from the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 173; it was founded by a *Colony* from *Chalcis*, was ſtrong and rich, and famous for its Trade, *The Sibylls Cave* in its Neighbourhood, and other Particulars, P. 175. N. 160; the *Roman* Senate give the *Cumans* leave to uſe the *Latin* Tongue in their publick Acts, V. 4. P. 332. N. 99.

CUNEANS, (*The*) a People of old *Bætica*, V. 4. P. 559. N. 51.

CUNEUS, *(The)* among the Ancients was an Army drawn in Battalia, in the Form of a Wedge, V. 2. P. 118. N. 79.
CUNISTORGIS, one of the largeſt Cities in *Old Spain*, V. 4. P. 559. N. 52.
CURALIUS, *(The)* a River, which riſes in *Pelaſgiotis*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 91.
CURATE, *(The* Word) or *Curè* in *French*, doubtleſs came originally from the Word *Curio*, which was the Prieſt who preſided at the Sacrifices made in each *Curia*, V. 1. P. 27. N. 96.
CURATIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, cites the *Conſuls* to appear at the Tribunal of the People, a Thing not heard of before, in order to procure a Privilege to each *Tribune*, to excuſe ten Perſons from taking the military Oaths, V. 5. P. 54.
CURES, the Capital of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 33; ſtood in the Territory where *Correze*, or *Cureze* now ſtands, P. 38. N. 139.
CURIA, among the *Latins* originally ſignified a Parochial Temple, or the Temple of every *Curia*, which anſwered to our Pariſhes, V. 1. P. 160. N. 51.
CURIA HOSTILIA, was the Palace of *Tullus Hoſtilius*, V. 1. P. 160. N. 51.
CURIACIUS, *(Janus)*. See *Janus*.
CURIÆ, *(The)* were a kind of Pariſhes, into which *Romulus* divided *The Roman Tribes*, V. 1. P. 27; the Word according to ſome, was taken from *Curæ* a City of the *Sabines*, from whence many of the *Sabines* ſettled at *Rome*, came, P. 53; each *Curia* had its own Temple, which was alſo called *Curia*, P. 27. N. 96; the Right of aſſembling the *Curiæ* for Elections belonged to the Senate and *Augurs*, P. 367. N. 59; the Ancients agree, That the Number of the *Curiæ* was always fixed to thirty, V. 2. P. 286. N. 102.
CURIATII, *(The)* three Brothers of this Name, V. 1. P. 81; were all born at one Birth, *Ib.* N. 93; and were choſen to fight with the three *Horatii*, for *Alba*, *Ib.*; which they do, and are beaten, P. 82, 83. See *Horatii*.
CURIATIUS, *(Publius) a Tribune of the People*. See *Minucius (Marcus.)*
CURICTA, an Iſland in the *Adriatick* Sea, now called *La Vegia*, and ſubject to the *Venetians*, V. 6. P. 206. N. 82.
CURIO, (the Surname of) according to *Plautus*, ſignified a *meagre ſplenetick* Perſon, V. 5. P. 346. N. 136.
CURIO, *(Caius Scribonius)*. See *Scribonius*.
CURIO, *(Caius Servilius)*. See *Servilius*.
CURIONES, *(The)* were the firſt Claſs of Prieſts eſtabliſhed by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 11; the Chief of the *Curiones*, or *Maximus Curio*, was he who had the Pre-eminence and Inſpection over the reſt, P. 390. N. 16.
CURIONIA, *(The)* were the Sacrifices offered in the Temples of the *Curiæ*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 11.
CURIONIUM, *(Æs)* was the Money the Publick paid for the *Curionia*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 11.
CURIUS *(Dentatus)* oppoſes *Appius Claudius*, who undertakes to exclude the *Plebeians* from the *Conſulſhip*, V. 2. P. 320; is made *Conſul* for the Year 463, P. 377; marches into *Samnium*, P. 378; forces the *Samnites* to ſue for Peace, *Ib.*; acts very diſintereſtedly, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; ſubdues the *Sabines*, P. 379; and is honoured with a ſecond *Triumph* in the ſame Year, P. 380; is accuſed of applying the Spoils he took to his own Uſe, which turns to his Honour, *Ib.*; raiſes the Siege of *Thurii*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; and honoured with an *Ovation* at *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 64.
CURIUS-DENTATUS, *(Manius)* ravages the Country of the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 414; is made *Conſul* for the Year 478, P. 482; treats a *Roman* who refuſed to be inliſted, with great Severity, *Ib.*; which is made a Precedent in the like Caſes for the future, *Ib.*; enters *Samnium* with an Army, P. 483; routs a Body of *Epirots*, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over *Pyrrhus*, P. 484; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 485; refuſes a Preſent of 50 Acres of Land which the Senate would have given him, P. 486; builds a fine *Aqueduct* with the Spoils he had taken, *Ib.*; is continued *Conſul* for the Year 479, P. 487; after which he returns into the Country to cultivate his paternal Eſtate with his own Hands, P. 486; is recalled from thence to be made *Cenſor*, P. 495; dies, P. 551.
CURIUS, *(Quintus)* a Friend to *Catiline*, engages in his Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 3; diſcovers ſomething of it to a *Roman* Lady, who was his Miſtreſs, P. 5; and at her entreaty, diſcovers the whole Secret to the *Conſul Cicero*, P. 13; *Cæſar* makes him ſo odious, that he is very near being baniſhed, P. 31.
CURTIUS, (The Lake) covered part of the Ground between the Hills *Palatinus* and *Capitolinus*, V. 1. P. 40. N. 142; was ſo called from the *Conſul Curtius*, who encloſed it with Walls, *Ib.*; and afterwards became *The Forum Romanum*, or *The Great Place* of *Rome*, *Ib.*
CURTIUS, *(Caius)* ſurnamed *Philo*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 308, V. 1. P. 505; has ſometimes the *Prænomen* of *Agrippa* given him, *Ib.* N. 12.
CURTIUS, *(Marcus)* devotes himſelf to Death for the good of his Country, and leaps into a Gulph in the middle of *Rome*, into which the Oracle had ſaid the beſt Thing in *Rome* muſt be caſt, if ſhe would ſucceed in her Deſigns, V. 2. P. 90; *Livy* thinks, this Gulph was called *The Lake Curtius*, from the Name of this brave *Roman*, P. 90. N. 27.

CURULE, *(Chairs)* were not unlike our folding Chairs without Backs, V. 1. P. 75. N. 89; we have a Medal on which one of them is represented, *Ib.*; *Tullus* introduced the Use of them in *Rome*, *Ib.*

CUSIBI, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 202.

CUTINA, a City belonging to the *Vestini*, which is mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 2. P. 217. N. 90.

CYBELE, (The Goddess) was worshipped by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, under the Name of *The Mother of the Gods*, or *The Great Mother*, V. 3. P. 475. N. 44; the ancient Monuments represent her under the Figure of a Woman crowned with Towers, *Ib.*; the Mythologists give her several Husbands, *Ib.*; It appears that *Isis* was a Type of her, and that in *Isis* and *Cybele* were united, according to the Pagan Theology, the different Virtues of several other Goddesses, P. 476. N. 44; the ridiculous Extravagancies ascribed to *Cybele* by fabulous Traditions, *Ib.*; her Priests were the *Galli* and *Archigalli*, P. 478. N. 61; her Festival at *Rome* was on the tenth Day of *April*, P. 481. N. 65; *The Megalesian Games* were instituted to her Honour, *Ib.* N. 67; and other Solemnities among the *Romans*, *Ib.*; the Homage the *Romans* paid her about the end of *March*, *Ib.*; it was a constant Custom, to carry a Pine-Tree into her Temple early in the Spring, *Ib.*; the *Romans* carry the Image she had at *Pessinus* to *Rome*, P. 477, 481.

CYBISTRA, a City of *Cappadocia*, at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*, V. 6. P. 170. N. 17.

CYCLADES, (*The*) were the Islands in *The Archipelago*, V. 3. P. 41. N. 96; V. 4. P. 13. N. 31.

CYCLIADES, a General of the *Achæan* Troops, is broke by those People over whom he had tyrannized, V. 4. P. 23, 52; King *Philip* takes him into his Service, P. 62.

CYCLOPES, the different Opinions of Authors concerning those Giants, V. 2. P. 470. N. 5.

CYDON, or CYDONIA, one of the strongest Places in the Island of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 545. N. 82.

CYLLENE, a maritime City of old *Elis*, V. 3. P. 403. N. 76.

CYME, a City of *Æolis* in *Asia Minor*, which is said to have been founded by *Pelops*, V. 4. P. 201. N. 11.

CYMINES, a City of *Thessaly*, of which no Footsteps are now remaining, V. 4. P. 48. N. 26.

CYNEAS, A Minister and Confident of *Pyrrhus*, is sent by him to assist the *Tarentines*, V. 2. P. 426; and then on an Embassy to *Rome*, P. 453; where he was very vigilant and active, but without Success, P. 454; the Senate passed a Decree to continue the War with his Master, P. 456; *Cyneas* therefore is sent back to *Rome* again to make fresh Offers of Peace, but the *Romans* reject them, P. 466; he goes before his Master into *Sicily*, P. 474.

CYNOCEPHALÆ, a Plain in *Thessaly*, famous for the Defeat of King *Philip*, by the *Consul Flamininus*, V. 4. P. 74; there was also a little Canton of this Name in *Bœotia*, P. 72. N. 95.

CYNOSARGES, a Place near the City of *Athens*, where Bastards and Foundlings were confined, V. 4. P. 23. N. 49.

CYNUS, a City which was as it were an Arsenal to *Opus*, the Capital of the *Locrenses Opuntii*, V. 3. P. 425. N. 134.

CYPRIUS, (*Vicus*) one of the Streets in *Rome*, which was so called from an old *Sabine* Word which signified *good* or *happy*, and not from the Island of *Cyprus*, V. 1. P. 161. N. 53.

CYPSELA, a Fortress mentioned by *Livy*, which stood on the Banks of *The Hebrus*, not far from *The Gulph Melas*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 35; P. 254. N. 121.

CYRENAICA, a large Country in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 8; now called *Mesrate*, and belonging to the State of *Tripoli*, V. 5. P. 199. N. 7; it was made a *Roman Province*, P. 495.

CYRENE, the Chief of the *five Cities*, which were in *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 145. N. 71; V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.

CYRETISÆ, a City which *Ptolomy* places in *Æstiotis*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 91.

CYRNUS, (*The*) or CYRUS, a River in the North of *Asia*, V. 5. P. 567. N. 29.

CYRTÆANS, (*The*) a Nation near the Mount *Zagrus* and *Niphates*, towards the Confines of *Media* and *Armenia*, V. 4. P. 218. N. 48.

CYRTHA, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Syphax*, V. 3. P. 548.

CYRTIANS, a People whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 391. N. 28.

CYTHERA, now *Cerigo*, an Island to the East of *Morea* or *Peloponnesus*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 10.

CYTHERON, a famous Mountain in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 23. N. 52.

CYTHNOS, one of the *Cyclades*, or Islands of *The Archipelago*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.

CYZICUS, an ancient City of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 120; V. 5. P. 428; P. 499. N. 91.

D.

D, (The Letter) in the *Latin* Calendar stands for the *Prænomen* of *Decius*.

DACI, (*The*) inhabited the vast Countries, between *The Boristhenes*, *Sarmatia Europea*, *Upper Hungary*, *The Danube*, *The Pruth*, and *The Euxine Sea*, V. 5. P. 209. N. 16; and the Emperor *Aurelian*'s removing them beyond *The Danube*, gave occasion to the Division of their Country into *Dacia Alpestris*,

peſtris, *Dacia Ripenſis*, and *Dacia Mediterranea*, *Ib.*

DÆDALUS, was thought the Architect of the ſtately Temple which *Apollo* had at *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.

DÆDASA, a Fort which *Dio* places in *Cappadocia*, V. 5. P. 555. N. 8.

DALMATIA, is ſometimes improperly confounded with *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 543. N. 8.

DALMATIANS, (*The*) reſolve on War with the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 545; were extremely barbarous, P. 546. N. 13; are conquered by *Naſica*, P. 548.

DAMARATUS, a Merchant of *Corinth*, leaves his Country, V. 1. P. 107; lands with immenſe Riches at *Tarquinium*, *Ib.*; his Wife, a noble *Hetrurian*, brings him two Sons, the younger of which was *Tarquin the Firſt*, King of *Rome*, *Ib.*

DAMASCUS, the Antiquity of this famous City, V. 5. P. 584. N. 74.

DAMASIPPUS, (*Lucius Junius Brutus*). See *Junius*.

DAMOCLES, a young *Argian*, periſhes miſerably in endeavouring to deliver his Country from the Tyranny of *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 118.

DAMOCRITUS, the chief Magiſtrate of *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 25; ſuſpends the Reſolution the *Ætolian* Diet ſeemed to incline to take, of joining with the *Romans* againſt *Philip*, P. 27; and then comes into it, P. 33; *Philip* routs him, and forces him to leave *Macedon*, into which he had made an Irruption with his Army, *Ib.*; *Damocritus* hinders the *Ætolians* from following the Standards of *Ptolomy Epiphanes*, P. 35. N. 95.

DAMOPHILUS, a *Sicilian*, who treats his Slaves with great Cruelty, V. 5. P. 117; and falls a Victim to their Revenge, P. 118.

DANCES, and Muſick were reckoned the moſt eſſential Parts of the Idolatrous Worſhip of the Heathen, V. 1. P. 84. N. 9; *Dances* were at firſt divided into *Tragical*, *Comical*, and *Satyrical*, *Ib.*; in the *Dance of the Pantomimes*, all theſe were united together, *Ib.*

DANTHELETÆ, (*The*) a People on the Frontiers of *Macedon* near the Springs of *The Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 67.

DANUBE, (*The*). The different Opinions of the ancient Geographers, concerning the Number of the Mouths by which this famous River diſcharges it ſelf into the *Euxine* Sea, V. 5. P. 208. N. 14.

DAORYSEANS, (*The*) a People who lived near the River *Naro*, V. 4. P. 543. N. 10.

DAPHNE, the Name given by the Citizens of *Antioch* to one of their Suburbs, V. 4. P. 116. N. 94.

DARDANI, (*The*) a People of *Mæſia*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 41; who anciently poſſeſſed a Canton in *Upper Mæſia*, P. 404. N. 79; V. 4. P. 28, N. 65; P. 339. N. 109.

DARDANUS, or DARDANUM, or DARDANIUM, V. 4. P. 199. N. 6; a little City on the *Aſiatick* Coaſt of the *Helleſpont*, P. 215. N. 38; P. 429. N. 105.

DARDARIA, a Country which bordered on the *Palus Mæotis*, V. 5. P. 515.

DARKNESS, (A) ſo great at *Rome*, that great part of the Day ſeems to be turned into Night, V. 2. P. 131.

DASCYLITES, a People of *Troas*, in *Bithynia*, V. 1. P. 3. N. 3; *Æneas* entruſts them with the Care of *Aſcanius* his eldeſt Son, *Ib.*

DASCYLITIS, (*The Lake*) was near the City of *Daſcylium*, which ſtood on the Coaſts of the Sea of *Marmora*, V. 5. P. 500. N. 94.

DASIUS, the Governor of *Claſtidium* for the *Romans*, ſells it to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 74.

DASIUS, one of the chief Men of *Salapia*, is gained over by his Collegue *Blaſius*, V. 3. P. 336; and delivers up the Place to the *Romans*, P. 337.

DASIUS ALTINIUS, See *Altineius*.

DASSARETÆ, (*The*) a People who poſſeſſed a Canton in the Weſt of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 78.

DASTIRA, a Name common to a Mountain and City of *Great Armenia*, V. 5. P. 561. N. 21.

DAULIS, a City on the right Bank of *The Cephiſus*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 49.

DAVUS, (*Apollonius*). See *Apollonius*.

DAYS, The *Romans* make a Liſt of lucky and unlucky Days, V. 2. P. 29; they divide *Days* into *Civil* and *Artificial*, in a different manner from what was done by the *Chaldæans*, *Babylonians*, &c. V. 3. P. 176. N. 161.

DEAD BODIES, were expreſly forbidden to be burnt within the City of *Rome*, by the firſt Law of *The Tenth Table*, V. 1. P. 456; the fourth Law of that Table enacts, That they ſhall not be covered with more than three coſtly Habits, P. 457; the fifth, That no Part of the Body ſhall be carried away for other Obſequies, unleſs the Perſon died in War, or out of his Country, P. 458; the ſeventh, That the Bodies of Slaves ſhould not be embalmed, *Ib.*; the ninth, That the Body ſhould be adorned with the Crowns the Perſon had deſerved, P. 459; and the eleventh, That no Gold ſhould be uſed in Obſequies, *Ib.*

DEATH, In criminal Cauſes which affected the Life of a *Citizen*, the *Comitia by Tribes* had no Juriſdiction, V. 1. P. 426. N. 72; P. 429. 79.

DEBTORS, The *Romans* were at firſt extremely ſevere to Debtors, V. 1. P. 247. N. 36; a Sedition is raiſed in *Rome* on their Account, V. 2. P. 56; and a Law is paſſed in their Favour, P. 64; the Law which made inſolvent Debtors Slaves to their Creditors, till they had by their Labour paid their Debts, is aboliſhed, P. 216;

216; the *Debtors* cauſe extraordinary Commotions, P. 381.

DEBTS, (*The*) of the common People at *Rome* produce great Troubles in the Republick, firſt, under the *Conſulſhip* of *Lartius*, and *Clælius*, V. 1. P. 244; ſecondly, under that of *Appius* and *Servilius*, P. 262, 265; thirdly, under that of *Virginius* and *Veturius*, P. 271; and all theſe end at laſt in the creation of *Tribunes of the People*, P. 288; the Republick pays the *Debts* ſhe had contracted in the *Conſulſhip* of *Valerius Lævinus*, V. 3. P. 486.

DECEATÆ, an ancient People who poſſeſſed the Territories of *Antibes* and *Graſſe*, V. 4. P. 553. N. 38.

DECEMVIRI, a Name ſometimes given to the *Tribunes of the People*, V. 1. P. 491. N. 142.

DECEMVIRI, (*The*) ſo called by way of Eminence, were ten venerable Perſons, who were ordered to collect and digeſt the *Roman* Laws, V. 1. P. 435; *Appius Claudius*, who departed from the *Patrician* Party, procures the Creation of them, *Ib.*; their Power was without Appeal, P. 436; the *Tribunes* conſent to the Nomination of them, only on this Condition, that they ſhall not meddle with two favourite Laws of the Commons; the firſt of which related to the Right given the People to build on the Hill *Aventinus*, and the other to the Eſtabliſhment of the *Tribunes of the People*, and the inviolable Sacredneſs of their Perſons, *Ib.*; after this they are nominated in the Year 302, *Ib.* N. 9; they behave themſelves with great Mildneſs in the Beginning of their Adminiſtration, P. 437; they compile the ten firſt *Tables* of the *Roman* Law, P. 438—460; make a Speech to the aſſembled *Curiæ*, when they preſent thoſe ten *Tables* to them, P. 460; theſe Laws are cut on Tables of Oak, P. 461; and not of Ivory, as *Pomponius* pretends, *Ib.* N. 103; they are firſt approved by a Decree of the Senate, and then accepted in an Aſſembly of the *Comitia by Centuries*, P. 461; the Government of the *Decemviri* is prolonged for a ſecond Year, *Ib.*; the Intrigues of the Decemvir *Claudius* to get himſelf continued, P. 462; which he in effect is, excluſive of all the reſt of his Collegues, *Ib.* 462, 463; the Names of thoſe that are joined with him, *Ib.* N. 104; they appear in Publick preceded by twelve *Lictors* each, *Ib.*; paſs very unjuſt Decrees, *Ib.*; act with great Cruelty, *Ib.*; the People repent of creating theſe new Magiſtrates, P. 464; the *Decemviri* preſent the People with the two laſt *Tables* of the Law, P. 465; but it is doubtful whether they were compiled by theſe laſt *Decemviri*, P. 464. N. 105; theſe Magiſtrates exerciſe great Tyranny in *Rome*, P. 469; and continue to govern the Republick of their own Authority, *Ib.*; the Ravages of the *Sabines* and *Æqui* in the *Roman* Territory, and that of their Allies, ſtrike Terror into the *Roman* People, P. 470; and after deliberating among themſelves, they order the Senate to aſſemble, *Ib.*; but moſt of the Senators abſent themſelves, and the *Decemviri* are obliged to force them to meet, P. 471; the *Decemviri* ſilence *Valerius*, who ſpeaks againſt their Authority, *Ib.*; and *Horatius*, a Friend of *Valerius*, P. 472; theſe Violences produce a Tumult, which makes them act with more Moderation, *Ib.*; they give the Senators Liberty to ſpeak, provided every one does it in his rank, *Ib.*; the Uncle of *Appius Claudius* firſt gives his Opinion, declares boldly againſt the Ambition of his Nephew, P. 472, 473; and concludes with adviſing that new Magiſtrates be created, *Ib.*; the *Decemviri* divide themſelves, in order to lead Armies againſt the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, P. 476; and kill all thoſe *Romans* in their Armies whom they knew to be moſt zealous againſt their Faction, P. 477; the Death of *Virginia*, who is killed by her own Father, turns the Hearts of all the People againſt the *Decemviri*, P. 483; who are at laſt forced to lay down their Office, P. 489; and puniſhed at the Motion of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 492, 493.

DECEMVIRI are propoſed to be created for the Interpretation of the *Sybiline* Books, V. 2. P. 67: And other *Decemviri* are created for diſtributing the Lands given by the Senate to the Soldiers who had ſerved under *Scipio* in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

DECIANUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in vain attacks *Valerius Flaccus*, the *Ædile*, V. 5. P. 302. N. 15; is himſelf accuſed of Treaſon, and baniſhed, P. 306.

DECIMATION was conſtantly practiſed in the *Roman* Armies, when great Numbers of the Soldiers were equally criminal, V. 1. P. 373. N. 66.

DECIMIUS, a *Legionary Tribune*, performs an heroick Action, in a Battle with *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 366.

DECIMUS BRUTUS. See *Brutus*.

DECIMUS JUNIUS BRUTUS. See *Junius*.

DECIMUS JUNIUS MARLIANUS. See *Junius*.

DECIMUS JUNIUS SILANUS. See *Junius*.

DECIMUS JUNIUS PERA. See *Junius*.

DECIUS harangues the Senate, to ſhew that it belonged to the People to try *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 303; whom he accuſes of a Crime which leads the People to condemn him to perpetual Baniſhment, P. 309.

DECIUS JUBELLUS, a *Campanian*, who leads a *Roman Legion* to *Rhegium* to be a Garriſon there, V. 2. P. 437; makes himſelf a Tyrant there, and murders the Inhabitants, P. 439; is driven out by his Secretary *Cæſius*, P. 496.

DECIUS MUS, (*Publius*) extricates the Army of *Cornelius Coſſus* out of the Difficulties

into which it had brought itſelf, V. 2. P. 140; adviſes that General to attack the *Samnites* in their Camp, which he had himſelf alarmed, P. 142; and is the Cauſe of ſeizing their Camp, P. 143; for which he receives great Honours, *Ib.*; is made *Conſul* for the Year 413, P. 155; and *devotes* himſelf to Death for the good of his Country, P. 166; which Devotement is attended with a glorious Victory on the Side of the *Romans*, P. 168, 169.

DECIUS MUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* a firſt Time for the Year 441, V. 2. P. 269; a ſecond Time for the Year 445, P. 291; he had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt Battle the *Dictator Papyrius* fought with the *Samnites*, P. 288; ſets out to make War with the *Hetrurians*, P. 290; forces them to deſire an Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 291; who grant them a Suſpenſion of Arms for one Year, P. 292; he comes to cover *Latium*, which is threatened by the *Umbri*, P. 292; is made *Cenſor*, P. 300; makes a Speech in favour of the *Plebeians*, in order to introduce them into the Colleges of the *Pontifices* and *Augurs*, P. 315; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 316; and *Conſul*, a third Time for the Year 456, P. 324; routs the *Apulians*, P. 325; is made *Proconſul*, P. 326; drives the *Samnite* Army out of their own Country, P. 327; takes ſeveral Cities, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Conſulate* a fourth Time for Year 458, P. 338; has a Diſpute with his Collegue *Fabius*, *Ib.*; ſides with the Senate, P. 340; goes with his Collegue into *Hetruria*, P. 341; and *devotes* himſelf to Death for the good of his Country, P. 344; his Body, after the Battle of *Sentina*, is brought to the Camp by order of *Fabius*, and honoured with a pompous Funeral, P. 346; his Memory is greatly honoured at *Rome*, *Ib.*

DECIUS MUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 474, V. 2. P. 457; is ſurnamed *Pyrrhicus*, *Ib.*; N. 91; *Pyrrhus*, apprehending that by *devoting* himſelf as his Father and Grandfather had done, he will make the *Roman* Army victorious, P. 457; threatens him with the moſt cruel Puniſhment, in caſe he attempts it, *Ib.*; to which the *Conſul* makes an haughty Anſwer, *Ib.*; and, according to *Cicero*, *devoted* himſelf as his Anceſtors had done, P. 461.

DECIUS MUS, a *Tribune of the People*, endeavours to revive the Conſpiracy of the *Gracchi*, V. 5. P. 178; but is confounded by a ſolemn Judgment of the People, *Ib.*

DECREE (A) paſſed by the People againſt *Patrician* Families which had moſt warmly oppoſed the Publication of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 1. P. 426.

DECULA. (*Marcus Tullius*) See *Tullius*.

DECURIÆ. The *Roman Curiæ* were divided into *Decuriæ*, V. 1. P. 27; or perhaps into Squadrons, *Ib.* N. 94; each *Decuria* conſiſted of ten Soldiers, P. 168. N. 64.

DECURIARE, ſignifies *to place in Order*, V. 2. P. 50. N. 3.

DECURIO, (A) was the Officer who commanded one *Decuria*, V. 1. P. 168. N. 64.

DECURIONES, was an Appellation given to the particular Senate of each *Colony*, V. 2. P. 50. N. 3.

DEDICATION. What Ceremonies were obſerved by the *Romans* in the Dedication of Temples, V. 1. P. 218. N. 71; the Honour of dedicating a Temple was ſolicited for by all the great Men in *Rome*, *Ib.*; the Senate at firſt, and afterwards the People, had the Right of nominating the Perſon who was to have this Honour, P. 270. N. 17; the *Conſul Horatius Pulvillus* dedicates the *Capitol*, P. 218; in the firſt or ſecond Year of his *Conſulſhip*, P. 206. N. 42; *Marcus Lætorius* dedicates the Temple of *Mercury*, P. 270.

DEDITION, (The Term) among the Ancients ſignified an abſolute ſurrender of Effects and Liberty to an Enemy, V. 4. P. 585.

DEFAMATION, either in Terms, or by ſatyrical Verſes, was puniſhed among the *Romans* with Whipping with Rods, V. 1. P. 452.

DEIOTARUS, one of the moſt powerful Kings of *Gallo-Greece*, V. 5. P. 421; eſcapes the Maſſacre which *Mithridates* makes of the chief Lords of his Nation, P. 421; and *Pompey* after the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Pontus*, gives him *Little Armenia*, P. 575; he makes *Craſſus* a very good Anſwer to what the *Roman* had ſaid to him of the City he was going to build in his old Age, V. 6. P. 129.

DELIUM, a Temple, dedicated to *Apollo*, on the Sea-Coaſt of *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 165. N. 193.

DELIUM, a little City on the Sea-Coaſt of *Bœotia*, over-againſt the *Euripus*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 100; V. 5. P. 423. N. 90.

DELOS, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 9; famous for the Worſhip the Inhabitants paid there to *Diana* and *Apollo*, V. 3. P. 41. N. 96; and for the fabulous Birth and Oracle of *Apollo*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 24.

DELPHI, or *Delphos*, an ancient City of *Phocis*, V. 1. P. 181. N. 100. famous for an Oracle of *Apollo*, which *Tarquin the Proud* ſent his Children to conſult, P. 181; and to whom the Oracle anſwered, that the Government of *Rome* was given to him *who ſhould firſt kiſs his Mother*, P. 182; the *Romans* ſend Deputies thither to conſult the Oracle, on account of an extraordinary riſe of the Water in the

Lake of Alba, P. 577; and they bring an Anſwer agreeable to the Prediction of an old *Hetrurian*, who had occaſioned the Deputation, P. 578; after the taking of *Veii*, the *Romans* ſend to *Delphi* a Preſent of a Vaſe of Gold of eight *Talents* weight, P. 586; after the Battle of *Cannæ*, the *Romans* again ſend to conſult this Oracle, V. 3. P. 132; and the Meſſenger delivers the Anſwer in Writing, P. 146. N. 73; this City ſtood on the Confines of *Phocis* and *Bœotia*, near the South Part of Mount *Parnaſſus*, P. 476. N. 46; it was anciently called *Pitho*, *Python*, and *Pythia*, V. 5. P. 402. N. 40; *Sylla* robs this rich Temple of its immenſe Treaſures, P. 403.

DEMARATA, the eldeſt Daughter of King *Hiero*, prevails on her Father, at his Death, to leave the Crown of *Syracuſe*, to *Hieronymus* his younger Son, V. 3. P. 209; by her Ambition cauſes the Death of her Huſband, P. 228; and brings a violent one on herſelf, P. 229, 230.

DEMETRIAS, a City on the Sea Coaſt of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 397. N. 49; perhaps the ſame that was called *Demetrium*, P. 424. N. 131; it is now called *Dimetriada*, P. 28. N. 64; ſuffers ſeveral Revolutions, P. 157, 159, 184.

DEMETRIUM, a Promontory, mentioned only by *Livy* and *Ptolomy*, V. 4. P. 470. N. 75.

DEMETRIUS, the Governor of *Corcyra the Black*, delivers it up to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 21; and contributes greatly to their Conqueſt of *Illyricum*, P. 22; the *Romans* therefore put him in Poſſeſſion of that Country, P. 23; and he revolts from his Benefactors, P. 41; the *Roman* Senate reſolve to purſue him with Arms, *Ib.*; *Demetrius* engages *Philip of Macedon* to ſupport him, P. 42; and retires to his Dominions, after the Loſs of his own, P. 44; the *Romans* demand him of *Philip*, P. 112; but *Demetrius* ſtirs up that Prince againſt them, and he enters into Meaſures for making a League with *Hannibal*, P. 161; who ſends an Embaſſy to him for that Purpoſe, P. 171.

DEMETRIUS, the Son of King *Philip*, V. 4. P. 300; who has an excellent Character, *Ib.*; undertakes the Defence of his Father before the *Roman* Senate, and receives an Anſwer, as gracious with regard to himſelf, as offenſive with reſpect to his Father, *Ib.*; *Rome* has thoughts of promoting him to the Crown of *Macedon* after the Death of *Philip*, P. 301; which makes *Philip* extremely jealous of him, and *Demetrius* foments that Jealouſy by a very imprudent Conduct, *Ib.*; *Perſes*, the Brother of *Demetrius*, increaſes the King's Suſpicions, P. 310; and *Philip* piqued at a ſlight Advantage gained by *Demetrius* in a feigned Battle with *Perſes*, quarrels with this young Prince his Brother, P. 312; the ill Humour of *Perſes* is increaſed by an Accident, *Ib.*; and he accuſes *Demetrius* before *Philip* of Fratricide, P. 313; *Demetrius* defends himſelf, P. 314; but *Philip* determines to deſtroy him, P. 318; and does it in the moſt baſe and ſhocking Manner, P. 319,—321.

DEMETRIUS, the Son of *Seleucus* King of *Syria*, is given to the *Romans* for an Hoſtage by his Father, V. 4. P. 351.

DEMETRIUS, the Son of *Antiochus-Gryphus*, dies in *Parthia*, V. 5. P. 566.

DEMETRIUS, one of *Pompey*'s *Freedmen*, heaps up immenſe Riches, aſſumes greater Reſpect than is due to a Man of his Condition, and builds the famous Theatre to which *Pompey* gives his own Name, V. 6. P. 126. N. 12.

DEMETRIUS-NICANOR, the Son of *Demetrius Soter*, endeavours to recover the Throne of his Father, which had been taken from him by *Alexander Bala*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 4; *Apollonius*, the General of his Army, is defeated by the *Jews*, P. 2. N. 2; he was about 15 Years of Age when he appeared in *Syria* to demand the Throne of his Father, P. 3. N. 4; *Ptolomy* his Father-in-Law, cauſes himſelf to be crowned King of *Aſia* in his Stead, P. 3. N. 5; *Ptolomy* dies, after he has had *Alexander Bala* beheaded, and leaves *Demetrius* in peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Throne, P. 5; *Joſephus*'s Relation of the Revolution which put an end to the Life and Reign of *Alexander Bala*, P. 4. N. 4; the firſt Year of *Demetrius Nicanor*'s Reign was the 166th Year of the *Seleucidæ*, P. 6. N. 6. Col. 2; he ſhews great Favour to *Jonathan*, High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, P. 65. N. 7; is vanquiſhed by *Tryphon*, P. 66; taken Priſoner, P. 69. N. 29; in his Captivity, marries *Rhodogune*, Siſter of the King of *Parthia*, P. 129. N. 26; is ſet at Liberty, P. 130; ſets out from *Antioch* to revenge the Inſults of his Brother to *Cleopatra*, P. 133; is obliged to return to his Dominions to ſuppreſs a Revolt there, *Ib.* N. 45; and is killed under the Walls of *Tyre*, P. 134. N. 46.

DEMETRIUS SOTER, after the Death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, demands of the *Roman* Senate, the Crown of *Syria*, which belongs to him, V. 4. P. 526; his Right, tho' indiſputable, is given up by the Senators, P. 527; he takes ſome Steps towards a new Attempt, P. 530; the Senate has no more Regard to his ſecond Attempt than to the firſt, *Ib.*; he deſigns to eſcape from *Rome*, P. 531; and ſucceeds, *Ib.*; writes a very handſome Letter to the Senate, P. 534; is acknowledged for their lawful King throughout all *Syria*, P. 535; is ſurnamed *Soter* for *delivering* the Country from the Tyranny of a Governour, *Ibid.*; labours to get his Conduct approved by *Tib. Gracchus*, the

the Ambaſſador of the Republick in the *Levant*, P. 536; *Tiberius* gives him the Title of King, *Ib.*; and *Rome* herſelf does the ſame, *Ib.*; he makes War with the *Jews*, P. 537; and then with the King of *Cappadocia*, P. 540; ſends his Son *Demetrius* to *Rome*, P. 560; who is received coldly there, and leaves the City to return to *Syria*, *Ib.*; his Eſcape exaſperates the Senate, who to revenge it, ſet up a Competitor againſt him, *Ib.*; this Competitor is *Alexander* the Son of *Antiochus Epiphanes* by a Concubine, P. 561; *Demetrius* loſes his Life in a Battle he fights with *Alexander Bala*, P. 562; V. 5. P. 2. N. 1; a Miſtake of the *Latin* Tranſlator of *Appian* on this Subject, *Ib.*; *Demetrius* committed the Care of his two Sons, who were very young, to a *Cretan* before the Battle in which he loſt his Life, P. 2. N. 2; the Names of his two Sons were *Demetrius* and *Antiochus Sidetes*, *Ib.*; P. 3. N. 3; *Alexander* is defeated by *Ptolomy*, P. 4. N. Col. 2; and treacherouſly killed by an *Arabian* Lord, P. 5.

DEMOCRITUS, is put at the Head of the *Achaians*, gains a Battle over the *Lacedæmonians*, and becauſe he does not make a proper Advantage of his Succeſs, is depoſed, fined, and baniſhed, V. 4. P. 634.

DENARIUS. A Diſſertation of the Value and Weight of this *Roman* Coin, V. 2. P. 504. N. 84; its Value in the Time of *Flamininus*, V. 4. P. 130. N. 120.

DENTER. (*Marcus Livius*) See *Livius*.

DEPONTANI SENES. The different Opinion of Authors, concerning the Reaſon why Men paſt ſixty were ſo called, V. 2. P. 31. N. 80.

DEPUTIES. The Names of thoſe who were ſent to *The Sacred Mountain*, V. 1. P. 284. N. 38; the *Romans* ſend *Deputies* to *Greece* to collect their moſt famous Laws, P. 431; they return to *Rome*, P. 434; but their Return is not agreeable to the *Conſuls*, or thoſe who had a Right to ſtand for that Office, *Ib.*

DERTUSA. See *Ibera*.

DESERTION was not thought diſhonourable by the *Numidians*, V. 5. P. 221.

DESTINIES OF ROME. (*The*) The Book ſo called, was only *Annals* of the Republick, V. 2. P. 131. N. 101.

DEVOTEMENT. A religious Vow among the *Romans*, whereby they dedicated their Lives, and offered up themſelves a Sacrifice to the Tutelary Gods, V. 2. P. 17; the Rites and Ceremonies which were obſerved in making this Vow, P. 164. N. 52, P. 165. N. 53; *Cicero* laughs at the miraculous Effects which were aſcribed to them, P. 166. N. 58; and indeed the ſudden Revolutions which followed them, may rationally be accounted natural Effects of them, if the Circumſtances attending them be attentively conſidered, P. 167. N. 63.

DEURIOPES, a People of *Pæonia*, an ancient Country of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 75, P. 309. N. 70, P. 44. N. 67.

DIÆUS is made Head of the *Aetheon* Nation, V. 4. P. 633; raiſes Troops to make War with *Lacedæmon*, *Ib.*; the *Lacedæmonians* complain of him to the Senate of *Rome*, and *Diæus* follows them thither, to defend his Nation's Cauſe, P. 634; after the Deciſion of the Senate, he returns to *Corinth*, the Capital of *Achaia*, *Ib.*; where the Time of his Office expires, *Ib.*; he is again put at the Head of his Republick, P. 635; what paſſed during his new Adminiſtration, P. 635, 636, &c. he, with *Critolaus*, who had ſucceeded him in the *Prætorſhip*, hinders the good Effect of the Diſcourſes of *Sextus Julius* the *Roman* Deputy, and ſows Diſcord every where, P. 637; after the Death of *Critolaus*, he reaſſumes the Government, P. 641; raiſes Troops to replace thoſe which had been cut in Pieces by *Metellus*, in the Time of his Predeceſſor, *Ib.*; obſtinately refuſes to hearken to any Propoſals of Peace, notwithſtanding the freſh Advantages gained by the *Roman Prætor*, P. 642; leaves *Corinth*, to which he had retired, and with ill-diſciplined Troops fights a Battle with the *Conſul Mummius*, P. 643; who entirely defeats him, P. 644; which Defeat is followed by the taking and ſacking of *Corinth*, *Ib.*; *Diæus* kills himſelf and his Wife, *Ib.*

DIAGORAS. See *Hercules*.

DIALIS, (*Flamen*) the High-Prieſt of *Jupiter*, V. 1. P. 59; his Objections, P. 59; N. 15.

DIANA, was honoured with a particular Worſhip at *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160; ſhe was ſurnamed *Artemis* at *Syracuſe*, and her Feſtival called *Artemiſia*, P. 256. N. 28.

DICÆARCHIA, the Name firſt given to the City of *Puteoli*, now called *Pouzzoles*, V. 3. P. 540. N. 84.

DICE, with ſix Sides, call'd *Teſſeræ*, were in uſe among the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 521.

DICTATOR. The Etymology of the Word, V. 1. P. 248. N. 41; it was in uſe at *Alba* from the Time of *Romulus*, *Ib.*; among the *Romans* it ſignified a temporary Magiſtrate, who was inveſted with abſolute Power, *Ib.*; the Epocha of their firſt Creation is much diſputed, P. 238. N. 16, 17, and 18; it at firſt belonged to that *Conſul* who was at the Time regent to nominate the *Dictator*, and the People had no Share in the Nomination, P. 306. N. 77; the Duration of the *Dictatorſhip* was limited by the *Roman* Laws to ſix Months, P. 416. N. 54; the *Dictator* was generally ſtiled *Prætor Maximus*, becauſe the *Prætor* was the chief Officer concerned in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, V. 2. P. 77. N. 48; it was a religious Ceremony

Ceremony of the *Romans* to chooſe a *Dictator* to drive a Nail into the Wall which divided the Sanctuary of *Minerva* from that of *Jupiter*, in the Temple on the *Capitol*, P. 87; the Authority of *Dictators* was Supreme, and without Appeal, P. 222. N. 96; an Inſtance wherein that Authority ſeems to have been leſſened, P. 222, 223; a *Dictator* was ſometimes nominated, purely to preſide at the publick *Games*, P. 232. N. 106; one Form neceſſary to the compleat Nomination of a *Dictator* was, That he ſhould be approved by the People aſſembled *by Curiæ*, P. 286; ſince the Foundation of *Rome*, no *Dictator* was ever ſeen out of *Italy*, before *M. Attilius Calatinus*, P. 607; *Dictators* were forbidden by Law to appear on Horſeback at the Head of Armies, V. 3. P. 93. N. 31; the People only had a Right to diſpenſe with this Law, *ſb.* N. 31; the Generalſhip of the Horſe is made equal to the *Dictatorſhip*, P. 104; the immemorial Right which the *Conſuls* had of nominating *Dictators*, is transferred to the People, P. 355; *Servilius Nepos* was the only one who was honoured with the *Dictatorſhip* at *Rome* in 120 Years, P. 562. N. 139.

A Chronological List of all the Roman Dictators.

Year of *ROME*.

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314.
Quinctius Cincinnatus, V. 1. P. 519—521.
316.
Mamercus Æmilius, V. 1. P. 522—524.
318.
Quintus Servilius Priscus, V. 1. P. 525, 526.
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Mamercus Æmilius, V. 1. P. 527, 528.
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Publius Cornelius Rutilus, V. 1. P. 558.
357.
Lucius Furius Camillus, V. 1. P. 581—587.
364.
Marcus Furius Camillus, V. 2. P. 26—29.
365.
Marcus Furius Camillus, V. 2. P. 31—34.
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374.
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391.
Appius Claudius, V. 2. P. 91—93.
392.
Titus Quinctius Pennus, V. 2. P. 94—96.
393.
Quintus Servilius Ahala, V. 2. P. 97.
395.
Caius Sulpicius Peticus, V. 2. P. 99—102.
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Caius Marcius Proculus, V. 2. P. 106.
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426.
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428.
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Claudius Glycia, V. 2. P. 605.
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Marcus Attilius Calatinus, V. 2. P. 605.
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Tiberius Coruncanius, V. 2. P. 611.
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Lucius Veturius Philo, V. 3. P. 113.
537.
Marcus Junius Pera, V. 3. P. 133—168.
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Caius Claudius Centho, V. 3. P. 267.
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Quintus Fulvius Flaccus, V. 3. P. 356.
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Publius Sulpicius Galba, V. 3. P. 543.
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Lucius Cornelius Sylla, V. 5. P. 459 472.
704.
Caius Julius Cæsar, V. 6. P. 205.

Didas, a Governour of *Pæonia* for King *Philip*, V. 4. P. 319; enters into the Confidence of young *Demetrius*, *Ib.*; abuſes it to his Deſtruction, P. 320; and at laſt kills him, P. 321; he is put at the Head of a Body of Troops, P. 387.

Didius, (*Titus*) a *Tribune of the People*, renews the Law concerning the Luxury which prevailed in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 23. N. 64.

Didius, (*Titus*) *Prætor* of *Illyricum*, defeats the *Scordiſci*, and makes them pay dear for having maſſacred a *Conſular* Army, V. 5. P. 189; and thereby merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 190; is made *Conſul* for the Year 655, P. 303; and ordered to make War in *Spain*, P. 304; where he performs great Exploits, P. 305; and thereby gains the Honour of another *Triumph*, *Ib.*

Dido, the Foundreſs of *Carthage*, V. 2. P. 124. N. 94; is alſo called *Eliſſa*, P. 522; and laid the Foundations of *Carthage*, 200 Years before the Time of *Æneas*, P. 522. N. 4; in the Year 883 before Chriſt, which was 22 after *Troy* was deſtroy'd, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, P. 523. N. 4.

DIDYMA, a Place in *Ionia*, famous for a Temple, and Oracle of *Apollo*, V. 5. P. 547. N. 86.

DIEGYLLIS, a petty King of *Thrace*, V. 5. P. 7. N. 12; whoſe Daughter *Pruſias* married for his ſecond Wife, P. 8. N. 18.

DIES ATRI, or *Black Days*, among the *Romans*, were ſuch as were memorable for ſome great Calamities, which befell the Republick on thoſe Days, V. 2. P. 15, N. 60.

DIES FASTI ET NEFASTI, were firſt inſtituted among the *Romans* by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 73. N. 84; what the *Romans* meant by *Dies Feſti*, *Profeſti*, *Interciſi*, *Faſti*, *Nefaſti*, *Comitiales*, *Comperendini*, *Stati*, and *Præliares*, P. 395. N. 27.

DIETS, there was one formerly eſtabliſhed at *Delphi* by *Amphiction*, V. 1. P. 152. N. 41; another is formed at *Rome* upon the ſame Plan, by *Servius*, P. 154; it is held, during his Reign, in a Temple he had built on purpoſe, dedicated to *Diana*, on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*; in the Reign of *Tarquin the Proud*, it is uſually held on *The Hill of Alba*, in the Temple of *Jupiter Latialis*, P. 167; a Diſpute between the *Latins* and *Romans* in the Diet of *Ferentinum*, P. 237; the *Latins* refuſe to admit *M. Valerius*, the *Roman* Deputy, into it, *Ib.*; all the *Latin* Cantons enter into a ſolemn Confederacy there, againſt the *Romans*, P. 243; a general Account of the *Diets* which were held in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 27. N. 63. See *Union*.

DIGITIUS, a private Soldier, obtains a *Mural Crown*, after the taking of *New Carthage*, V. 3. P. 350.

DIGITIUS, a *Roman Prætor* in *Spain*, ill conducts the Affairs of the Republick there, V. 4. P. 138.

DIMALUM, a City of *Illyricum*, which bordered on *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 43. N. 101; P. 483. N. 72.

DINDYMUS, There were two Mountains of this Name, one in *Myſia*, another in *Great Phrygia*, V. 5. P. 501. N. 99.

DINIÆ, a City which bordered on *Galatia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 97.

DINNER, The *Romans* uſed to take their great Meal, or Dinner, at four in the Afternoon in Winter, and three in Summer, V. 3. P. 176. N. 161; the *triumphant* Victors uſually gave a fine Entertainment to their Friends on the Day of his *Triumph*, V. 3. P. 573. N. 168; the Law which ſet Bounds to the Expence of the *Romans* at their *Dinners*, or Meals, is renewed and extended by the *Tribune Titus Didius*, V. 5. P. 23. N. 64; P. 30; by another Law, too great Delicacies are prohibited, P. 186; which Law is got paſſed by *Æmilius Scaurus* with great Reaſon, *Ib.*; N. 53; *Licinius* paſſes another Law, whereby he forbids all vain Expence at Meals, P. 213. N. 20.

DINOCRATES, one of *Philip*'s Generals, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4; is defeated by the *Rhodians*, *Ib.*; and takes Refuge in *Stratonice*, P. 87. N. 4.

DINOCRATES, a *Meſſenian*, draws off his native City from the *Achæan* League, V. 4. P. 302; is at firſt beaten by the brave *Philopœmenes*, *Ib.*; but the latter being ſurrounded in a narrow Paſs, and thrown by his Horſe, is taken Priſoner by *Dinocrates*, who himſelf conducts him to *Meſſene*, *Ib.*; there, by his Intrigues, gets him condemned to be poiſoned, P. 303; and afterwards *Dinocrates*, fearing the Vengeance of the *Achæans*, who had entered into a League to revenge the Death of *Philopœmenes*, kills himſelf, P. 304.

DINOMENES, cauſes *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe*, to be aſſaſſinated, V. 3. P. 213; carries a Reinforcement of *Syracuſan* Troops to the *Conſul Marcellus*, before *Leontium*, P. 235; *Hippocrates* and *Epicides* ſurrender themſelves up to ſome of his Troops, and afterwards make their eſcape to *Syracuſe*, P. 236; where they raiſe Jealouſies of him among the *Syracuſans*, *Ib.*; and get him murdered, P. 237.

DIOCLES, an *Ætolian* General, ſeizes *Demetrius*, V. 4. P. 158.

DIODORUS, the Governour of *Amphipolis*, artfully gets rid of the *Thracian* Garriſon, which he ſuſpected, V. 4. P. 464.

DIODORUS, was a Name firſt given to the famous *Tryphon*. See *Tryphon*.

DIOGENES, *The Babylonian*, is ſent to *Rome* by the *Athenians*, to defend their Cauſe there againſt the Sentence of the *Sicyonians*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 22.

Διονυσος, a Name given to *Bacchus*, both by the *Greeks* and *Latins*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54.

DIOPHANES, a brave *Achæan*, comes to the Relief of *Pergamus*, beſieged by *Seleucus*, V. 4. P. 205; and makes a Sally with ſo much Bravery and Judgment, that he forces that Prince to raiſe the Siege, and return to his own Dominions, P. 206.

DIOPHANES, a *Rhetorician*, born at *Mitylene*, perſuades *Gracchus* to renew *The Licinian Law*, V. 5. P. 98; and then baniſhes himſelf, P. 113.

DIOSCURIAS, a City of *Colchis*, V. 5. P. 570. N. 35.

DIOSCORIDES, The *Pagans* worſhipped *Caſtor* and *Pollux* under this Name, V. 4. P. 470. N. 76.

DIPULON, the only Gate of *Athens*, a Part of which is ſtill in being, V. 5. P. 410. N. 60.

DISTAFF, That of *Tanaquil*'s, is hung up in the Temple of *Hercules*, V. 1. P. 140; ſome Difficulties concerning this Fact, *Ib.* N. 8.

DIVINATIONS, Books of *Divination*, and the Worſhip of all foreign Gods are proſcribed at *Rome*, V. 3. P. 266.

DIVINATIONS OF PRÆNESTE, See *Præneſte*.
DIVITIACUS, an *Æduan* Lord, is ſtrongly attached to the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 88; and particularly to *Cæſar*, P. 90.
DIVORCES, were ſuffered among the *Romans* from the Time of *Romulus*, but only in caſe the Woman endeavoured to poiſon her Children, or put a ſuppoſititious Child on the Father, or was guilty of Adultery, V. 1. P. 28. N. 99; they are forbidden to the *Flamines*, P. 58. N. 13; the firſt Inſtance of a Divorce in *Rome* was in the Year 520, V. 2. P. 294. N. 8; unknown at *Rome* till firſt practiſed by one *Spurius Carvilius*, V. 3. P. 12. N. 20.
DIUM, an ancient City of *Macedon*, at the Foot of Mount *Olympus*, V. 3. P. 317. N. 24; near *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 88; a maritime City of *Pieria*, P. 379. N. 5; P. 443. N. 21.
DIUS-FIDIUS, that is, *Jupiter the Witneſs* and Obſerver of the Faith of Treaties, V. 1. P. 384. N. 4; the *Conſul Poſtumius* dedicates the Temple of this God, *Ib.*
DODONA, a City of *Epirus*, famous for a Temple of *Apollo*, and a Foreſt, the Oaks of which uttered Oracles, V. 2. P. 213. N. 73.
DOGS, whence the Cuſtom among the *Romans* of empaling one every Year on a Branch of *Elder*, V. 2. P. 23; the *Conſul Pomponius* makes uſe of a great Number of *Dogs*, to hunt the *Sardinians* who had retired to ſteep Rocks to avoid the Purſuit of the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 17.
DOLABELLA, (*Cneius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
DOLABELLA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
DOLABELLA, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
DOLICHA, now *Techala*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60.
DOLOPES, a People who inhabited a Country which bordered on *Theſſaly* and *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 33.
DOLOPIA, a Canton of *Theſſaly*, which bordered on *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 184. N. 30; P. 356. N. 13.
DOLYCHE, a City of *Pelagonia*, V. 4. P. 424. N. 88.
DOMALE, a Town in *Galatia*, V. 5. P. 559. N. 10.
DOMITIUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* of *Hither Spain*, is defeated by *Sertorius*, V. 5. P. 482.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 561, V. 4. P. 144.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 591, V. 4. P. 528.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 631, V. 5. P. 160; makes War with the *Gauls*, P. 173; attaches the *Æduans* to the *Romans*, P. 174; makes War with the *Allobroges* on their account, P. 175; and gains a famous Victory over them, *Ib.*; makes the King of the *Auverni* Priſoner, contrary to the Law of Nations, P. 176; and carries him to *Rome* to adorn his *Triumph*, P. 177; makes the Road, which from him was called *The Domitian Way*, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor*, P. 187.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) Great Grandfather of the Emperor *Nero*, labours to mortify the *Patricians*, V. 5. P. 263; transfers the Right of nominating the *Pontifices* to the *Comitia*, P. 264; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 657, P. 308; then *Pontifex Maximus*, and *Cenſor*, P. 324; quarrels with *Lucius Craſſus* his Collegue in the *Cenſorſhip*, *Ib.*
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) who was proſcribed by *Sylla*, is defeated by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 465; and loſes his Life in the Battle, P. 466.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is ordered to examine into the Murder of *Clodius* by *Milo*, V. 6. P. 152.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Lucius*) is ſurnamed *Ænobarbus*, from a miraculous change of the Colour of his Beard from Black to Red, V. 1. P. 258. N. 54.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* of *Sicily*, reforms all the Abuſes which the War had introduced there, V. 5. P. 307; is made *Conſul* for the Year 659, P. 313.
DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Lucius*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 118; is ſupplanted by *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, *Ib.*; but ſucceeds them in the Year 699, P. 128; and being attached to the Senatorial Party in the Civil War, is beſieged by *Cæſar* in *Corfinium*, P. 190. N. 62; and delivered up by the Inhabitants to *Cæſar*, who ſends him to *Pompey*, P. 190; thinks he has taken Poiſon, but happily finds himſelf miſtaken, P. 191; *Cæſar* not content with giving him his Liberty, reſtores him a large Sum of Money, *Ib.* N. 63; nevertheleſs, without regard to this Generoſity, he ſhuts himſelf up in *Marſeilles*, and ſtands a Siege there againſt *Cæſar*, P. 194; is killed at *Pharſalia*, P. 227. N. 127.
DOMITIUS CALVINUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 421, V. 2. P. 193.
DOMITIUS CALVINUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 470, V. 2. P. 414; and defeated by the *Senones*, P. 415.
DOMITIUS CALVINUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 700, V. 6. P. 146; accepts of being *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant General, to avoid proſecution for his unlawful canvaſſing for his Office, P. 172. N. 25. Col. 2; *Cæſar* ſends him to *Macedon*, P. 214.
DORA, a maritime City of *Phœnicia*, V. 5. P. 70. N. 36.
DORIMACHUS, one of the Chiefs, who governed *Ætolia* at the Time the *Romans* engaged the *Ætolians* in their Intereſt, is ordered to make War with King *Philip*, V. 3. P. 314.

DORIS, a Canton of *Caria*, in the Form of a *Peninſula*, between the *Ægean* and *Rhodian* Seas, V. 4. P. 227. N. 62.
DORISCON, a ſtrange Place, ſituated in a Plain, which was watered by the *Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 35.
DORILAS, one of the Generals of *Mithridates*, who well underſtands the Art of War, V. 5. P. 394; leads an Army of 40000 Men againſt *Sylla*, P. 418; fights a Battle with that brave *Roman*, P. 419; who vanquiſhes him and takes his Camp, P. 420.
DOUR, a *Celtic* Word which ſignifies *Water*, V. 5. P. 39. N. 91.
DRACHMA, (*The*) a *Greek* Coin, of the ſame Value as the *Roman Denarius*, and worth about ſeven Pence three Farthings *Engliſh*, V. 2. P. 68. N. 31; P. 504. N. 84.
DRACO, an ancient Legiſlator of *Athens*, V. 1. P. 431; whoſe Laws were very ſevere, *Ib.* N. 85.
DRANCE, (*The*) a River which *Livy* confounds with *The Durance*, V. 3. P. 64. N. 32; it is a little River in *Swiſſerland*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 175.
DRAPES, a General of the *Gauls* is taken Priſoner by the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 175; and kills himſelf, P. 176.
DRAVE, (*The*) riſes in the Territory of *Saltzburgh*, runs through *Lower Auſtria*, *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*, and falls into *The Danube* in *Hungary*. V. 5. P. 194. N. 78.
DRAUDACUM, a Fortreſs near *Oæneum*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 72.
DREPANUM, a Port, at the Foot of Mount *Erix*, in *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 19; *Æneas* built a Temple, or at leaſt an Altar there, to *Venus*, *Ib.*; it is now *Trapani*, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 563. N. 73.
DRILO, (*The*) now *The Drino*, or *The Boiana*, a River, which divided *Illyricum* from *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 81; there are two Rivers of this Name in *Illyricum*, one called *The White Drin*, and the other *The Black Drin*, V. 4. P. 420. N. 78.
DROUGHT, An extreme *Drought* in *Italy*, V. 1 P. 533.
DRUNKENNESS, See *Adultery*.
DRUSUS, (*Caius Livius*). See *Livius*.
DRUSUS, (*Marcus Livius*). See *Livius*.
DRYMÆ, a City which ſome place in *Doris*, others in *Phocis*, V. 3. P. 426. N 140.
DRYMUSA, a little Iſland in *The Gulph of Smyrna*, over againſt *Clazomene*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 118.
DUBIS, (*The*) or *The Doux*, a River which riſes at the Foot of Mount *Jura*, V. 6. P. 91. N. 108.
DUCARIUS, a *Gallic* Horſeman, kills the *Conſul Flaminius* in the Battle of *Thraſimenus*, V. 3. P. 89.
DUEL, a famous one between *Manlius Torquatus*, and a *Gallic* Giant, V. 2. P. 95; another between another *Gallic* Giant and *Valerius Corvus*, P. 122.
DUILIUS, (*Cæſo*) is made *Decemvir*, V. 1. P. 463; and has the Command of a *Legion*, in the Army appointed to act againſt the *Æqui*, P. 476.
DUILIUS, (*Cæſo*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 417, V. 2. P. 187; and appointed one of the Commiſſioners to diſtribute the Lands of *Cales*, P. 192.
DUILIUS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Military Tribune* for the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574.
DUILIUS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 493, V. 2. P. 551; has the Command of the *Roman* Army in *Sicily*, P. 553; goes on board the *Roman* Fleet which has no Admiral, P. 554; and gains a famous Victory over the *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 556; raiſes the Siege of *Segeſta*, takes *Macella*, P. 557; and is honoured at *Rome*, not with a *Triumph* only, but with other Marks of Diſtinction likewiſe, which he keeps all his Life, P. 558; we have a Medal ſtill in being on this Subject, *Ib.* N. 63; is made a *Dictator*, to preſide at an Election of *Conſuls*, V. 3. P. 18.
DUILIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People*, oppoſes the Attempts of his Collegues, who had entered into a Plot, to continue themſelves and the *Conſuls* in their Offices, V. 1. P. 497; draws up and gets paſſed a Law, which enacts, That when all the ten *Tribunes* cannot be choſen on the Day of the *Comitia*, they which are choſen ſhall have a Right to nominate the reſt, *Ib.*; but this Law is diſannulled ſoon after by the *Tribune Trebonius*, P. 499, 500.
DUMNARUS, a General of the People of *Anjou*, is defeated by one of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants, V. 6. P. 175.
DUMNORIX, a rich *Æduan*, V. 6. P. 65; tries to make himſelf a Sovereign in his Republick, at the Expence of the *Roman* Name, P. 88; *Cæſar* diſcovers the Plot, and pardons *Dumnorix*, in regard to *Divitiacus* his Brother, a zealous Friend to *Rome*, *Ib.*; but he periſhes in another Attempt, wherein he ſhews himſelf to be very perfidious, P. 132.
DUPLICARII, Soldiers, who had ſhewn themſelves valiant, and were rewarded with *double* Pay, V. 1. P. 373. N. 65.
DURACIUS, an illuſtrious *Gaul*, firmly attached to the Intereſt of *Rome*, V. 6. P. 174.
DURANCE, (*The*) a River, towards which *Hannibal* probably marched, after he had paſſed *The Rhone*, and turned back again, V. 3. P. 64. N. 32.
DURIA, (*The*) which the *French* now call *The Doere*, V. 5. P. 21. N. 57; had formerly Gold mixed with its Sand, P. 21. N. 59.
DURIUS, (*The*) a River now called *The Douro* or *Douero*, V. 5. P. 39. N. 91; ſo called from the *Celtic* Word *Dour*, *Ib.*
DURONIA, tries to deſtroy her Son *Ebutius* in the *Bacchanals*, V. 4. P. 274; and is the Means of having the Knowledge of the monſtrous Crimes committed in that infamous

famous Society brought to the Knowledge of the chief Magiſtrate in *Rome*, P. 275; who very juſtly puniſhes them, P. 279.
DURONIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People*, ſpeaks very licentiouſly againſt the Law which reſtrained Luxury and Delicacy, V. 5. P. 306; for which he is degraded from the Rank of a Senator, P. 308.
DUSIUS ALTINCIUS, See *Altincius*.
DUUMVIRI, a ſort of Judges, to whom *Numa* gave the Right of giving Sentence in the firſt Inſtance, in certain criminal Cauſes, V. 1. P. 72. N. 82; in extraordinary Caſes, they were a kind of Delegates, P. 85. N. 104; their Authority expired as ſoon as Judgment was given, *Ib.*
DUUMVIRI NAVALES, Magiſtrates appointed to take care of all naval Affairs, V. 2. P. 274. N. 73.
DUUMVIRI SYBILLINI, two Magiſtrates whom *Tarquin* created to take care of the *Sybilline* Books, V. 1. P. 177; their Office was to conſult thoſe Books in Times of Diſtreſs, preſide at the Sacrifices they ordered, and other religious Offices; and they held their Offices for Life, were free from Taxes, and all other Offices, *Ib.* N. 85; one of them, in the Reign of the ſame *Tarquin*, is puniſhed as a Parricide, that is, wrapped up alive in the Hide of an Ox and thrown into the Sea, *Ib.* N. 87; their Number was firſt increaſed to ten, and they are called *Decemviri*, and afterwards to fifteen, and therefore called *Quindecimviri*, P. 74. N. 40.
DYMÆ, a maritime City of *Achaia Propria*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 101.
DYRRACHIUM, a City now called *Durazzo*, V. 3. P. 21. N. 44; formerly the Capital of the Territory of the *Taulantii*, ſituated on the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea, towards the Confines of *New Epirus* and *Albania*, P. 483. N. 70; V. 4. P. 24. N. 53; V. 5. P. 214. N. 25; P. 435. N. 115.

E.

EAGLES, appointed by *Romulus* to be *Auſpices* for his new Colony, V. 1. P. 22.
EAGLES, (*The Roman*) Enſigns ſo called, were depoſited in the Hands of the *Quæſtors*, V. 1. P. 502; or rather, were kept in the Temple of *Saturn*, V. 1. P. 525. See *Enſigns*.
EBONY, ſo very ſcarce and very valuable in the Time of *Pompey the Great*, that the Scepters of Kings were made of it, V. 6. P. 48. N. 90.
EBRO, (*The*) or IBERUS, one of the largeſt Rivers in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 57.
EBURONES, (*The*) or People of *Liege*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150; revolt againſt the *Romans*, and draw off the neighbouring Nations with them, P. 135.
EBURNUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
EBUSSUS, EBYSSUS, EBOISSA, or EBOSTA, were different Names given by the Ancients to the Iſland now called *Ivica*, which lays over againſt Cape *Ferraria*, in the *Spaniſh* Sea, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68.
EBUTIUS ELVA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 290, V. 1. P. 388; and dies of the Plague, P. 389.
EBUTIUS, or ÆBUTIUS ELVA, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor of Sicily*, V. 4. P. 439.
EBUTIUS ELVA, (*Poſthumus*) called alſo *Cornicenus*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 311, V. 1. P. 516; and General of Horſe by the *Dictator Q. Servilius*, P. 525.
EBUTIUS, or ÆBUTIUS ELVA, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 254, V. 1. P. 241; his Character, P. 242; *Dion Halicarnaſſeus* gives him the *Forename* of *Publius*, P. 241. N. 23; the ſignification of his Surname is not known, *Ib.*; the *Dictator Poſthumius* makes him his General of Horſe, P. 252; he is attacked in his Camp by the *Latins*, whom he repulſes with Vigour, P. 253; intercepts Letters, which oblige the *Dictator* to give Battle, P. 254; is wounded in this Battle by *Manilius*, P. 255; and after the Victory, does not triumph with the *Dictator*, according to *Livy*, P. 258. N. 52.
ECBATANA, the Situation of this City agrees pretty well with that of *Tabes*, V. 4. P. 525. N. 113; there were three Cities of this Name in *Aſia*, V. 5. P. 578. N. 56.
ECETRÆ, the capital City of one of the two Cantons of which the Nation of the *Volſci* conſiſted, V. 1. P. 409; V. 2. P. 60.
ECETRANI, (*The*) demand Peace of the *Romans*, after the Defeat of the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 267; which is granted them with only their Lives, *Ib.*
ECHEDORUS, (*The*) a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 11.
ECHINUS, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 73.
ECHINADES, (*The*) Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, over againſt the Mouth of the River *Achelous*, V. 3. P. 438. N. 146.
ECLIPSES, the Cauſes of this *Phænomenon* were known to the *Romans*, in the Year 563, V. 4. P. 194; a remarkable one preceded the Defeat of *Perſes* King of *Macedon*, by *Paulus Æmilius*, P. 457.
ECNOMUS, a Mountain in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 570. N. 2.
ECULANA, or ASCULANA, an ancient City of *Hirpinia*, now known by the Name of *Fricento*, V. 5. P. 355. N. 163.
ECULEUS, or EQULEUS, See *Horſe*.
EDEPSA, or ÆDEPSUM, a City of *Eubœa*, according to *Strabo*, and *Stephens the Geographer*, V. 5. P. 434. N. 114.
EDESCO, a *Spaniſh* Prince, V. 3. P. 372; enters into an Alliance with *Scipio*, P. 373.
EDESSA, a City of *Emathia*, a Province of *Macedon*,

Macedon, and the Burial-place of the Kings of the Country, V. 4. P. 498. N. 68.

EDESSA, a famous City in *Asia*, which lay 20 Miles West of *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 131. N. 24.

EFFARI, or *Sistere Templum*, signified to mark out and limit the Ground-plot of a Temple, after the *Auspices* had been consulted, V. 1. P. 129.

EFFATA, among the *Romans*, were the Prayers the *Augurs* made, when they watched the Motions of Birds, in order to take *Auguries*, V. 2. P. 14. N. 58.

EGERIA, (The Nymph) was by some thought to have revealed to *Numa Pompilius* the Laws he made at *Rome*, as well Civil as Religious; by others, to have met him in the Forest of *Aricia*, on a very different Account, V. 1. P. 55. N. 5.

EGERIUS, the Nephew of the first *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 106; so called from *Egere*, *to Want*, because disinherited before he was born, P. 107; is made Governour of *Collatia*, P. 111. See *Collatinus*.

EGESTA, or SEGESTA, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 42.

EGESTUS and ELYMUS, settle a *Trojan* Colony in *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 5.

EGIA, or ÆGIUM, a City on the South Coast of *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 637. N. 49.

EGINIUM, or ÆGINIUM, a City on the Confines of *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 43; tho' placed by *Strabo* in *Illyricum*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 109.

EGNATIUS, (*Marius*) is made Commander of the Army of the Rebels in the Country of the *Samnites*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; surprizes the City of *Venusrum*, and cuts in pieces the *Roman* Garrison, P. 341; routs the Army of the *Consul*, *Julius Cæsar*, P. 343; is killed in a pitched Battle, and his Army entirely routed, P. 353.

EGYPTIANS, *Ptolomy Philadelphus* their King sends an Embassy to *Rome*, to make an Alliance with the Senate, V. 2. P. 488.

ELÆOTHESIUM, an Apartment in the ancient *Gymnasia*, so called because the Oil and Wax was kept there, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

ELATEA, or ELATIA, one of the most considerable Cities in *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 50; V. 5. P. 411.

ELAVER, (*The*) commonly called *The Allier*, a River which rises in *Gevandan*, V. 5. P. 174. N. 14.

ELBA, See *Ilva*.

ELDER, (a Stick of) given as a Present to *Apollo* of *Delphi*, by *Junius Brutus*, V. 1. P. 181.

ELEA, See *Velia*.

ELEA, or ELÆA, a City of *Æolis*, bordering on *Great Mysia*, and on the Coast of the *Ægæan* Sea, V. 4. P. 148. N. 155; at the Mouth of the River *Caicus*, P. 215. N. 40; V. 5. P. 132. N. 39.

ELEA, a City of *Lucania*, situated near the Sea, V. 4. P. 521. N. 105.

ELEPHANTS, were first called *Boves Lucæ* by the *Romans*, because they first saw them in *Lucania*, V. 2. P. 442. N. 73; a mistake of Cardinal *Baronius* concerning this denomination, *Ib.*; *Pyrrhus* owes his Victory to the Elephants in his Army, P. 444; *Hannibal* is forced to make use of Artifice to get his to pass *The Rhone*, V. 3. P. 62; the *Romans* fancied that Elephants had the Use of Reason, V. 6. P. 127.

ELEPORUS, (*The*) a River of *Calabria*, now *The Alaro*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.

ELEUS, or ELÆUS, a considerable City in *The Thracian Chersonesus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38; P. 199. N. 5.

ELEUSINA, a City situated on the western Mouth of *The Nile*, V. 4. P. 409. N. 52.

ELEUSIS, a little City of *Attica*, which lay West of *Athens*, and was famous for a magnificent Temple of *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 11. N. Col. 1; and for the *Festivals* instituted there in Honour to that Goddess, and called *The Mysteries of Eleusi*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 53; V. 5. P. 401. N. 38.

ELEUTHERA, a City of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 554. N. 1.

ELICIUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.

ELIS, formerly a Canton of *Peloponnesus*, the Capital City of which bore the same Name, V. 3. P. 314; the Country is now a part of the Province of *Belvedere*, and the City *Belvedere* it self, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5.

ELITONIS, the Leader under whose Command the *Cœnomani* marched into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 7.

ELLOPIA, See *Eubœa*.

ELONICUS, two *Spaniards* of this Name, V. 4. P. 407. N. 50.

ELORUM, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36; voluntarily surrenders to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 252.

ELORUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36.

ELVA, (*Marcus Ebutius*). See *Ebutius*.

ELUSATES, (*The*) a People of *Gascogne*, V. 6. P. 116. N. 184.

ELYMAIS, a western Province of *Syria*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 116.

ELYMAIS, a City mentioned 1 *Maccab.* vi. and called *Persepolis*, 2. *Macc.* ix. V. 4. P. 524. N. 111.

ELYMEA, or LIMIA, a City belonging to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 82.

ELYMEA, a City on the River *Haliacmon*, between *Thessaly*, *Pelagonia-Tripolitis*, and *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 402. N. 43.

ELYMUS, See *Egestus*.

EMATHIA, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 76. N. 110.

EMBASSY, a remarkable one which the *Roman* Senate sent into *Bithynia*, to settle the Differences between *Prusias*, and his Son *Nicomedes*, V. 5. P. 8.

EMPORIUM, or EMPORIA, a very ancient City, now *Empurias*, the Capital of *Lampourdan*, V. 3. P. 86. N. 8; P. 460. N. 8.
EMPORIA, a Name anciently given to a ſmall Diſtrict in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 499. N. 119; V. 4. P. 137. N. 136.
EMPULUM, a City dependent on *Tibur*, is taken by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 107. N. 60.
EMPURIA, See *Emporia*.
ENESIDEMUS, or ÆNESIDEMUS, a Commander for the *Achæans* in *Argos*, V. 4. P. 58; is killed there, in a manner greatly to his own Honour, and the Reproach of the Author of his Death, *Ib.*
ENFRANCHISEMENTS, The Ceremonies of publick ones at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 198. N. 15.
ENGYUM, or ENGUYUM, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 264. N. 37; is taken by the *Pro-Conſul Marcellus*, P. 265.
ENIA, a City near Mount *Oeta* in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 48.
ENIPEUS, (*The*) a River of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37; which riſes in *Phthiotis*, P. 394. N. 30.
ENIPEUS, (*The*) a little River in *Phthiotis*, which roſe in Mount *Olympus*, and fell into *The Peneus*, V. 4. P. 442. N. 19.
ENIPEUS, (*The*) another River of *Peloponneſus*, which fell into *The Alpheus*, V. 4. P. 442. N. 19.
ENNA, a delicious City, in the Center of *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 254; famous for the Rape of *Proſerpine*, V. 2. P. 562. N. 72; the Inhabitants of it revolting againſt the *Roman* Garriſon, do their utmoſt to ſurrender up their City into the Hands of the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 254; and are maſſacred by the *Roman* Governour, P. 255; it is plundered by the rebellious Slaves in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 117, 118; and is retaken from them by the *Conſul Rupilius*, V. 5. P. 123.
ENNICASUS, a River of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 94.
ENNIUS, (*The Poet*) his Birth and Character, V. 3. P. 2. N. 1; he was the Inventor of *Hexameters*; brought from *Sardinia* to *Rome* by *Cato the Cenſor*, P. 540. N. 83; and greatly reſpected by *Scipio Africanus*, P. 322. N. 37; *Cicero*'s commendation of him, V. 4. P. 43. N. 9; he ſpent part of his Life in *Sardinia*, P. 43. N. 10; was born at *Andes* a little City in the Territory of *Tarentum*, V. 4. P. 416; and died at *Rome* at 70 Years of Age, *Ib.*
ENROLLMENT, (*The*) or inliſting of Men into the publick Service, was performed with great Order at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 244; the military Oath called *Sacramentum*, and its Obligations, P. 265. N. 5; P. 277. N. 29; the Enrollment called *Conjuratio*. See *Conjuratio*.
ENROLLMENT, the Difficulties the *Decemviri* met with in enrolling Men in the War with the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 470, 476; the Ceremonies and Rules obſerved at *Rome*, in raiſing Troops, V. 2. P. 116. N. 76; the *Conſuls* in the Year 478 are very ſevere to thoſe who refuſe to enroll themſelves, V. 2. P. 482.
ENSIGNS, (*Military*) of the *Romans*, what in different Ages, V. 1. P. 277. N. 30; they were revered and indeed worſhipped by the *Romans*, who ſwore by them, &c. P. 278. N. 31. See *Eagles*.
EORDEA, a little Province in the Weſt of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 28. N. 67; another Place of this Name, P. 32. N. 81; the Name was common to a City and Country in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 388. N. 16.
EPENTERII, a People mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 28.
EPHANEA, or EPIPHANEA, a City of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 100.
EPHEBEUM, the Place in the *Gymnaſia* where the young Men were received, who performed their Exerciſes by themſelves, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
EPHESUS, a City which is called by *Xenophon The Arſenal of War*, V. 3. P. 326. N. 43; the Capital of *Ionia*, famous for a very fine Temple of *Diana*, V. 4. P. 96. N. 39.
EPHORUS, an ancient Author mentioned by *Pliny*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 14.
EPHYRA, a City near old *Acarnania*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 76.
EPICRATES, a Sea Officer on board the *Rhodian* Fleet, V. 4. P. 203, is ſent by *Livius* to chaſe the Pyrates who intercepted the Convoys deſigned for the Fleet, which the *Romans* appointed to act againſt *Antiochus*, P. 202; he gives the *Prætor Æmilius* ſuch Advice, as is approved in the Council of War, and followed by the *Roman* Admiral, P. 203.
EPICYDES, one of the Deputies which *Hannibal* ſends to young *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 211; adviſes him to demand higher Terms of the Senate of *Carthage* than he thought fit to do, to make an Alliance with *Hannibal*, P. 212; after the melancholy End of that unfortunate King, *Epicydes* intrigues againſt the new Senate of *Syracuſe*, and againſt *Rome*, P. 228; procures himſelf to be elected *Præfect* of *Syracuſe*, P. 230; and finds Means to render ineffectual the Treaty of Alliance between *Rome* and *Syracuſe*, P. 231, 232; prevails on *Leontini* to ſhake off the Yoke of both Cities, P. 233; and when the *Romans* are ready to take that City which they beſiege, flees from thence, and creates new Broils between *Rome* and *Syracuſe*, P. 234; enters by Force into *Syracuſe*, and cauſes all the *Prætors* there to be maſſacred, P. 237, employs *Archimedes* to defend that City againſt the *Romans* who beſieged it, P. 249; diſcovers and puniſhes ſome of the Burghers, who had entered into a Plot to deliver up the City to the *Romans*,

Romans, P. 256; after a Part of it is taken by *Marcellus*, P. 257, fortifies himſelf in *Acradina*, *Ib.*; makes a vigorous Sally, P. 259; is forced to retire back behind his Ramparts, *Ib.*; leaves the Place to meet *Bomilcar*, who was coming to his Relief with a conſiderable Reinforcement, P. 260; after the precipitate departure of that *Carthaginian* General, retires to *Agrigentum*, P. 260, 323. N. 40; grows jealous of *Mutines*, *Id. Ib.*; is the cauſe of his Army's being entirely routed, P. 324. N. 40; is killed by *Lævinus*, at the taking of *Agrigentum*, P. 354.

EPICYDES, ſurnamed *Sidon*, is cruelly murdered by the Inhabitants of *Acradina*, V. 3. P. 261.

EPICURUS, the *Athenian* Philoſopher, his Life and Doctrine, V. 2. P. 416. N. 24; P. 450. N. 83.

EPIDAMNUS, a Name anciently given to the City of *Dyrrachium*, now *Durazzo*, V. 3. P. 21. N. 44.

EPIDAURUS, There were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Greece*, V. 2. P. 372. N. 44; the famous Serpent of *Epidaurus* is brought to *Rome*, P. 374; its Adventures in its Journey from one City to the other, P. 374, 375. See V. 3. P. 477. N. 48.

EPIERETTES, A Name given by a modern Author, to the Place where *Hamilcar-Barca* encamped, between *Panormus* and *Erix*, during the famous Siege of *Lilybæum*, V. 2. P. 608. N. 48.

EPIPOLÆ, a large Suburbs of the City of *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 225. N. 38.

EPIRUS, *Old*, is very improperly confounded by ſome Moderns with *New Albania*, V. 2. P. 195. N. 32; the Death of *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, P. 215. N. 84; that Country is plundered by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 502.

EPISTATES, the *Athenian* Senator, whoſe Day it was to preſide in that Senate, V. 4. P. 384. N. 10.

EPITAPHS, (*The*) of *Pacuvius*, *Nævius*, and *Plautus*, V. 5. P. 47. N. 96.

EPOSOGNATUS, King of *Galatia*, endeavours in vain to prevail on his People to deſire Peace of the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 239, 240.

EPULONES, an Order of Prieſts who were employed in celebrating the *Pagan* Feſtivals, V. 4. P. 101; there was one of the four great Colleges of Prieſts eſtabliſhed at *Rome* for performing the Worſhip of the Gods, P. 101. N. 54.

EQUITIUS FIRMANUS, (*Lucius*) would fain paſs for the Son of *Caius Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 275; is thrown into Priſon, taken out from thence by the People, and made *Tribune*, P. 297; his Death, P. 299.

ERBESSA, or ERBESSUS, there were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 548. N. 48; the Inhabitants of one of them deſert from the *Romans*, and deliver themſelves up to the *Carthaginians*, P. 548; See V. 3. P. 234. N. 46.

ERETA, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 587; there was alſo a Mountain of this Name in that Iſland, P. 608. N. 48.

ERETRIA, there were two Cities of this Name, V. 4. P. 72. N. 91; one near the Springs of the River *Enipeus*, P. 49. N. 37; the other on the Coaſt of *Eubœa*, P. 50. N. 46.

ERETUM, a City of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 93; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 121; a bloody Battle fought near it, P. 119; it was about ten Miles from *Rome*, P. 232.

EREUSICHE, a Name ſometimes given to the City of *Oeniades* in *Acarnania*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 26.

ERGAVICA, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 336. N. 104.

ERIBANUS, the Name of one of the narrow Paſſes of the Mountains, which incloſe *Campania*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 45.

ERICTHONIUS, the fourth King of *Athens*, who made himſelf famous by the *Games* he inſtituted in Honour of *Minerva*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 57.

ERICINIUM, a City of *Phthiotis*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 20.

ERIGON, (*The*) a River of *Macedon*, which falls into the *Thermaic Gulph*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27; it riſes in the Mountains of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 80; P. 309. N. 72; P. 418. N. 69.

ERISANA, a City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 5. P. 37. N. 89.

ERISSO, a Name given by modern Geographers to the City *Apollonia*, on Mount *Athos*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 35.

ERIX, a City in *Sicily* famous for a Temple of *Venus*, V. 2. P. 475. N. 11.

EROPUS, cauſes ſome Nations to riſe againſt King *Philip*, V. 3. P. 404.

ERRIUS POTILIUS, See *Potilius*.

ERYCINA, (*Venus*). See *Venus*.

ERYTHRÆ, a City which bordered on *Locris*, and *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 150; and there was alſo another City of this Name, which was one of the moſt conſiderable Places in *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 34.

ERYX, or ERYCEA, one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 475. N. 11; P. 607, 613.

ESCEDIA, an ancient City near *Bætica*, V. 5s P. 33. N. 80.

ESERNIA, an ancient City of *Samnium*, on the Banks of *The Vulturnus*, V. 5. P. 339. N. 107.

ESQUILINE, (*Gate*) has ſeveral Names given it by different Authors, V. 1. P. 212. N. 59; its Situation very uncertain, after all the Enquiries that have been made by learned Men about it, *Ib.*

ESQUILINE, (*Tribe*) *The*, was added by *Servius*, to the three *Tribes* eſtabliſhed by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 141; whence it took its Name, *Ib.* N. 14.

ESQUILINUS, (Mount) ſo called from the *Latin* Word *Excubiæ*, becauſe *Romulus* ſuſpecting the Fidelity of *Fabius*, placed a Centinel on it, to keep *Watch* there, V. 1. P. 140. N. 10; *Servius* brings it within the Verge of *Rome*, *Ib.*

ESSUI, (*The*) a People whoſe Situation is not known, V. 6. P. 134. N. 30.

ESTATES, The *Roman* Laws concerning the Right and Poſſeſſion of Eſtates in general, V. 1. P. 450; and particularly concerning Eſtates in Land in the Country, P. 454.

ESULA, or ÆSULA, a City on an Eminence between *Tibur* and *Præneſte*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 62.

ESURIAN MEADOWS, (*The*) the Place where *Brutus* pitched his Camp, when he gave Battle to the *Tarquins*, and where he was killed, V. 1. P. 201. N. 24; they were alſo called *The Meadows of Junius*, or *Vinius*, *Ib.*

ETHALIA, or ÆTHALIA, was a Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Chios*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 14; there was alſo another Iſland of the ſame Name in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. *Ib.*

ETOVISSA, a City whoſe true Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 58. N. 12.

EVANDER, the *Arcadian*, brings a Colony from *Peloponneſus* into *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6; there eſtabliſhes the Worſhip of his own Gods, P. 7; teaches the *Latins* the Uſe of the *Greek Letters*, P. 8; and of ſtringed Inſtruments of Muſick, *Ib.*; and receives divine Honours after his Death, *Ib.*

EVANDER, a *Cretan*, and Miniſter to *Perſes*, V. 4. P. 464; ſpeaks in that King's favour at *Amphipolis*, P. 465; but his Speech is ill received, *Ib.*; he is almoſt the only Perſon who adheres faithfully to that unfortunate Prince after he is conquered by the *Romans*, P. 466; is killed by his own King at *Samothrace*, P. 470.

EVENUS, (*The*) or TIDARI, a River of *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 1; P. 315. N. 12.

EVOCATIONS, The Ceremonies uſed by the *Romans* in their *Evocations* of the Gods, under whoſe Protection the Cities were which they deſired to take, V. 1. P. 582. N. 57; the Form of theſe *Evocations*, before they took Cities, V. 2. P. 165. N. 53.

EUBIA, a *Chalcidian* Woman, marries *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 174.

EUBŒA, anciently called *Nacra*, *Abantias*, *Chalcis*, *Chalcedontis*, *Ellopia*, and *Oncha*, is an Iſland in *The Archipelago*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 57.

EUBOICUS SINUS, See *Maliac.*

EUDEMUS, is made Admiral of the *Rhodian* Fleet, deſigned againſt *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 201; rejects the artful Advice which *Livius* had given *Æmilius* his Succeſſor, concerning the Command of the *Roman* Fleet, P. 203; returns to *Rhodes*, P. 206; and having gotten a Reinforcement of Ships, waits for the great Fleet which *Hannibal* had aſſembled together, P. 207; attacks it, *Ib.*; beats it, P. 208; rejoins the *Prætor Æmilius* at *Samos*, *Ib.*; gives the *Prætor* wiſe Advice with regard to the Siege of *Colophon*, which was begun by *Antiochus*, 210; and with great Addreſs aſſiſts the *Prætor* in the Sea-fight which he gained over *Polyxenides*, P. 211.

EUGANEI, (*The*) inhabited Part of *Breſſau*, *Tarentin*, &c. V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.

EUGENIUM, a City whoſe Situation is not tranſmitted to us by the ancient Geographers, V. 3. P. 484. N. 78.

EUHYDRIUM, a City near Mount *Olympus*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.

EUMENES, King of *Pergamus*, prefers the Alliance of the *Romans* to that of *Antiochus*, whoſe Daughter he refuſes in Marriage, V. 4. P. 148; ſignalizes his Attachment to the *Romans*, P. 186; joins the *Roman* Fleet with ſome Galleys, P. 199, 201; meets the *Prætor Æmilius*, P. 202; whom he hinders from following the artful Advice which *Livius* his Predeceſſor had given him, out of Jealouſie, P. 203; returns into his Dominions to defend them againſt *Seleucus*, who had entered them with an Army, P. 204; oppoſes the Treaty of Peace which the *Prætor Æmilius* was willing to make with *Antiochus*, P. 205; ſails to *The Helleſpont*, to facilitate the Paſſage of the *Scipio's* into *Aſia*, P. 206; behaves himſelf like a brave and expert General in the Battle which *Cornelius Scipio* fights with *Antiochus*, P. 219; and has all the Glory of the Succeſs, P. 220; *Antiochus* looks on him as his moſt implacable Enemy, P. 221; *Eumenes* goes to *Rome*, P. 225; his Buſineſs there, P. 225, 226; returns to *Greece*, P. 251; the *Pro-Conſul Manlius* makes him a Preſent of the Elephants of *Antiochus*, P. 252; his Quarrels with King *Philip*, P. 285; and with *Pruſias*, P. 299; he makes the *Romans* a Preſent of a Crown of Gold, P. 300; the Senate appoint three Deputies to go and ſettle the Differences between him and *Pruſias*, P. 301; he places *Antiochus* on the Throne of *Syria*, after the Death of his Brother *Seleucus*, P. 351; he goes to *Rome*, P. 365; and informs the Senate of the ſecret Practices of *Perſes*, P. 366; who hires Aſſaſſines to murder him, P. 367; but he ſurvives their Attempt upon his Life, P. 368; ſhews great Moderation with regard to his Brother *Attalus*, *Ib.*; brings a conſiderable Body of Troops to the *Romans*, to aſſiſt them in their War with *Perſes*, P. 389; gives wiſe Advice to the *Conſul Licinius*, who had been worſted by the King of *Macedon*, P. 392; enters into the Kingdom of *Cotys*, an Ally of *Perſes*, and ravages it, P. 396; but nevertheleſs inclines towards the King of *Macedon*,

Macedon, after ſome Succeſs which he had againſt the *Romans*, P. 403; the Opinions of ſome Hiſtorians concerning this Fact, P. 432; he is ſollicited by *Perſes* to leave the *Roman* Party, and embrace his, P. 444; and, without coming to a Determination in that Point, he offers *Perſes* his Mediation, to procure a Peace for him, *Ib.*; on Condition that he ſhould pay him 1500 *Talents*, P. 445; which *Perſes* refuſes to deliver, and the Negotiation comes to nothing, *Ib.*; *Eumenes* narrowly eſcapes being aſſaſſinated at *Delphi*, by order of that Prince, P. 469; returns to *Pergamus*, there languiſhes away his Time in repoſe, P. 482; comes into *Italy* to congratulate the Senate on the Conqueſt of *Macedon*, P. 490; the Senate upon a falſe Pretence, forbids him entering into *Rome*, *Ib.*; the *Galatians* plunder his Kingdom, P. 503; the *Romans* make them put a ſtop to their Ravages, *Ib.*; *Pruſias* complains of *Eumenes* to the Senate, P. 516; *Eumenes* ſends his Brothers to *Rome*, to remove the ill Impreſſions *Pruſias* had made on the *Romans*, P. 520; the Senate ſend a Deputy to *Pergamus*, who gives his Subjects leave to bring him their Complaints againſt their King, P. 523; *Eumenes* dies, P. 541.

EUMOLPUS, was thought by the *Greeks*, the firſt Inſtitutor of *The Myſteries of Ceres*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 55.

EUNUS, the Slave of *Antigenes*, a *Sicilian*, V. 5. P. 116; gains the Reputation of being inſpired among his fellow Slaves, *Ib.*; at the Head of a Body of them whom he attached to him by his Impoſtures, ſurprizes and plunders the City of *Enna*, P. 117; there ſettles a new kind of Government of his own, P. 118; and cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed King, P. 119; the firſt Acts of his Authority, *Ib.*; he calls himſelf *Antiochus*, *Ib.*; defeats three *Prætorian* Armies, P. 120; inveſts *Meſſana*, one of the chief Cities in *Sicily*, and is obliged to raiſe the Siege, P. 121; is taken Priſoner by the *Conſul Rupilius*, P. 122; his Death, *Ib.*

EUPALIUM, a City of the *Locrenſes*, near *Naupactus*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 151.

EUPATORIA, there were two Cities of this Name in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 513. N. 11.

EUPOLIS, a comic Poet, Rival to *Ariſtophanes*, V. 4. P. 272. N. 2.

EURILEON, the Son of *Æneas* and *Creuſa*, otherwiſe called *Aſcanius*, or *Iulus*, ſucceeds his Father in the Government of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 12. N. 58; refuſes to accept of a Peace with *Mezentius* on diſhonourable Terms, P. 12; defeats *Lauſus* the Son of *Mezentius*, *Ib.*; forces *Mezentius* himſelf to ſue him for a Peace, P. 13; gives up *Lavinium* to his Brother *Sybrius*, the Son of *Lavinia*, *Ib.*; builds the City called *Alba Longa*, *Ib.*; N. 60; dies there, after a Reign of 34 Years, P. 14; and leaves a Son named *Iulus*, P. 14.

EURILOCHUS, a Leader of the People of *Demetrias*, V. 4. P. 157; is forced to baniſh himſelf, *Ib.*; returns to *Demetrias*, and introduces the *Ætolians* there, who make themſelves Maſters of the City, P. 159; and kills himſelf, P. 184.

EURIPUS, a Trench of 10 Foot broad, and as many deep, which *Tarquin* dug along the two Sides and at one End of his *Circus*, to carry off the Water, V. 1. P. 116. N. 50.

EURIPUS, now *The Streights of Negropont*, is the *Channel* which divides *Eubœa* from *Attica*, *Locris*, and *Bœotia*, V. 3. P. 424. N. 133; its irregular Motions were always thought a kind of Problem, *Ib.*

EUROMUS, a City of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 62, 67, 489. N. 21.

EUROTAS, a River which watered the City of *Sparta*, V. 4. P. 120; its different Names, *Ib.* N. 101. See *Galeſus*.

EURYALUS, the Citadel of that Part of *Syracuſe* which was called *Epipolis*, V. 3. P. 258; lay to the Weſt of that City, *Ib.* N. 31.

EURYDICE, the Wife of *Ptolomy Philopator*, is ſometimes called *Arſinoe*, and ſometimes *Cleopatra*, V. 3. P. 356. N. 78; was killed by Order of her Huſband, *Ib.* N. 77.

EURYMEDON, a River of *Aſia Minor*, which riſes in one of the Rocks of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 25.

EURYMENÆ, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 18.

EXODIA, a Name given to Farces that uſed to be played after ſerious Pieces, V. 2. P. 86; the Authors of theſe Pieces were not deemed infamous as the *Hiſtriones* were, *Ib.*

EXPIATIONS, were made by the *Romans* by offering up the Victims called *Piaculares Hoſtiæ*, to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods, and by aſperſions of Water with Branches of Lawrel and Olive, V. 1. P. 71. N. 79; they were ſo common among the *Romans*, that they uſed them not only for Crimes, but almoſt on all Occaſions, whether of a publick or private Nature, P. 434. N. 2.

F.

FABIAN, (*The*) was a Family of great Diſtinction in *Rome*, and very ancient, V. 2. P. 63. N. 21.

FABII, (*The*) the Sons of *Fabius Ambuſtus*, are ſent to the *Senones* who beſiege *Cluſium*, V. 2. P. 12; join with the *Cluſians* in fighting againſt the Beſiegers, P. 13; the *Senones* ſend Deputies to *Rome*, to demand that they may be puniſhed, *Ib.*; but *The Centuries* are ſo far from condemning

demning them, as to raiſe them to the *Tribuneſhip*, *Ib.*

FABIUS, the *Pontifex*, pronounces the Form of *Devotement* which the 24 old *Roman* Nobles made of their Lives to the Gods, upon the Approach of the Army of *Brennus*, V. 2. P. 17.

FABIUS ADRIANUS, is beaten by *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 554.

FABIUS ADRIANUS, (*Caius*) *Pro-Prætor of Africa*, was burnt in his Palace at *Utica*, on Account of his Robberies, V. 5. P. 453. N. 2.

FABIUS ÆMILIANUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Paulus Æmilius*, and Brother of *The Second Africanus*, is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 608, V. 5. P. 10. N. 24; is ordered to continue the War in *Spain* againſt *Viriatus*, P. 11; makes new Levies for that Purpoſe, *Ib.*; arrives in *Andaluſia*, P. 14; makes it his firſt Buſineſs to diſcipline the new *Legionaries* he brought with him, P. 15; during this inaction, goes and makes his Offerings to *Hercules*, who was greatly revered at *Gades*, as having finiſhed his Travels there, *Ib.*; in the mean Time, his *Conſulſhip* expires, and he is indebted to *Scipio Æmilianus* his Brother, for being continued in the Command of the Troops in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 16; he gains two Battles over *Viriatus*, P. 17; but was nevertheleſs not honoured with a *Triumph* at his Return, becauſe he had not killed 5000 of the Enemy in one Action; *Ib.*; he ſerves as Lieutenant General to his Brother *Scipio*, at the Siege of *Numantia*, P. 89.

FABIUS ÆMILIANUS ALLOBROGICUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of the preceding, is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 632, V. 5. P. 167. N. 3; goes into *Gaul*, to make War with the *Arverni*, P. 175; and tho' attacked with a quartan Ague, or as others, not well cured of a Wound he had received, P. 176. N. 23; gives them Battle, and gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 176; which is followed by the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 177; he takes the Surname of *Allobrogicus*, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor*, P. 229; and in his *Cenſorſhip*, erects a triumphal Arch in *The Sacred Way*, P. *Ib.* N. 45.

FABIUS AMBUSTUS, ſpeaks in favour of his Son, who had fought againſt the Order of the *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 222; is made General of Horſe by *Aulus Cornelius*, P. 232; then *Dictator* himſelf, in 432, P. 241; and at laſt, *Prince of the Senate*, P. 356.

FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Cæſo*) is made *Military Tribune* the firſt Time, for the Year 349, V. 1. P. 563; a ſecond Time, for the Year 352, P. 570; and a third Time, for the Year 358, P. 587.

FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 395, V. 2. P. 102.

FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Marcus*) the Father of the three *Fabii*, V. 2. P. 12; has a ſlight Quarrel ariſe in his Family between his two Daughters which cauſes great Troubles, P. 63; which he himſelf foments, P. 64; is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 373, P. 51; a ſecond Time, in the Year 383, P. 66.

FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 373, V. 2. P. 51; *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 393, P. 96; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 397, P. 105; in his ſecond *Conſulſhip* makes War with the united *Faliſci* and *Tarquinienſes*, P. 106; takes their Camp by Force, *Ib.*; is made *Conſul* a third Time, for the Year 399, P. 108; forces the *Tiburtins* to ſubmit to the Republick, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and promoted to the *Dictatorſhip* in 403, P. 119.

FABIUS AMBUSTIUS, (*Numerius*) is promoted to the *Military Tribuneſhip* in the Year 347, V. 1. P. 559; beſieges *Anxur*, P. 560; takes it, and gives it up to be plundered by his Soldiers, P. 561.

FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 341, V. 1. P. 553.

FABIUS BUTEO, ſets out for *Spain* in quality of *Prætor*, V. 4. P. 89.

FABIUS BUTEO, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 508, V. 2. P. 611; enters on his Office, marches into *Sicily*, and does nothing conſiderable there, P. 612; is made *Cenſor* in the Year 512, P. 623; and *Dictator* in the Year 537, V. 3. P. 163; complains of four Innovations made in his Favour, upon this laſt Promotion, *Ib.*; warmly oppoſes *Carvilius*, who propoſed incorporating the *Latins* into the *Roman* Senate, P. 164; fills the vacant Places to the Satisfaction of all the People, P. 164. N. 118; and lays down the *Dictatorſhip*, P. 164.

FABIUS BUTEO, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 564.

FABIUS BUTEO, (*Numerius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 506, V. 2. P. 609; diſtinguiſhes himſelf at the Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 610.

FABIUS, (*Cæſo*) the Brother of *Quintus Fabius*, the *Conſul* for the Year 268, is made *Quæſtor*, V. 1. P. 333; undertakes in conjunction with his Collegue *Valerius*, to bring *Spurius Caſſius* to an Account, for his attempting in his *Conſulſhip* to injure the publick Treaſury in favour of Foreigners, *Ib.*; and gets him condemned to die by the People, P. 335; *Cæſo* is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* the firſt Time, for the Year 269, P. 336; and a ſecond Time by the Senate for the Year 272, P. 341; is appointed to command the Army deſigned to act againſt the *Hetrurians*, P. 342; and not that which was deſigned to act againſt the *Æqui*, *Ib.* N. 18; the Soldiers refuſe to obey him, P. 343; and return to

to *Rome* without Orders, P. 343; he diſtinguiſhes himſelf greatly at the Battle of *Veii*, P. 348; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* a third Time, for the Year 274, P. 349; labours to reconcile the People to the Senate, *Ib.*; diſperſes the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; delivers his Collegue *Virginius*, who had ſuffered himſelf to be ſurrounded by the *Hetrurians*, P. 350; propoſes to the Senate, to march his Family at their own Expence to reduce the *Hetrurian Veientes*, who had committed Ravages to the very Gates of *Rome*, *Ib.*; accordingly, they ſet out, to the Number of 306, with him at the Head of them, *Ib.* N. 28; and with about 4000 Vaſſals or Clients, *Ib.*; he arrives on the Banks of *The Cremera*, plunders the Country of the *Hetrurians*, takes away all the Proviſions which they had carried to *Veii*, and returns to *Rome*, leaving his Family in a Fort which they had built, to enable them the better to inſult the Enemy, P. 351; after the expiration of his *Conſulſhip*, he rejoins his Family with the Leave of the Senate, *Ib.*; who create the Office of *Pro-Conſul* purely on his Account, and inveſt him with it, *Ib.*; the *Hetrurian* Nation enter into a Confederacy, to deſtroy this Fort of the *Fabii*, P. 353; who behave themſelves with extraordinary Bravery in a Battle with the *Hetrurians*, P. 354, 355; and they are all ſaid to have been killed in one Day, P. 355. N. 38; but it is probable that one of them ſurvived the reſt of his Family, *Ib.*

FABIUS CELER, kills *Rhemus*, the Brother of *Romulus*, with a Mattock, V. 1. P. 24; has the Surname of *Celer* from his *Haſte* and Paſſion on that Occaſion, *Ib.*; *Romulus* makes him Captain of his Guards, P. 50.

FABIUS DORSO, goes out of the *Capitol* when beſieged by the *Gauls*, in order to go and ſacrifice to the tutelary Gods of his Family, and then returns into the Citadel, V. 2. P. 21.

FABIUS DORSO, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 480, V. 2. P. 488.

FABIUS DORSO, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 408, V. 2. P. 129.

FABIUS EBURNUS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor of Rome*, ſees the famous Orator *Lucius Craſſus* come and plead his firſt Cauſe at his Tribunal, V. 5. P. 180; is made *Conſul* for the Year 637, P. 184; gives the *Romans* an Inſtance of great Severity in his own Son, whom he cauſes to be put to Death for his Debaucheries, P. 270. N. 38.

FABIUS GURGES, (*Quintus*) ſignalizes himſelf by his Severity when *Curule Ædile*, V. 2. P. 347; is made *Prince of the Senate*, P. 356; and *Conſul* for the Year 461, P. 369; is worſted by the *Samnites*, P. 370; and therefore recalled him to *Rome*, P. 371; his Father applies to the Senate in his Favour, *Ib.*; and makes himſelf his Lieutenant General, *Ib.*; which retrieves his Credit, P. 372; and makes him a good Soldier, P. 376; he has a Diſpute with the *Conſul Poſthumius*, and at laſt, in prudence gives way to him, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 377.

FABIUS GURGES, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 477, V. 2. P. 477; gains ſuch great Advantages over the *Samnites*, *Lucani*, and *Bruttii*, as procure him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 478; is made Chief of the Embaſſy *Rome* ſends to *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, P. 488; *Conſul* a ſecond Time in the Year 488, P. 513; and is killed near *Volſcinium*, P. 518.

FABIUS LABEO, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor* of the Sea-Coaſts of *Greece*, V. 4. P. 224; embarks to go thither, P. 229; delivers 4000 *Roman* Priſoners who were in Slavery at *Crete*, out of their Captivity, P. 247; obtains a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; his Memory is tranſmitted to us on a Medal, P. 246; he ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 251; obtains it, for the Year 570, P. 300; but does nothing more during his Office than keep the *Ligures* in awe, P. 307.

FABIUS LICINUS, (*Marcus*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 507, V. 2. P. 611.

FABIUS, (*Lucius*) is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Fabius Maximus*, V. 2. P. 260.

FABIUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of *Fabius Quintus* who was *Conſul* in the Year 268, and of *Fabius Cæſo*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 269, is himſelf promoted to that Dignity in the Year 270, V. 1. P. 338; ordered to command an Army deſigned to act againſt the *Veientes*, P. 339; is choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 273, P. 343; encamps near *Veii*, and within reach of his Collegue *Manlius*, who joins him with his Army, P. 344; harangues his Soldiers, who are impatient to fight the *Hetrurians* who inſult them, P. 346; the whole Army ſwear that they will never return to *Rome* unleſs they conquer, *Ib.*; give the *Hetrurians* Battle, P. 347; *Fabius* and *Cæſo* his Brother, do Wonders, to deliver their other Brother *Quintus*, who is mortally wounded in the Battle, *Ib.*; they recover the right Wing, in which the *Conſul Manlius* had likewiſe been mortally wounded, *Ib.*; the *Conſul* likewiſe recovers his Camp which a Body of the Enemy had ſeized, P. 348; and entirely routs the *Hetrurians*, *Ib.*; declines the Honours of a *Triumph*, on account of the Loſs of his Brother and his Collegue, P. 349; and lays down the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*

FABIUS, (*Marcus*) eſcapes from *Cales*, and is the Cauſe of the taking of that Town, V 2. P. 191; is appointed to preſide in the Diſtribution of the Lands of the Territory of *Cales*, P. 192.

FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 520, V. 3. P. 13; was called *Ovicula* in his Infancy, from his mildneſs and ſweetneſs of Temper, P. 14; delivers *Italy* from the *Ligures*, who infeſted it, and merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, for the Year 525, P. 22; does nothing memorable in that Office, P. 24; whether he was twice *Dictator*, P. 40. N. 95; is made *Pro-Dictator*, after the Battle of *Thraſimenus*, P. 91; revives the Worſhip of the Gods at *Rome*, *Ib.*; makes ſeveral Vows in the Name of the Republick, P. 93; takes the Command of the Army of the *Conſul Servilius*, and adds two new *Legions* to it, *Ib.*; the Senate give him leave to appear at the Head of his Army on Horſeback, *Ib.*; he pitches his Camp ſix Miles from that of *Hannibal*, P. 95; by his wiſe Delays gives *Hannibal* great Uneaſineſs, and raiſes Murmurs among the *Roman* Soldiers, *Ib.*; pretends to comply with the martial Ardour of the Troops, but returns to his old Conduct, P. 97; for which he is blamed by ſome, even at *Rome*, P. 98; but *Hannibal* eſteems him for it, *Ib.*; he marches towards *Terracina*, to hinder *Hannibal* from entring *Latium*, P. 99; gains ſome Advantages over him, *Ib.*; ſhuts him up in a diſadvantageous Place, *Ib.*; from which *Hannibal* extricates himſelf by a remarkable Stratagem, P. 100; and cauſes the Fidelity of *Fabius* to be ſuſpected, upon which he is recalled to *Rome*, P. 101; upon which occaſion that great Man acts with great Generoſity, *Ib.*; arrives at *Rome*, where he is accuſed before the People by the *Tribune Metilius*, P. 103; who deſires that the Office of General of Horſe may be made equal to that of *Dictator*, *Ib.*; which is done by a Law, *Ib.*; *Fabius* ſuffers his Power to be diminiſhed without any reluctance, P. 104; ſaves his Collegue's Army which was indiſcreetly fallen into an Ambuſcade, P. 106; then *Minucius* of his own accord, ſinks himſelf again to the Rank of a Subaltern, P. 107; *Fabius* by his Conduct, and the Conſequences of it, recovers the Eſteem of the People, *Ib.*; who nevertheleſs overlook him in the next Promotion of Magiſtrates, P. 115; his Diſcourſe with the *Conſul Æmilius Paulus*, before the latter ſet out for his Army, P. 117; the Advice he gave the People in their Conſternation after the Defeat at *Cannæ*, is followed, P. 131; he is ordered to dedicate the Temple of *Venus Erycina*, P. 168. N. 131; and promoted to the *Conſulate* a third Time, for the Year 538, P. 169; ſtudies *Hannibal*'s Deſigns, and makes a pretty long March in his Sight, P. 179; retakes from him three Cities which had deſerted from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; ravages the Country about *Capua*, from whence *Hannibal* was retired, P. 183; gives room for Suſpicion that he is jealous of the Glory of *Marcellus*, P. 184; cauſes *Puteoli* to be fortified, P. 214; preſides in the *Comitia*, P. 213; is again made *Conſul*, for the Year 539, P. 214; in extraordinary Circumſtances, *Ib.*; beſieges *Caſilinum*, P. 222; ſuffers the *Campani* who were ſhut up in the Town, to march out of it, *Ib.*; and after taking it, lays ſeveral Countries waſte, P. 223; eſpecially *Samnium*, *Ib.*; is highly eſteemed by the *Romans* for his Wiſdom, P. 241; makes himſelf Lieutenant General to his own Son, who is juſt promoted to the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; makes a Trial of his Son on a particular Occaſion, wherein he maintains his Dignity with great Credit, P. 242; oppoſes on another Occaſion his Son's Oppreſſion, who was for carrying his Zeal againſt Treachery too far, *Ib.*; a remarkable Inſtance of the Mildneſs of this great Man, P. 243; he ſeizes *Arpi*, P. 244; votes in a manner worthy of himſelf, when the Senate were debating about *Hannibal*'s March towards *Rome*, P. 302; is made *Conſul* the fifth Time, for the Year 544, P. 358; reſolves to beſiege *Tarentum*, P. 363; is made *Prince of the Senate*, *Ib.*; makes himſelf Maſter of *Manduria*, P. 367; propoſes taking *Tarentum* by Aſſault, P. 368; makes uſe of an excellent Stratagem to hinder *Hannibal* from coming to its Relief, P. 367. N. 103; and of a Love Intrigue of the Governour of the Town to get Poſſeſſion of it, P. 368; which he does, P. 369; a barbarous Action is imputed to him, *Ib.*; a fine Saying of this great Man, P. 370; *Hannibal* in vain endeavours to draw him into an Ambuſcade, P. 371; he makes himſelf Protector of *Tarentum*, after he has conquered it, P. 386; a remarkable Reply of this great Man to one who ſaid, That *Livius* was the Man who had recovered *Tarentum*, whereas he had, in reality, ſuffered *Hannibal* to ſurprize it when he was Governour of it, *Ib.*; he was above 80 Years old when *Marcellus* was killed, P. 405; the wiſe Advice he gives *Livius Salinator*, concerning *Aſdrubal*'s coming into *Italy*, P. 410; his Jealouſy of young *Scipio*, P. 459, 460, 463; which appears remarkably, when the *Locrenſes* bring their Complaints againſt the *Pro-Prætor Pleminius*, P. 492; and on occaſion of the Victories which *Scipio* gains in *Africa*, P. 514; a Diſſertation on the Age of *Fabius*, when *Hannibal* left *Italy* to return into *Africa*, P. 538. N. 82; his Death and Character, P. 546; the *Romans* voluntarily tax themſelves the fourth of an *As per* Head, to defray the Expences of his Funeral, P. 546. N. 100.

FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of the former, is ſent *Prætor* into *Apulia*, V. 3. P. 215; then to *Luceria*, P. 217;

P. 217; ſeizes *Accua*, P. 223. N. 31; is made *Conſul* for the Year 540, P. 241; comes to *Rome* to give the Senate an Account of the State of Affairs, P. 245; the Senate ſend him and his Collegue againſt *Hannibal*, P. 242; he goes to *Sueſſula* to take poſſeſſion of his Army, *Ib.*; his Behaviour to his Father when he comes to join him, *Ib.*; occaſionally ſhews a great abhorrence of Perfidiouſneſs, P. 243; beſieges *Arpi*, P. *Ib.*; makes himſelf Maſter of it without Bloodſhed, P. 244; is ordered by his Father to carry a Body of Troops into *Sicily*, P. 359. N. 89; and to ſend back to *Italy* the *Legions* which had ſerved at the Siege of *Syracuſe*, *Id. Ib.*; is ordered to command the Army of *Marcellus*, P. 394; and made *Augur* upon the Death of his Father, P. 546. N. 101.

FABIUS PICTOR, is ſent to conſult the Oracle at *Delphi* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 132; the Anſwer he brought from thence to *Rome*, P. 146. N. 73.

FABIUS PICTOR, (*Caius*) cauſed the Temple of the Goddeſs of *Health* to be painted at *Rome*, and was therefore ſurnamed *Pictor*, V. 2. P. 306.

FABIUS PICTOR, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 484, V. 2. P. 498; after he had been ſent on an Embaſſy to King *Ptolomy*, P. 488; marches with his Collegue againſt the *Picentes*, P. 499; and then againſt *Lollius*, whom he brings to Reaſon, P. 500; a Medal on which we find his Name, becauſe Gold and Silver Coin was firſt made at *Rome* under his *Conſulſhip*, P. 503. N. 83.

FABIUS PICTOR, (*Numerius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 487, V. 2. P. 510; reduces the *Saſſinates* and *Salentini*, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 510.

FABIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 268, V. 1. P. 333; marches againſt the *Volſci*, beſieges them in *Antium*, and obliges them to ſurrender at Diſcretion, P. 335, 336; is choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 271, P. 340; mortally wounded in the Battle his Brother *Marcus* fights with the *Hetrurians*, P. 347; and dies in the Action, P. 348.

FABIUS, (*Quintus*) *Curule Ædile*, deſtroys a Cabal of Women at *Rome*, who had entered into a Plot to poiſon their Huſbands, V. 2. P. 196, 197.

FABIUS, (*Quintus*) inſults the *Macedonian* Ambaſſadors at *Rome*, and the Senate delivers him up to them to do themſelves Juſtice on him in their own Country, V. 2. P. 513; but they ſet him at Liberty and ſend him to *Rome*, P. 513.

FABIUS, (*Quintus*) *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant, diſtinguiſhes himſelf in his Party in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 197.

FABIUS RULLIANUS, (*Quintus*) ſurnamed *Maximus*, is made General of Horſe, V. 2. P. 218; his Character, *Ib.*; he fights the *Samnites* contrary to the expreſs Orders of the *Dictator Papirius*, P. 219; ſucceeds, and is very inſolent after his Victory, *Ib.*; is cited to appear before the *Dictator*, P. 220; the Army mutiny in favour of the Offender, P. 221; the Father of *Fabius* endeavours to get a Decree of the Senate in favour of his Son, P. 222; the *Dictator*, who comes to *Rome* when leaſt expected, breaks his Meaſures, *Ib.*; *Fabius* the Father appeals to the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; the Concluſion of this Affair, P. 224; the Son is made *Conſul* for the Year 431, P. 228; marches againſt the *Samnites*, who force him and his Collegue to give Battle, P. 229; in which the *Romans* ſucceed, P. 230; he reduces the *Apulians*, P. 231; and obtains a *Triumph*, as Conqueror of the *Apulians* and *Samnites*, P. 232; has the Government of the Republick, during an *interregnum*, P. 241; and is, ſome Years after, nominated *Dictator*, P. 258; takes *Saticula*, P. 259; fights the *Samnites*, and beſieges *Sora*, P. 260; encourages his Troops to behave themſelves well, *Ib.*; beats the *Samnites* and takes their Camp, *Ib.*; but notwithſtanding this ſignal Victory, cannot obtain a *Triumph*, P. 261; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 443, P. 277; enters *Hetruria* with an Army, P. 278; gains a great Victory over the Enemy, P. 280; opens the *Romans* Ways into *Hetruria*, which were thought impaſſible, *Ib.*; makes a great ſlaughter of the *Hetrurians*, P. 282; nominates *Lucius Papirius Dictator*, P. 284; ſtill keeps the Command of the Army, in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; gains ſeveral Victories, P. 285; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 288; is created *Conſul* a third Time, for the Year 445, P. 290; and ordered to make War in *Samnium*, *Ib.*; ſeizes *Nuceria*, *Ib*; gains a Victory, *Ib.*; encamps in the middle of *Umbria*, P. 291; and forces the *Umbrians* to ſurrender to the Republick, P. 292; returns as *Pro-Conſul* into *Samnium*, and there gains a deciſive Victory, P. 293; is made *Cenſor*, P. 300; obtains the glorious Surname of *Maximus* in his *Cenſorſhip*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 309; defeats the *Marſi*, P. 310; takes ſeveral Cities from them, *Ib.*; deſires the *Comitia* not to think of him for the *Conſulate*, and obtains his Requeſt, P. 317; is made *Ædile*, P. 320. N. 67; again deſires not to be made *Conſul*, P. 323. N. 73; but in vain, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office for the Year 446, and goes with his Collegue to make War in *Samnium*, P. 324; gains a famous Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; prevents his being continued *Conſul*, and is made *Pro-Conſul*, P. 326; the Account given by ſome Authors of what he did in his *Pro-Conſulſhip*, P. 328. N. 79; he again makes Difficulties of accepting of the *Conſulate*, P. 334; but finding them vain, inſiſts on *Decius*

for his Collegue, and his Requeſt is granted, P. 334; they enter on their Office for the Year 458, P. 338; a Diſpute between *Decius* and him, *Ib.*; he marches into *Hetruria*, P. 339; his Behaviour to his Troops at his Arrival, *Ib.*; he returns to *Rome*, and why, P. 340; chooſes *Decius* to command with him in *Hetruria*, P. 341; they both give Battle to the *Samnites* and *Senones*, P. 342; a Preſage determines the Fate of the Battle, P. 343; which is deſcribed at large, P. 342; and *Fabius* comes off victorious, P. 345; returns to *Rome*, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 346; after which he gains another Victory, which is his laſt, P. 347; his laſt Actions, P. 369, 370.

FABIUS RULLUS, (*Quintus*) was the Great Grandfather of *Fabius Verrucoſus*, V. 3. P. 546. N. 99.

FABIUS SANGA, (*Quintus*) diſcovers the whole Scheme of *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 22, 23, *&c.*

FABIUS SERVILIANUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 611, V. 5. P. 22; *Further Spain* is allotted him for his Province, P. 26; engages with *Viriatus*, P. 30; who, tho' at firſt defeated, makes ſo good a Retreat, that he is very near ſnatching the Victory out of the Hands of his Enemy, P. 31; *Fabius* is continued in the Command of the Army after his *Conſulſhip* is expired, P. 32; deſtroys ſome *Spaniſh Banditti* who were come to fall on the *Romans*, P. 34; forces *Viriatus* to raiſe the Siege of *Baccia*, P. 36; forces a famous Captain of Banditti to ſurrender, and puniſhes in an exemplary manner the *Roman* Deſerters, who had joined him, *Ib.*; is attacked by *Viriatus*, when engaged in the Siege of *Eriſona*, P. 37; and is reduced to ſuch Extremities, as to be forced to grant *Viriatus* a Peace, P. 38; puts to Death one of his Sons, who by his monſtrous Debaucheries was a Diſgrace to his Family, and then baniſhes himſelf from *Rome* to a ſolitary Place, where he dies of Grief, P. 23. N. 65.

FABIUS VIBULANUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of that *Fabius*, who had alone eſcaped in the bloody Battle of *The Cremera*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 311, V. 1. P. 516; and by the *Dictator Mamercus*, his Lieutenant General, P. 523; a *Military Tribune* in the Year 320, P. 528; he diſtinguiſhes himſelf greatly in the Battle, wherein the *Æqui* and *Volſci* are defeated by the *Dictator Poſthumius*, P. 531; and there receives a Wound in the Thigh, *Ib.*

FABIUS VIBULANUS, (*Numerius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 332, V. 1. P. 542; is the firſt of the *Fabii* who bore that Forename, *Ib.* N. 78; ſubdues the *Æqui*, and is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 542; is created *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 338, P. 549; and a ſecond Time in the Year 346, P. 559.

FABIUS VIBULANUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 286, V. 1. P. 381; is a different Perſon from him, who alone, according to *Livy*, ſurvived the reſt of his Family, P. 381. N. 1; prevails on the Senate to conſent to ſettling a Colony at *Antium*, P. 382; the People of *Rome* refuſe him the Lands which were propoſed to be given him in that Country, and they are divided between the *Latins*, *Hernici*, and ſome *Volſci*, *Ib.*; he has the Command of the Army appointed to march againſt the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; whom he makes to pay dear for a Truce, and afterwards grants them a Peace, P. 383; he is ſoon after ſent by the Senate to them, to demand Satisfaction for the Ravages they had committed in the Territory of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; the Succeſs of this Negotiation, P. 384; he is promoted a ſecond Time to the *Conſulſhip*, for the Year 288, *Ib.*; again attempts to accommodate Matters with the *Æqui*, before he makes War with them, *Ib.*; but that not ſucceeding, he fights a bloody Battle with them, and continues Maſter of the Field, P. 385; is ordered to guard *Rome*, P. 391; is made *Conſul* a third Time, for the Year 294, P. 408; marches to *Antium* to drive the *Volſci* thence, to whom that City had ſurrendered, *Ib.*; beſieges their Camp, forces it; and takes a very conſiderable Booty, *Ib.*; recovers from the *Æqui* the City of *Tuſculum*, which they had ſurprized a little Time before, *Ib.*; ſurprizes the *Æqui* and *Volſci* in their Camp, and makes a terrible Slaughter of them, P. 409; and enters *Rome* in *triumph*, P. 411.

FABIUS VIBULANUS, (*Quintus*) a different Perſon from the former, is made *Conſul* for the Year 330, V. 1. P. 539; then *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 337, P. 549; and a ſecond Time, in the Year 339, P. 550.

FABRATERIA, a City of the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 197. N. 42.

FABRATERIA, a City on the Borders of the *Campagna di Roma*) V. 5. P. 158. N. 95.

FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, (*Caius*) is created *Conſul* for the Year 471, V. 2. P. 416; his famous Anſwer to *Pyrrhus*, P. 417; defeats the confederated *Samnites*, *Bruttii*, and *Lucani*, before *Thurium*, and ſeizes their Camp, P. 418; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 420. N. 31; is ſent on an Embaſſy to *Pyrrhus*, P. 448; who in vain endeavours, either to corrupt him by Careſſes, P. 449, or intimidate him by Threatnings, P. 450; he acts as Lieutenant General in the Army of the *Conſul Decius*, P. 457; is wounded in the Battle that Army fought with *Pyrrhus*, P. 462; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* a ſecond Time, for the Year 475, P. 463; marches into the Territory of *Tarentum*, P. 464; ſends back *Pyrrhus*'s Phyſician, who

who came and offered to poiſon the King his Maſter, P. 465. N. 101; beats the confederate Army of *Pyrrhus*, after that Prince was gone to *Sicily*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 468; gets *Cornelius Ruffinus* promoted to the *Conſulſhip*, P. 475; makes *Ruffinus* a remarkable Anſwer when he comes to acknowledge the Favour, *Ib.*; and ſignalizes himſelf in his *Cenſorſhip*, by reforming the Senate, P. 487.

FACULA, a *Capuan* Woman, who, notwithſtanding the Defection of the reſt of the *Capuans*, adhered ſteadily to the Intereſts of *Rome*, and therefore the Senate orders by a Decree, That ſhe ſhall have her Liberty and her Eſtate, V. 3. P. 334.

FÆSULÆ, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 27. N. 65; P. 87. N. 17; V. 5. P. 338. N. 103.

FAGUTALIS, (*Mons*) a Name ſometimes given to the Hill *Viminalis*, becauſe many *Beach-Trees*, (*Fagi*) grew upon it, V. 1. P. 140. N. 11.

FALERII, the Capital of the *Faliſci*, is beſieged by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 589; the Perſon who had the care of the Education of the Youth in the City, offers to deliver it up to them, *Ib.*; and *Camillus* by the Abhorrence he ſhews of his Treachery, induces the *Falerians* to ſue to them for Peace, P. 589, 590; V. 2. P. 104. N. 54.

FALERNUM, a Canton of *Italy*, formerly famous for its excellent Wines, V. 2. P. 123. N. 90.

FALERNUS, (*Mount*) a Mountain in *Campania*, now called *Monte Dragone*, which gave Name to *The Falernian Tribe*, V. 2. P. 256.

FALISCI, (*The*) a People of *Hetruria*, join with the *Fidenates* to make War with the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 522; are defeated and return home, P. 523; they are again invited by their Allies to ravage the Territory of the *Romans*, but in vain, P. 525; nevertheleſs, the taking of *Fidenæ*, makes them reſolve to make an Alliance again with the *Hetrurians*, P. 527; the *Hetrurian* Cantons refuſe to enter into their Quarrel, *Ib.*; they beat *Sergius* at the Siege of *Veii*, P. 569; and are utterly defeated at the ſame Siege, P. 574; the great *Camillus* marches againſt them, P. 588; defeats them, and takes their Camp, P. 589; beſieges *Falerii*, *Ib.*; they were originally *Greeks*, V. 2. P. 104. N. 54; the Right of *Roman Citizenſhip* is granted to them, P. 34. N. 91; they make War again with the *Romans*, P. 105; firſt make uſe of Stratagem, *Ib.*; and then cauſe all *Hetruria* to riſe, P. 106; but their Army is defeated by the *Dictator Marcius*, *Ib.*; and they ſubmit, and make a Truce with *Rome* for 40 Years, P. 113; nevertheleſs they again revolt againſt the *Romans*, P. 620; are ſubdued, and their capital City razed, P. 620, 621.

FALTO, (*Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FALTO, (*Publius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FALTO, (*Quintus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FAMINE, a terrible one at *Rome* in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294; another in the Year 277, P. 357; another in the Year 313. P. 517; another in the Year 342, P. 553.

FANNIA, a *Minturnian* Strumpet, who got great Riches by her Lewdneſs, V. 5. P. 713; the Judgment *Marius* gave in a Cauſe of hers which was brought before him, in his ſixth *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; the People of *Minturnæ* commit the unfortunate *Marius* when their Priſoner, to her Cuſtody, P. 237; who receives him with great Reſpect, and adviſes him not to ſink under his Misfortunes, *Ib.*

FANNIAN, (*The*) Law, is deſigned to reſtrain Luxury in Food and Furniture, V. 4. P. 534. N. 122.

FANNIAN, (*The*) *Family*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 30. N. 77; from which deſcended a Son-in-Law of the famous *Lælius*, named

FANNIUS, (*Caius*) who, when a very young Officer, ſtopped *Viriatus*, when juſt ready to have forced the Camp of the *Conſul Servilianus*, V. 5. P. 31.

FANNIUS, (*Lucius*) being proſcribed at *Rome*, prevails on *Mithridates* to declare openly againſt the Republick, V. 5. P. 492, 493; *Mithridates* ſends him and another proſcribed Perſon to negotiate an Alliance with *Sertorius*, which forces the Senate to declare them Enemies to the Republick, P. 493; *Sertorius*, the General of the *Luſitanians*, makes *Fannius* and *Magius* Lieutenant Generals of the Troops of *Mithridates*, P. 494.

FANNIUS STRABO, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 592, V. 4. P. 533; makes a Law to reſtrain the Luxury of the *Romans*, P. 534. N. 122; the Senate ſend him on a Deputation into *Dalmatia*, P. 543; and at his Return, he makes them a Report of his Negotiation, *Ib.*

FANNIUS STRABO, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 631, by the Intrigues of the *Tribune Caius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 160; againſt whoſe Innovations he declares openly and with Zeal, P. 161.

FANUM, ſignified the Ground which the *Augurs* had conſecrated for the Worſhip of any Divinity, V. 1. P. 527. N. 52.

FANUM, now *Fano*, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 6. P. 189. N. 54.

FARCES, The firſt *Comedies* among the *Romans* were no better than very coarſe *Farces*, V. 2. P. 85; and when the *Comedy* was a little refined, *Farces* were deſpiſed, *Ib.*; but they were afterwards revived, and added to ſerious Pieces, P. 85. N. 12, 13.

FASTI ET NEFASTI, (*Dies*). See *Dies*.

FATHERS, an Appellation confined to the *Roman* Senators of the firſt Inſtitution, V. 1. P. 194; who were different from thoſe Senators

Senators who were afterwards added to them, and therefore called *Conſcript*, P. 194. N. 8.

FATHERS OF FAMILIES, Their Power and Authority according to the *Roman* Laws, V. 1. P. 447, 448; their Power over their Children was tempered by the ſuperior Authority of the Magiſtrates, V. 2. P. 89.

FAVENTIA, or FAENZA, a City of *Romagne*, at a little diſtance from *Ravenna*, V. 5. P. 447. N. 140.

FAVERIA, a City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 347. N. 122.

FAVONIUS, (*Marcus*) an intimate Friend of *Cato*, and ſtrict imitator of his Severity, V. 6. P. 69; joins with *Cato* in oppoſing the exorbitant Power aſſumed by the *Triumviri*, *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, P. 123; in his *Ædileſhip*, revives the ancient Simplicity of the publick *Games*, P. 151. N. 69; gives *Pompey* a very ſevere Anſwer, alluding to his paſt boaſting, P. 187; and oppoſes the Peace which *Cæſar* propoſed, P. 218.

FAUNUS, King of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 6; receives *Evander* at his Palace, P. 7; another *Faunus* more ancient than him, P. 6. N. 30; is honoured as a God by the *Latins*, *Ib.*

FAUSTULUS, chief Shepherd to King *Amulius*, brings up *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, V. 1. P. 16, 17; entruſts *Romulus* with the Secret of his Extraction and that of his Brother, P. 18; his Death, P. 21.

FAUNI, The Superſtition of the People of *Italy* with reſpect to them, V. 1. P. 6. N. 30.

FEAR and PALENESS, two Deities, to whom *Tullus* makes a Vow to erect a Temple, V. 1. P. 88; a Medal explained by this Fact, P. 96. N. 128.

FEBRUARY, (The Month of) deemed a *fatal* Month by the *Romans*, becauſe it conſiſted of only 28 Days, V. 1. P. 72.

FECIALES, the ſeventh Claſs of Prieſts eſtabliſhed by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 65; he was led to this Inſtitution by being threatened with a War with the *Fidenates*, P. 66; their Office was to be in ſome meaſure Arbiters of Peace and War, to take Care the *Romans* did not injure their Neighbours, and to demand Satisfaction of thoſe who injured them, *&c. Ib.*

FELSINA, a Name anciently given to the City of *Bologna* in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 100. N. 51.

FERENTINA, a Name given to the Goddeſs *Flora*, in the Temple erected to her Honour in the City of *Ferentinum*, V. 1. P. 165; at the Foot of *The Hill of Alba*, there was a Spring which was dedicated to her, and called *Ferentinum*, V. 1. P. 112.

FERENTINATES, the Inhabitants of a City of *Ferentinum*, belonging to the *Volſci*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh them from the Inhabitants of another *Ferentinum* in *Tuſcany*, who were called *Ferentini*, V. 2. P. 60. N. 16.

FERENTINUM, the Place where the Spring roſe at the Foot of *The Hill of Alba*, which was dedicated to the Goddeſs *Ferentina*, V. 1. P. 112, 167.

FERENTINUM, a little City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 94. N. 125.

FERENTINUM, a City in *Hetruria*, V 1. P. 553. N. 1.

FERENTINUM, a City in *Apulia*, V. 1. P. 553. N. 1.

FERENTINUM, the Place where the *Latins* held their general Aſſemblies, V. 1. P. 112.

FERENTINUM, a City of the *Volſci*, is taken by the *Romans*, and by them given up to the *Hernici*, V. 2. P. 60. N. 16; P. 295. N. 13.

FERENTINUM, a City in the *Campagna di Roma*, which ſtill retains its old Name, V. 3. P. 303. N. 51.

FERENTINUM, is beſieged and taken from the *Hernici* by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 93.

FERENTUM, or FORENTUM, a City of *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 253. N. 23; is taken by the *Samnites*, P. 253.

FERETRIUS, *Plutarch*'s etymology of this Word, V. 3. P. 38. N. 87.

FERETRIUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.

FERIÆ, (*The*) among the *Romans*, were Days ſet apart for ſome Sacrifice or other religious Solemnity, in honour to ſome of the Gods, on which Days the Courts of Juſtice were ſhut up, and the Citizens abſtained from ſervile Labours, except in Caſes of Neceſſity, V. 2. P. 302. N. 30.

FERIÆ CONCEPTIVÆ, were what we may call moveable Feſtivals, that is, fixed to no certain Day, V. 1. P. 292. N. 57; but ſettled at the Will of the Magiſtrates, P. 395. N. 27.

FERIÆ IMPERATIVÆ, were occaſional Feſtivals, appointed upon ſome extraordinary Events, V. 1. P. 388. N. 13; and not limited to particular Days, *Ib.*

FERIÆ LATINÆ, were the Days of the general annual Aſſemblies of the Diets of the *Latins* and *Romans*, V. 1. P. 167, 236; *Manlius* in one of theſe Aſſemblies prevails on the *Latins* to break the Confederacy they had entered into with the Kings of *Rome*, P. 237; in a Treaty the *Romans* make with the *Latin* Nation, they add a third Day to theſe *Feriæ*, which before conſiſted of only two, P. 297. N. 57; theſe *Feriæ* were always celebrated juſt before the new *Conſuls* ſet out from *Rome* for their Armies, V. 3. P. 83. N. 1.

FERIÆ STATIVÆ, were ſtated Feſtivals which were fixed to certain Days in the Calendar, V. 1. P. 395. N. 27.

FERONIA, (*The Goddeſs*) was probably *Flora*, or *Proſerpine*, V. 1. P. 92; the Temple dedicated to her near Mount *Soracte* is plundered by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 307. N. 68.

FERONIA, There were three Cities of this Name in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 92. N. 119.
FESCENIA, (*Hiſpala*) a famous Strumpet, diſcovers firſt to her Lover *Ebutius*, all the infamous Practices of *the Bacchanals*, V. 4. P. 275; and afterwards to the *Conſul Poſtumius*, P. 277; and is rewarded with 100000 *Aſſes* for her Information, P. 279.
FESCENNIA, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 85. N. 12.
FESCENNINE, (Verſes) was an Appellation given to ſuch as were lewd and obſcene, from the *Feſcennini*, or Inhabitants of *Feſcennia*, who were firſt remarkable for ſuch looſe Poetry, V. 2. P. 85. N. 12; theſe Verſes were the firſt Foundation of dramatick Pieces among the *Romans*, *Ib.*
FESTIVALS, (Solemn) were inſtituted by the *Romans*, in honour to the Gods, on occaſion of any great Events, whether fortunate or unfortunate, V. 2. P. 82. N. 2.
FICANA, a City of *Latium*, is taken and deſtroyed by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 100. N. 5; P. 101.
FICULA, or FICULNEA, a City of *Latium*, ſurrenders to the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 112. N. 32.
FICUS, (*Ruminalis*) was the Name of the Place, whither, according to Tradition, *Romulus* and *Rhemus* had been brought by the Stream of Water into which they were put, and left on the Shore, V. 2. P. 337. N. 87.
FIDENÆ, or FIDENA, a City at a little diſtance from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 47; is taken by Aſſault by *Romulus*, P. 48; and by *Ancus* by Sap, P. 103; is treacherouſly ſurrendered up to the *Hetrurians*, P. 117; but the *Romans* retake it, and puniſh the Traitors with Death, P. 118; is by Treachery delivered up to the *Latins*, P. 239; the *Conſul Tullius* inveſts it, and reduces it to great diſtreſs, *Ib.*; but the *Conſul Veturius*, who ſucceeds *Tullius*, ſuffers a conſiderable Body of *Latins* to enter it with a Convoy of Proviſions, P. 242; upon this the *Fidenates* and *Latins* make a Sally, but are repulſed, *Ib.*; and the City ſurrenders at Diſcretion to the *Conſul T. Lartius*, P. 243; it was about 40 *Stadia* from *Rome*, P. 412. N. 46.
FIDENATES, (*The*) make War with *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 47; are routed, P. 48; threaten *Numa* with a War, P. 66; which he avoids by Policy, P. 66, 67; enter into a Plot with the *Veientes*, utterly to deſtroy both *Rome* and *Alba* at once, which comes to nothing, P. 78; they are cited to appear before the Senate, P. 87; refuſe to appear, *Ib.*; are defeated, P. 89; revolt again, and afterwards ſubmit to the Yoke, P. 91, 92; makes often War with *Rome*, P. 102; are puniſhed by *Ancus*, P. 103; fall off from the Republick again, P. 521; reſolve to put to Death the four Ambaſſadors *Rome* had ſent to demand an Account of their Conduct, P. 521; which they do, after an ambiguous Anſwer of *Tolumnius*, to whom they propoſed it, P. 522; join the *Faliſci* and *Veientes*, and march towards *Rome*, *Ib.*; give the *Romans* Battle, *Ib.*; are defeated, P. 523; again lay waſte the Fields of the *Romans*, P. 525; are again defeated, and retire to their City, *Ib.*; which is taken by the Conqueror, *Ib.*; they again make new Commotions, and ſtir up the *Veientes* to ravage the Lands of the Republick, P. 533; are puniſhed for it, P. 534; maſſacre the whole *Roman* Garriſon which was left in their City, 535; dreſs themſelves like *Furies* in a Battle they fight with *Mamercus Æmilius* the *Dictator*, P. 536; are routed, and their City taken and plundered by the Enemy, P. 536, 537.
FIDENTIA, an ancient City of *Lombardy*, which was alſo called *Julia Criſopolis*, *Julia Fidentia*, and *Fidentiola*, V. 5. P. 447. N. 139.
FIDES BONA, or FIDELITES, made a Goddeſs by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 68; who ordered Sacrifices to be offered to her at the Expence of the Publick, *Ib.*; and erected an Altar to her near *The Fountain of the Muſes*, *Ib.* N. 64; ſhe is repreſented by wearing a white Veil, as an Emblem of Candour and Simplicity, and her Prieſts wore white on her Days of Ceremony, P. 286. N. 40.
FIDICULI, a Name improperly given by *Valerius Maximus* to the *Pediculi*, V. 2. P. 195. N. 35.
FIDIUS, (*Dius* or *Jupiter*). See *Dius* or *Jupiter*.
FIELD OF MARS, See *Mars*.
FIG-TREE, (*The Feaſt of the wild*) or *Noñæ Caprotinæ*, V. 2. P. 32. See *Caprotinæ*.
FIGULUS, (*Caius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
FILLETS, were worn by the ancient Prieſts, Sacrificers, and *Veſtals*, V. 3. P. 258. N. 32.
FIMBRIA, (*Caius Flavius*). See *Flavius*.
FINES, of Sheep and Oxen, which before were paid in kind, are now ordered to be paid in Money, at the Rate of 10 *Aſſes* for a Sheep, and 100 for an Ox, V. 1. P. 533; the *pecuniary* Fines at *Rome* were at firſt all applied to religious Uſes, P. 431. N. 82.
FIRE, (*Sacred*) The preſerving of it eſteemed Matter of Religion by many Nations, V. 1. P. 60. N. 22; the *Romans* thought the Fate of *Rome* depended on preſerving the ſacred Fire of *Veſta*, *Ib.* P. 63; how renewed, when it happened to be extinguiſhed, *Ib.* N. 39.
PARTAKE YE OF YOUR HUSBAND'S FIRE AND WATER, the Form of Marriage uſed by the firſt *Romans*, V. 1. P. 33.
FIRES, A great one cauſed by ſubterraneous Fires in the Year 484, V. 2. P. 499; another happened in the Year 512, which burnt almoſt all *Rome*, P. 623; another

in the Year 540, which did great damage there, V. 3. P. 245. N. 6; another in the Year 550, which burnt the whole Street called *Publicius Clivus*, P. 546. N. 101; and another in the Year 642, which burnt the Hill *Palatinus*, and part of the City, V. 5. P. 207.

FIRESHIPS, uſed ſo early as *Tarquin the Firſt*, V. 1. P. 125.

FIRMANUS, (*Lucius Equitius*). See *Equitius*.

FIRMUM, now *Fermo*, a City in *The Marquiſate* of *Ancona*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 118.

FIUME SALSO, a River near old *Pæſtum*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 29.

FLACCINATOR, (*Marcus Foſlius*). See *Foſlius*.

FLACCIAN, (*The*) was a Branch of the *Valerian* Family, V. 2. P. 196. N. 39.

FLACCUS, (*Caius Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

FLACCUS, (*Marcus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

FLACCUS, (*Quintus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

FLACCUS, (*Servius Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

FLACCUS, (*Marcus Lænius*). See *Lænius*.

FLACCUS, (*Lucius Tremellius*.) See *Tremellius*.

FLACCUS, (*Caius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FLACCUS, (*Lucius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FLACCUS, (*Marcus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FLACCUS, (*Publius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FLACCUS, (*Quintus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

FLAMINES, The ſecond Claſs of Prieſts eſtabliſhed at *Rome* by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 58; firſt called *Pileamines* from the *Pileus* which they wore, P. 58. N. 13; their Privileges, Functions, manner of Life, and Number, *Ib.*; they are appointed to take Care of the Sacrifices of the Goddeſs *Bona Fides*, P. 68; or at leaſt the Prieſts that were, bore this Name, *Ib.*

FLAMINIAN, (*The*) *Circus*. See *Circus*.

FLAMINIAN, (*The*) *Law*. See *Flaminius Nepos Caius*.

FLAMINIAN, (*The*) *Way*. See *Way*.

FLAMININUS, (*Lucius Quinctius*). See *Quinctius*.

FLAMININUS, (*Titus Quinctius*). See *Quinctius*.

FLAMINIUS, *a Tribune of the People*, propoſes a Law for diſtributing the Lands taken from the *Gauls* among the poor Citizens, V. 3. P. 16; but the *Tribune*'s Father, being gained by the Senate, prevents his Son's getting the Law paſſed, P. 16, 17; the *Tribune Carvilius*, revives the motion, and ſucceeds, P. 17.

FLAMINIUS, (*Caius*) is ſent to govern *Sicily* as a *Roman* Province, in quality of *Prætor*, V. 2. P. 622.

FLAMINIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Quæſtor* of the *Roman* Army in *Spain*, in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 348.

FLAMINIUS, (*Caius*) is continued Governour of *Hither Spain*, in the Year 562, V. 4. P. 170. N. 208.

FLAMINIUS, (*Claudius*) commands two *Roman Legions* at *Tarentum*, in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 407; but is not continued in his Poſt, as *Livy* affirms, P. 432. N. 3.

FLAMINIUS NEPOS, (*Caius*) is advanced to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 530, V. 3. P. 31; fights the *Inſubres*, P. 32; gains an important Victory over them, P. 33; enters *Rome* in *Triumph*, againſt the Will of the Senate, P. 34; is forced to abdicate the *Conſulſhip*, P. 35; in his *Cenſorſhip*, builds a *Circus*, makes a publick Road, and performs the Ceremonies of the forty fourth *Luſtrum*, P. 42; undertakes to get a Law paſſed, which confines the Right of Trade to the *Plebeians*, and which was called from him *The Flaminian Law*, P. 78; is choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time for the Year 536, and ordered to oppoſe *Hannibal*, P. 78, 79; takes upon himſelf the Command of the Army of *Sempronius*, without any preceding Inauguration, as uſual, P. 83; which greatly diſpleaſes the Senate, who ſend Meſſengers to recall him to *Rome*, and oblige him to perform the uſual Ceremonies, P. 84; but he refuſes to obey them, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* diſcovers his want of Abilities, and lays a Snare for him, into which he readily falls, P. 87; is for fighting a Battle, tho' contrary to the Opinions of all the Officers of his Army, P. 88; ſuffers himſelf to be ſurrounded by *Hannibal* on the Banks of the Lake *Thraſimenus*, *Ib.*; his Army is defeated, P. 89; and himſelf killed, *Ib.*

FLAMINIUS NEPOS, (*Caius*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* in the Year 566, V. 4. P. 256; makes War in *Liguria*, in conjunction with his Collegue, *Ib.*; makes one of thoſe great Roads which were called *Military Ways*, *Ib.*

FLAMINIUS, (*Quintus*) has the Care of diſtributing to *Scipio*'s Soldiers, the Lands the Senate gave them in *Samnium* and *Apulia*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

FLAVIUS, (*Cneius*) is advanced to be *Curule Ædile*, V. 2. P. 302. N. 26; but by gradual Steps, P. 302; ſollicits the Honour of conſecrating the Temple of *Concord*, P. 304, and obtains it, *Ib.*

FLAVIUS, (*Marcus*) is cited to appear before *The Roman Tribes*, and his Accuſer failing in his Proofs, is declared innocent, V. 2. P. 206; is made *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; accuſes the *Tuſculani*, of betraying the Intereſts of *Rome*, P. 228.

FLAVIUS FIMBRIA, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 649, V. 5. P. 262; has no very ſhining Abilities, *Ib.* N. 21; is one of *Marius*'s moſt furious Zealots, and abandoned to all kinds of Wickedneſs, P. 385. N. 70.

FLAVIUS FIMBRIA, (*Caius*) is by *Cinna* made ſecond in Command to the *Conſul Valerius*, who was ordered to make War with *Mithridates* in the Eaſt, V. 5. P. 412; ſhed more Blood with his own Hand than *Marius*'s Banditti, P. 424; the *Conſul* treats him with neglect, and he ſtirs up the

the *Legions* againſt him, P. 424; in order to gain their Affections the more, he allows them to commit all kinds of Robberies, P. 425; and in contempt of *Valerius*, makes himſelf their General, *Ib.*; purſues the *Conſul* who is forced to flee, *Ib.*; and after having forced his Way into the City to which he retired, kills him, P. 426; nevertheleſs, his Conduct is approved at *Rome*, and the Senate confirm him in the Command which he ſo wickedly uſurped, *Ib.*; the firſt Uſe he makes of his new Dignity, is to lead his *Legions* into *Bithynia* againſt the Army of *Mithridates*, who behave themſelves very ill, P. 427; he beſieges *Mithridates* himſelf in *Pitane*, *Ib.*; the King eſcapes, the Town is taken, and *Flavius*, as ſoon as Maſter of it, gives a looſe to his bloody Diſpoſitions, P. 428; *Sylla*, whoſe Deputies he murdered, marches againſt him with all his Army, who had before agreed with their General to fight him, P. 431; *Flavius* is abandoned by his *Legions*, *Ib.*; would fain get *Sylla* aſſaſſinated, P. 432; his Deſign is diſcovered, *Sylla* approaches towards him, to force his Camp, *Flavius* demands an Interview of his Rival, which is refuſed him, and not being able to reſolve to return into *Italy*, he flees to *Pergamus*, and there kills himſelf, *Ib.*; his Brother alſo periſhed as miſerably in the Civil Wars of *Sylla* and young *Marius*, P. 448.

FLAVIUS NEPOS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*. to pleaſe *Pompey*, undertakes to propoſe it to the *Comitia* to paſs a Law, agreeable to what *Pompey* had deſired of the Senate, V. 6. P. 56; and being oppoſed by the Senators of greateſt Diſtinction, and by the *Conſul Metellus*, he cauſes the *Conſul* to be dragged to Priſon, P. 57; his Quarrels with *Clodius*, on Account of young *Tigranes*, whom *Pompey* and the Senate had committed to his Cuſtody, P. 93, 94. N. 127.

FLAVOLEIUS, the firſt *Centurion* of a *Legion* obliges himſelf by an Oath, not to return to *Rome* till he has conquered the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 346; and the reſt of the Army all follow his Example, *Ib.*

FLEETS, The firſt the *Romans* put to Sea, was in the Year 443, V. 2. P. 283; in the Year 492, they build and fit out another of 120 Boats in the Space of two Months, P. 550. N. 50; in the Years 506, 508, and 510, Fleets were fitted out at the Expence of private Perſons, P. 610, 612, 615; in 543, the *Roman* Fleet is defeated by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 338; in 548, young *Scipio* builds and fits out a conſiderable Fleet in forty Days, P. 464.

FLINT, A Razor is ſaid to have cut one miraculouſly, V. 1. P. 124; what Judgment is to be formed of this pretended Miracle, P. 125.

FLORA, A Temple built to that Goddeſs, V. 3, P. 627. N. 92.

FLORA, a famous Strumpet is the Foundreſs of the *Floral Games*, V. 2. P. 626. N. 88; in what they conſiſted, P. 625, 626; and when firſt inſtituted, P. 625. N. 87.

FLORENCE, called *Fluentia* by *Florus*, was a *Municipium* in *Sylla*'s Time, V. 5. P. 455. N. 9.

FLORONIA, a Veſtal, kills herſelf, to avoid the Puniſhment ſhe had deſerved by the Breach of her Vows, V. 2. P. 132.

FLORUS, (*Caius Aquilius*). See *Aquilius*.

FLUTES, the *Single* and *Double*, of the Ancients explained, V. 1. P. 84. N. 10. See *Tibia*.

FOEDUS, See *Treaty*.

FONDI, or FUNDI, The Inhabitants of this City are favoured with the *Citizenſhip of Rome*, V. 2. P. 176. N. 86; their Senate ſend a Deputation to the *Roman* Army, to put a ſtop to the Ravages committed in their Territory, P. 198.

FONTEIUS, (*Caius*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip* in vain, V. 5. P. 313.

FONTEIUS, (*Titus*) a *Plebeian*, is ordered as Lieutenant General, to guard the Camp of *Q. Scipio*, V. 3. P. 288. N. 28; the Remains of the Armies of the two *Scipio's* after their Defeat, join him, P. 290.

FONTEIUS CAPITO, (*Publius*) is made Protector of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 439.

FORDICALES, or FORDICIDES, a Feſtival celebrated at *Rome* by the *Curiæ*, in honour to the Goddeſs *Tellus*, V. 2. P. 509. N. 93.

FORKS, (*Caudian*). See *Caudian*.

FORMII, a City between *Fondi* and *Minturnæ*, is honoured with the Right of *Roman Citizenſhip*, V. 2. P. 176. N. 87.

FORNAX, a Goddeſs of *Numa*'s making, who had *Games* inſtituted to her Honour called *Fornacalia*, V. 2. P. 232. N. 105.

FORTRESS, (A) or Citadel built by *Romulus* in the Hill *Capitolinus*, V. 1. P. 37; *Tarpeia*, the Daughter of the Governour, promiſes to deliver it up to *Tatius*, P. 38; and accordingly he makes himſelf Maſter of it, *Ib.*; and fixes his Reſidence there after the Peace was made between him and *Romulus*, P. 44.

FORTUNE, (*The Goddeſs*) was ſometimes called *Primigenia*, ſometimes *Obſequens*, ſometimes *Indigens*, ſometimes *Privata*, ſometimes *Virgo*, ſometimes *Virilis*, ſometimes *Muliebris*, and ſometimes *Barbata*, V. 1. P. 135, 136; the Reaſons of theſe different Appellatives, *Ib.*; *Servius* erects Monuments to this Goddeſs under all theſe Names, *Ib.*; the *Conſul Carvilius* erects a new Temple to her, under the Name of *Fortuna Fortis*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 39; the *Conſul Sempronius* makes a Vow to erect a Temple to her, V. 3. P. 501; which was built in the *Forum Romanum*, on the Side next *The Capitol*, P. 501. N. 129.

FORTUNE, ſurnamed *Fortis*, had a Temple erected to her in *Rome*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 39; V. 3. P. 362. N. 97.

FORTUNE OF WOMEN, A Goddeſs, to whom the *Roman* Ladies, who had pacified the Wrath of *Coriolanus*, deſire, as their Reward for ſo great a piece of Service, that they may have leave to erect a Temple, V. 1. P. 324.

FORUM ROMANUM, the open Space in *Rome* between the Hills *Palatinus* and *Tarpeius*, V. 1. P. 45, 122. N. 62; called *Forum a Ferendo*, becauſe Proviſions were *brought* to be ſold there, P. 122. N. 62; the *Firſt Tarquin* adorned it pompouſly, and it was the only *Square*, or open Space in *Rome*, to the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, *Ib.*

FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 320, V. 1. P. 528.

FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR, (*Marcus*) a *Plebeian*, is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Mænius*, V. 2. P. 247; and then *Conſul* for the Year 435, P. 255.

FOSSA, (*Græca*) or *The Greek Ditch*, a Place whoſe Situation is not exactly known, V. 3. P. 465. N. 25.

FOSSA MARIANA, See *Canal*.

FOSSA QUIRITIUM, the Ditch with which *Ancus* fortified the City of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 102.

FRATRES, (*Arvales*). See *Arvales*.

FREEDMEN, (*The*) at *Rome*, were originally thoſe whom the Fate of War had reduced to a State of Slavery, and to whom *Tullius* gave leave, in conſideration of their faithful Services, either to return home, or continue in *Rome* with all the Privileges of other *Citizens*, V. 1. P. 151; ſuch as ſtayed, he divided into four *Tribes*, who had all the Advantages of other *Plebeians*, *Ib.*; the *Cenſor Appius* introduces *Freedmen* into the Senate, V. 2. P. 271; and into all the *Roman Tribes*, P. 300; but they are expelled the Senate, P. 274; and incorporated only in the *City-Tribes*, P. 300; they could not marry without the Conſent of the Maſter of the Family to whom they were indebted for their Liberty, V. 4. P. 279. N. 10; the *Cenſors Claudius* and *Sempronius* make them all enter into *The Eſquiline Tribe*, P. 414; a Quarrel between the *Cenſors* on their Account, P. 480; which is ended by the *Conſuls*, P. 481; in *The War with the Allies*, the *Romans* admit the *Freedmen* to be enrolled in the *Legions*, V. 5. P. 345. See *Enfranchiſement*.

FREGELLA, formerly one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Italy*, ſtood on *The Liris*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 19; is razed by the *Samnites*, P. 204; rebuilt by the *Romans*, and the firſt Occaſion of the War with *Samnium*, *Ib.*; the *Satricani* exerciſe great Cruelty there, after the famous Battle of *Caudium*, P. 247; the *Romans* make themſelves Maſters of it, P. 265; it is taken by *Pyrrhus*, 446; it is thought to have ſtood near *Caperano* in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 49; the Inhabitants give the *Romans* a remarkable Proof of their Attachment to them, when marched towards *Rome*, P. 303; as likewiſe on another Occaſion, when ſeveral Colonies refuſed to contribute towards the Expence of the War, P. 361; the City ſtood in the *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 5. P. 149. N. 77; and was at laſt demoliſhed by the *Romans*, P. 149.

FREGENÆ, a City on the Sea Coaſt of *Hetruria*, V. 4. P. 170. N. 210.

FRENTANI, (*The*) a *Samnite* Nation, ſo called from the River *Frento*, V. 2. P. 500. N. 76; they inhabited a Country which is now a Part of *The Hither Abruzzo* and *Capatinata*, P. 95. N. 39; how *Pliny* may be made conſiſtent in what he ſays of the Boundaries of their Country, *Ib.*; See V. 5. P. 337.

FRIGHT, or PANICK, An Inſtance of one in *Rome*, V. 2. P. 227.

FRINIATES, the People who inhabited the Diſtrict of the Dutchy of *Modena* called *Frignana*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 127.

FRUSINO, or FRUSINON, a City which ſtood near the Place where *Fraſelone* now ſtands, V. 2. P. 305. N. 40; V. 3. P. 303. N. 51; it formerly belonged to the *Volſci*, P. 408. N. 96.

FUCENTIS, a Surname given to *Alba* in the Country of the *Marſi*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Alba Longa*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 91.

FUCINUS, (*The Lake*) was about 77 Miles from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 558. N. 8; it ſtill retains the ſame Name, V. 5. P. 339.

FUFFETIUS, (*Metius*). See *Metius*.

FUFIUS CALENUS, (*Quintus*) *Cæſar*'s Admiral, is attacked by *Pompey*'s Fleet, and loſes 30 of his Ships, V. 6. P. 211; nevertheleſs joins *Cæſar*, P. 213.

FULGURA, FULGORA, or FULGORIA, an imaginary Goddeſs among the *Romans* who owed her Birth to their Fears of Thunder and Lightning, V. 3. P. 384. N. Col. 1. See Lightning.

FULGURALES, (*Libri*) Books, in which were preſcribed the Ceremonies to be performed, in order to purify a Place ſtruck with Lightning, V. 1. P. 383. N. 8. Col. 2. See *Lightning*.

FULLO, (*Lucius Apuſtius*). See *Apuſtius*.

FULSULÆ, a City of *Samnium*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.

FULVIA, a *Roman* Lady with whom *Curius* has an Intrigue; draws from her Lover the Secret of *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy into which he was entered, and firſt publiſhes it in general Terms, V. 6. P. 5. N. 7; afterwards gives the *Conſul Cicero* a particular Account of it, and prevails on *Curius* to inform him of all that paſſed, P. 12, 13.

FULVIA, the Wife of *Publius Clodius*, is killed by *Milo*, V. 6. P. 153. N. 71.

FULVIAN, (*The*) Family was *Plebeian*, and came originally from *Tuſculum*, V. 3. P. 165. N. 123.

FULVIUS, diſtinguiſhes himſelf as Lieutenant

General in the War *Valerius Corvus* makes with the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 311; is made *Prætor*, P. 313.

FULVIUS *(Aulus)* puts his Son to Death for having entered into *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 21.

FULVIUS, (*Caius*) is ordered to lead ſome Troops into *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 259. N. 89.

FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, *(Cneius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 445, V. 2. P. 321; ravages the Country of the *Hetrurians*, P. 322; gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, takes *Bovianum* from them, and *Triumphs* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; commands in the Country of the *Faliſci* in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 341; goes into *Hetruria*, P. 342; and there gains great Advantages over the Enemy, P. 346; is made *Dictator* in the Year 545, to drive a Nail in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 545.

FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, *(Cneius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 524, V. 3. P. 21; makes himſelf Maſter of *Apollonia* in *Illyricum*, P. 22; and of *Dyrrachium* and *Nutria*, and delivers *Iſſa* which the Army of Queen *Teuta* beſieged, *Ib.*; after the Election of the new *Conſuls*, is made *Pro-Conſul*, and compleats the Reduction of the *Illyricans*, P. 23; ſends an Embaſſy to *Ætolia* and *Achaia*, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at his Return to *Rome*, P. 24. N. 55.

FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius*) is nominated *Prætor* of *Campania*, V. 3. P. 241; receives the Deputies from the Nobility of *Capua*, P. 244; is nominated *Prætor* of *Apulia*, P. 267; ſuffers Licentiouſneſs to grow among his Troops, P. 284. N. 2. Col. 2; who force him to fight *Hannibal*, and he is defeated and put to flight, *Ib.*; is accuſed for ill Conduct towards his Troops, P. 296; which Accuſation from a civil, is changed into a criminal Charge, P. 297; and he baniſhes himſelf, *Ib.*

FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, *(Cneius)* is made *Conſul* in the Year 542, V. 3. P. 295; preſides in the *Comitia* for the Elections of Magiſtrates, P. 326; is continued in the Command of the Army he had in *Apulia* in his *Conſulſhip*, P. 330; *Hannibal* ſurprizes him, P. 339; gives him Battle, *Ib.*; defeats him, and he is killed in the Action, *Ib.*

FULVIUS CURIUS, *(Lucius)* is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 431, V. 2. P. 228; marches with his Collegue into *Samnium*, where they are forced to give Battle, P. 229; and with good Succeſs, P. 230; he *triumphs* over the *Samnites*, P. 231.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, the *Pro-Conſul* leads an Army into *Bruttium*, in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) finiſhes the War with the *Volſcinienſes*, V. 2. P. 518; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Conſul* for the Year 489, P. 522; and General of Horſe in 507, P. 611.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) is made one of the *Decemviri* appointed to take care of the Diſtribution of the Lands granted by the Senate to the Soldiers who had made War under *Scipio* in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9; and nominated *Prætor* in *Spain*, where he gains ſome important Victories, P. 139, 168.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) is made a Commiſſioner for the Execution of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 5. P. 136; made *Conſul* for the Year 628, P. 147; by his Conduct with regard to the old Diſpute about the Diſtribution of Lands, he greatly exaſperates the Senate, P. 148; is ordered to march an Army to the Relief of *Marſeilles*, which is inſulted by the *Salyes*, *Ib.*; diſcharges his Commiſſion ſo well, that he is rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 154; carries his Friendſhip for *Caius Gracchus* to a great length, P. 168; enters into an open Rebellion, P. 169; is deſerted by his Army as ſoon as attacked, and both he and his Son are ſlain, P. 171.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 516, V. 3. P. 6; marches againſt the *Ligures* and *Gauls*, *Ib.*; is not ſucceſsful in his Campaign, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor*, and obliged to abdicate, P. 18; promoted again to the *Conſulate* for the Year 529, P. 31; and *Prætor of Rome*, P. 165; has the Command of a Fleet of 25 Galleys, P. 169. N. 139; takes the Ambaſſadors Priſoners whom King *Philip* ſent to *Hannibal*, P. 172; and ſends them to *Rome* under a ſtrong Guard, P. 173.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor of Rome*, obliges the *Publicans* to tax themſelves to ſupply the preſſing Wants of the State, V. 3. P. 207; is continued in his *Prætorſhip*, P. 215; then made *Conſul* for the Year 541, P. 267; ſtands for the ſupreme Pontificate, P. 272; but without Succeſs, *Ib.*; ſets out with his Collegue to make War in *Samnium*, *Ib.*; they commit Devaſtations in the Territory of *Capua*, P. 277; *Fulvius* leaves his Collegue, P. 278; attacks *Hanno*'s Camp, *Ib.*; and by the Bravery of a Battalion of *Peligni*, *Ib.*; makes himſelf Maſter of it, P. 279; *Hannibal* gives him Battle, without gaining any Advantage over him, P. 283. N. 20; *Fulvius* and his Collegue jointly beſiege *Capua*, P. 294; are both continued in the Command of the Army as *Pro-Conſuls*, P. 295; *Fulvius* writes to the Senate in favour of his Brother, who was in a bad Situation, P. 297; and, tho' without Succeſs, he behaves himſelf very bravely when attacked by *Hannibal* in his Camp, P. 300; he foreſees *Hannibal*'s Deſign of marching directly to *Rome*, and informs the Senate of it, P. 301, ſets out himſelf for *Rome* with a conſiderable Body of Troops, P. 302; arrives there, and is inveſted with *Conſular* Authority by the Senate, P. 303; attacks *Hannibal*, who was advanced as far

far as to the Gate *Collina*, and forces him to retire to his Camp, P. 305; rejoins his Collegue before *Capua*, P. 307; takes it, P. 309; kills all the Senators, P. 310; and reduces the City to such a State, as not to be able to give the *Roman* Republick any more Trouble, P. 311; is continued *Pro-Consul* in *Campania*, P. 330; the Severity he had shewn the *Capuans* is approved by the Senate, P. 334; he settles several Affairs in his Government, P. 341; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 356; begins his Office with making Alterations among the Generals, *Ib.*; stands for the *Consulship*, P. 357; obtains it for the Year 544, *Ib.*; gains Conquests over the *Carthaginians*, P. 366; brings *Hirpinia* and *Lucania* into the Interests of *Rome*, *Ib.*

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) is nominated *Prætor* for *Hither Spain*, V. 4. P. 308; where he distinguishes himself by his Valour and Abilities, P. 323; gains several Victories over the *Celtiberians*, P. 324, 325; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 331; is made *Consul* for the Year 574, P. 332; and *Censor*, 579, P. 355; builds a Temple to *Fortuna Equestris*, and dedicates it, *Ib.*; hangs himself for Grief at the Loss of his two Sons, P. 355.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) obtains the *Consulship* for the Year 573, by the Intrigues of his Mother, who poisoned her Husband *Calpurnius Piso*, in order to procure him that Dignity, V. 4. P. 326, 328.

FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Servius*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 618. V. 5. P. 81; *Cicero* commends him much for his Eloquence, P. 80. N. 52; he is ordered to march a *Consular* Army into *Illyricum*, P. 81; successfully suppresses the Rebellion there, *Ib.*; by which he obtains a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor of Illyricum*, P. 83.

FULVIUS GILLO, is made *Prætor of Sicily*, V. 4. P. 3; and has leave to add 5000 *Latins* and other Allies, to the *Legion* he is to carry thither, P. 5.

FULVIUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Hither Spain*, tho' with a small Force, V. 5. P. 271; by his Address and Valour forces the *Cimbri* to leave the Country, P. 272.

FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 564, V. 4. P. 225; and ordered to reduce the *Ætolians*, P. 228; arrives at *Apollonia*, P. 230; besieges *Ambracia*, *Ib.*; the *Ætolians* sue for a Peace, P. 232; *Ambracia* capitulates, P. 233; the Peace desired is concluded at *Rome*, P. 334; *Fulvius* returns thither to preside at the Elections, P. 245; in which he is continued in his Province of *Greece*, P. 246; returns thither, and begins with reducing the *Cephalenians*, P. 248; besieges *Samos* their Capital, *Ib.*; takes it, and makes all the Inhabitants Slaves, *Ib*; acts as a sovereign Prince in *Greece*, *Ib.*; obtains a *Triumph*, notwithstanding the opposition of one of the *Tribunes*, his Enemy, P. 269; is made *Censor* with *Æmilius Lepidus* his avowed Enemy, to whom the Senate reconciles him, P. 332; their conduct in that Office, P. 332, 333.

FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 594, V. 4. P. 539; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 540.

FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Marcus*) a *Roman Knight*, who engaged in *Catiline*'s Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 3; is punished by a Decree of the Senate, P. 40.

FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 600, V. 4. P. 556; sets out for *Spain*, his Province, *Ib.*; marches against the *Segedani* and *Arevacæ*, at the Head of 20000 Men, P. 557; is defeated, P. 558; which raises a Consternation in *Rome*, and the Day of his Defeat is there ranked among the *unlucky* Days, *Ib.*; however, he has his Revenge, *Ib.*; but is beaten a second Time, *Ib.*; and one of his Officers whom he sent to raise Recruits, is killed by the Enemy, *Ib.*

FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Quintus*) is made *Censor*, V. 5. P. 80. N. 50.

FULVIUS PÆTINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 448, and gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, V. 2. P. 298; *triumphs*, *Ib.*; is honoured again with the *Consulate*, for the Year 454, P. 317; takes *Nequinum*, P. 318; and enjoys a second *Triumph*, *Ib.*

FULVIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Curule Ædile* in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.

FULVIUS, (*Servius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 498, V. 2. P. 574; defeats the *Carthaginians* off Cape *Hermæus*, P. 581; but almost his whole Fleet is destroyed by a violent Storm, P. 582; is made *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; distinguishes himself in *Sicily*, and is honoured with a *Triumph* at his return, P. 584; a Medal on which this *Triumph* is represented, *Ib.*

FUNDANIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 510, V. 2. P. 614.

FUNDI, See *Fondi*.

FUNERALS, The *Roman* Laws concerning them, V. 1. P. 456, 460; when, and by whom the Ashes of the Dead were gathered up, V. 3. P. 391. N. 29; the Ceremonies observed in doing it, P. 392. N. 29; of what Matter the sepulchral Urns were made, P. 392. N. Col. 1; where the Bones that were half burnt were put, P. 392. N. Col. 1.

FUNERAL ORATIONS, were never made in *Rome*, till *Valerius* the third *Roman Consul* begun that Practice, in the Year 244, V. 1. P. 203; not used in *Greece*, till after the Battle of *Marathon*, that is, 16 Years after the Death of *Brutus*, or about the Year of *Rome* 260, P. 203. N. 28.

FUNERAL PILES, for burning the Dead were used both by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, V. 1. P. 229. N. 100; but not constantly

without any Exceptions, P. 229; the Dead were not ſuffered to be burned within the City, P. 223; the Reaſons for this Prohibition, *Ib.* N. 84; the Uſe of *Funeral Piles* was aboliſhed by *Theodoſius the Younger*, P. 229. N. 100.

FURCONIA, a City of *Sabinia*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 17.

FURIES, The *Hetrurian* Prieſts dreſs themſelves like *Furies*, and attack the *Romans* in their Camp, who are at firſt affrighted, but afterwards repulſe theſe pretended Spectres, V. 2. P. 106.

FURINA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 171. N. 6.

FURIUS CRESINUS, a ſkilful Huſbandman, dexterouſly acquits himſelf of *Magick*, which was charged upon him, V. 4. P. 191.

FURIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 279, V. 1. P. 363; is proſecuted by the *Tribune Genucius*, P. 364; but the ſudden Death of the latter puts an end to the Proſecution, P. 365.

FURIUS, (*Marcus*) goes to *Rome*, to defend his Commander againſt the Accuſations of *Philip*, V. 3. P. 564; and makes an extraordinary Speech in full Senate, P. 565.

FURIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 281, V. 1. P. 366.

FURIUS, (*Publius*) a *Tribune of the People*, obſtinately oppoſes recalling *Metellus Numidicus*, V. 5. P. 300; is cited to appear before the *Comitia*, and before he could make his Defence, is torn in pieces by the Populace, P. 302.

FURIUS, (*Publius Lucius*) is appointed by the Senate to preſide at the Diſtribution of the Territory of the *Antiates*, V. 1. P. 382. N. 2.

FURIUS, (*Servius*) is appointed to command a *Roman* Army in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, V. 1. P. 352; and with it diſperſes the *Æqui*, *Ib.*

FURIUS, (*Sextus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 265, V. 1. P. 316; ſhews his timorouſneſs when he might eaſily have defeated the *Volſci*, but durſt not give them Battle, P. 326.

FURIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 272, V. 1. P. 341.

FURIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 39.

FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the great *Camillus*, is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 403, V. 2. P. 119; then *Conſul* in the Year 404, *Ib.*; raiſes no leſs than 10 *Legions*, P. 121; which was a very extraordinary Number of Men, *Ib.* N. 86; marches againſt the *Gauls*, P. 122; routs them, P. 123; goes in ſearch of the *Greeks*, who threatened *Italy* with a Deſcent, *Ib.*; and by his Vigilance forces them to retire, P. 124; is made *Dictator* a ſecond Time, in the Year 408, P. 130; fights the *Aurunci*, and gains a Victory over them, *Ib.*; and performs the Vow he made in the Battle, of erecting a Temple to *Juno Moneta*, P. 130. N. 103.

FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Lucius*) the Grandſon of the great *Camillus*, is made *Conſul* for the firſt Time for the Year 415, V. 2. P. 173; takes the City of *Pedum* by Aſſault, finiſhes the Conqueſt of *Latium*, and *Triumphs*, *Ib.*; a Statue of Braſs is erected in Honour to him, P. 174.

FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* a firſt Time, for the Year 415, V. 2. P. 173; and ordered to make War with the *Samnites*, P. 217; but is ſeized with a Diſtemper which forces him to lay aſide that Enterprize, P. 218.

FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Marcus*). See *Camillus*.

FURIUS FUSUS, (*Agrippa*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 307, V. 1. P. 500. N. 5; diſtinguiſhes himſelf greatly in the Battle the *Romans* fight in his *Conſulſhip* with the united *Æqui* and *Volſci*, P. 503.

FURIUS FUSUS, (*Agrippa*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 362, V. 2. P. 10; marches againſt the *Salpinates*, and plunders their Country, P. 11.

FURIUS FUSUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Spurius*, is killed in purſuing the *Æqui* whom he had put to flight, and all his Troops periſh with him, V. 1. P. 387.

FURIUS FUSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 350, V. 1. P. 564.

FURIUS FUSUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 289, V. 1. P. 386. N. 6; marches againſt the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; who firſt beat him, and then beſiege him in his Camp, *Ib.*; he makes a Sally on the Enemy, in which he is wounded, as he is endeavouring to ſuccour his Brother, who was advanced too far in the purſuit of the Enemy, *Ib.*

FURIUS, (*Marcus*) goes to *Rome*, to defend his General *Aurelius* againſt the Accuſations of *Philip*, V. 3. P. 564; his Speech to the Senate in his Defence, P. 565.

FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the firſt Time, in the Year 321, V. 1. P. 528; a ſecond Time, in the Year 328, P. 537; a third Time, in the Year 333, P. 544; promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 340, P. 552; takes the City of *Ferentinum* from the *Volſci*, P. 555; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 344, *Ib.*

FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the former, is created *Military Tribune* a firſt Time in the Year 346, V. 1. P. 559; a ſecond Time, in the Year 348, P. 562; a third Time, in the Year 355, P. 575; a fourth Time, in the Year 356, P. 577; a fifth Time, in the Year 358, P. 587; and a ſixth Time, in the Year 359, P. 568.

FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* the firſt Time, for the Year 473, V. 2. P. 51; and joined with the great *Camillus* his Relation, in the Command of the Army appointed to act againſt

againſt the *Volſci*, P. 52; fights, contrary to the Opinion of *Camillus*, *Ib.*; who prevents the defeat of his Troops, P. 53; and ſeizes the Enemy's Camp, *Ib.*; *Furius* made *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in the Year 382, P. 65.

FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Spurius*) ſuppoſed to be the Brother of *Lucius Furius Military Tribune*, in the Year 373, is honoured with that Office in the Year 376; V. 2. P. 59.

FURIUS PACILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 342; V. 1. P. 553. N. 2.

FURIUS PACILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 502, V. 2. P. 589.

FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 312, V. 1. P. 516; and *Military Tribune* in the Year 327, P. 534.

FURIUS PHILUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Cenſor* in the Year 539, V. 3. P. 215; in his *Cenſorſhip* ſeveral Abuſes are reformed, which the late Misfortunes of the Republick made it neceſſary to connive at, P. 215.

FURIUS PHILUS, (*Publius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 530, V. 3. P. 31; paſſes *The Po* with his Army, *Ib.*; which defeats that of the *Inſubres*, P. 33; the People honour him with a *Triumph*, P. 34; the Senate force him to lay down the *Conſulſhip*, P. 35; he is made *Prætor of Rome*, P. 115; and then of *Sicily*, P. 132; where he is mortally wounded, P. 160.

FURIUS PHILUS, (*Publius*) the famous *Augur*, dies at *Rome*, in the Year 560, V. 3. P. 266. N. 39.

FURIUS PHILUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 617, V. 5. P. 75; goes into *Spain* to declare the renewal of the War with the *Numantini*, P. 78; to whom he delivers up his Predeceſſor *Mancinus*, who had made a Peace with them which the Senate had diſapproved, *Ib.*; to this alone his Commiſſion was very probably confined, P. 79; he is recalled from *Spain*, P. 80.

FURIUS PURPUREO, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, V. 4. P. 3; writes to the Senate for a Reinforcement of Troops, which would enable him to make Head againſt ſeveral Nations who had ſhaken off the *Roman* Yoke, P. 8; and put at the Head of a *Conſular* Army, P. 17; gives the *Gauls* Battle, P. 18; and utterly defeats them, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; demands a *Triumph*, P. 19; and after much Debate obtains it, *Ib.*; is ſent Ambaſſador to the Diet of the *Ætolians*, P. 25; his Speech to the Diet, to induce them to ſide with the *Romans*, P. 26; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip*, in the Year 557, P. 87; ordered to make War with the *Gauls* in conjunction with his Colleague, P. 89; and helps to defeat them, P. 100.

FUSIAN, (*The*) *Law*, is deſigned to ſuppreſs the Intrigues of *the Tribunes of the People*, V. 4. P. 551. N. 30.

FURIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Pater Patratus* in the Treaty between *Tullus* and *Fuffetius*, V. 1. P. 82.

G.

GABALI, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Gaul* which is now called *The Gevaudan*, V. 6. P. 136. N. 79.

GABELLUS, See *Secchia*.

GABII, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 17; its Situation, Extent, and Multitude of Inhabitants, *Ib.* N. 68; is a Retreat for the greateſt *Roman Patricians* who were diſſatisfied with the Government of *Tarquin the Proud*, *Ib.*; is delivered up to *Tarquin* by one of his Children, who retired thither, P. 175; and who, in Reward for his Treachery, is made Governour, or King of it, P. 176; its Territory is ravaged by an Army of *Volſci* and *Æqui*, P. 391; *Sanſon* places it near *Colonna*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 55.

GABINIAN, (*The*) *Law*, the firſt of thoſe which were called *Tabellariæ Leges*, enacted that the People ſhould vote in Elections by *Tablets*, or a ſort of *Tickets* or *Ballots*, V. 5. P. 52. N. 105; it was paſſed in 614 by *Gabinius*, a *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; *Caſſius* extends it to criminal Caſes, P. 60.

GABINIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 614, gets the Law paſſed, which obliged the People to vote by *Tablets*, which in ſome meaſure anſwered to our Ballotting, V. 5. P. 52.

GABINIUS, a brave *Roman*, who ſignalized himſelf greatly in *The War of the Allies*, is killed, as he is purſuing the Enemy he has routed, V. 5. P. 361.

GABINIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 686 propoſes a Law, which tends to the giving *Pompey* an abſolute Authority in all the Seas of the Eaſt and Weſt, V. 5. P. 547; but this Law had like to have proved fatal to its Author, P. 548; cauſes great Diſturbances, P. 549; but is at laſt paſſed by a majority of a Votes, P. 550.

GABINIUS, one of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants in the Civil War, is maſſacred by the *Illyricans*, together with a Body of Troops which he is leading into *Greece* to *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 214.

GABINIUS CAPITO, (*Publius*) one of *Catiline*'s Fellow-Conſpirators againſt the Republick, V. 6. P. 3; is ordered by *Catiline* to take the Charge of ſeeing all the moſt illuſtrious Senators in *Rome* aſſaſſinated, P. 16; is taken, P. 24; condemned to die, P. 31, and executed, P. 32.

GABINIUS NEPOS, (*Aulus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 695, V. 6. P. 75, his Character, P. 76. N. 59; his Behaviour in relation to the Affair of *Cicero*'s Baniſhment, P. 82,

P. 82, 83; governs *Syria* in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 100; ſhews great Favour to the *Jews*, P. 101; is accuſed of having canvaſſed for the *Conſulſhip* in an unlawful manner, P. 110. N. 163; *Ptolomy Auletes* puts himſelf under his Protection, P. 110; *Gabinius* corrupted by the Bounties of the King of *Egypt*, undertakes to reeſtabliſh him on his Throne, without aſking the leave of the Senate, P. 111; who are greatly exaſperated at this Step, P. 112. N. 169; *Craſſus* ſucceeds him in his Government of *Syria*, P. 128; *Gabinius*, as ſoon as returned to *Rome*, is accuſed of ſeveral Crimes, convicted, and is indebted to his Son for not being immediately puniſhed, P. 130. N. 19; nevertheleſs he is ſoon condemned to Baniſhment, P. 131; ſix Years after, *Cæſar* gets him recalled, ſends him to make War in *Illyricum*, where he is defeated, and forced to flee to *Salone*, where he falls ſick and dies, P. 131. N. 22.

GADES, (the ancient City of) now *Cadix* in *Spain*, ſtood in an Iſland of the ſame Name, formerly 700 Geometrical Paces from the Shore, according to *Strabo*, V. 2. P. 531. N. 20; but it has now a Communication with the Continent by a Bridge, *Ib.*; it was famous for a Temple of *Hercules Tyrius* which was very magnificent, and greatly reſorted to, *Ib.*; and this City was afterwards called *Julia Auguſta Gaditana*, and became one of the richeſt *Roman Colonies*, *Ib.*; The *Streights of Gades* were alſo called *The Streights of Hercules*, *The Streights of the Pillars*, by the *Greeks*, *Porthmos*, and now *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 3. P. 286. N. 21; this City was a Colony of *Phœnicians*, P. 454. N. 31; ſurrenders to the *Romans* in the Year 547, P. 454.

GÆSATÆ, (*The*) were not properly a particular Clan or Nation, of *Tranſalpine Gauls*, but a ſort of People incorporated with the whole Nation, whoſe Profeſſion was Arms, and who fought for any Body that would pay them, V. 3. P. 26; they were ſo called from a ſort of Weapon which they wore, called *Gæſum*, *Ib.*; they came originally from *Germany*, P. 38.

GALA, a King of the *Maſſilians*, to whom the *Carthaginians* ſend an Embaſſy, to deſire an Alliance with him, V. 3. P. 246; was the Father of the famous *Maſſiniſſa*, P. 504, 506.

GALATA, one of *Milo*'s Slaves, who contributed moſt towards the Murder of *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 150, 152.

GALATIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, which bordered on *Phrygia Major*, *Piſidia*, *Lycaonia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Paphlagonia*, V. 4. P. 198.

GALATIANS, (*The*) or *Gallo-Greeks*, were a Colony of *Gauls* who ſettled in *Aſia*, V. 4. P. 198. N. 1, 2, 3, 4; P. 237; make an Alliance with *Antiochus* againſt the *Romans*, 198; an Account of theſe People, and the Laws which were the Foundation of their Government, *Ib.* N. 3, 4; they had a Cuſtom of Sacrificing moſt of their Priſoners of War to their Gods, *Ib.* N. 4; give *Antiochus* 4000 Soldiers, P. 204; this Body attacks the *Conſul Scipio*, and come off with Advantage, P. 216; the *Conſul Manlius* makes War with the *Galatians*, P. 235; who retire to their Mountains, P. 239, 240; are there attacked by the *Romans*, P. 240; and defeated, P. 241; ſend to deſire a Conference with the *Conſul*, P. 242; and at it, behave themſelves with great Treachery towards him, P. 243; are vanquiſhed, and forced to ſue to him for a Peace, P. 244; ravage the Country of *Pergamus*, P. 502; but *Rome* puts a ſtop to their Depredations, P. 503.

GALBA, one of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants, defeats the *Gauls* under the Walls of *Octodurus*, V. 6. P. 113.

GALBA, (*Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.

GALBA, (*Caius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.

GALBA, (*Publius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.

GALBA, (*Servius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.

GALBUS, See *Chalphus*.

GALEAGRA, a Tower of *Syracuſe* near the *Portus Trogilorum*, where *Tyche* and *Acradina* joined, V. 3. P. 256. N. 27.

GALEPSOS, or GELAPSOS, a City which probably ſtood beyond the *Strymon*, near the Mouth of the River *Naſſus*, V. 4. P. 465. N. 63.

GALERRA, the Name of one of the *Roman* Country *Tribes*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 80.

GALERUS, the Bonnet, or Hat, worn by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 219. N. 26; it was the ſame as the *Pileus*, *Ib.*

GALESUS, (*The*) formerly the *Euretas*, now *The Tara*, a River five Miles from *Tarentum*, riſes in one of *The Apennines*, V. 3. P. 276. N. 14.

GALICIA, a Province of *Spain*, its Situation and Extent, V. 5. P. 82. N. 55.

GALLERIES, moveable Machines of War, uſed in Sieges, to guard the Workmen againſt the Attacks of the beſieged, were covered with ſhelving Roofs made of Planks or Hurdles, and covered with green Ox-hides, V. 1. P. 566. N. 20; the *Romans* uſed them in the Siege of *Veii*, P. 556; they probably differed from the *Vineæ* in this, that the latter were not always made of Timber-work, but were moſt commonly parallel Ditches or Banks, ſupported with Faſcines or Hurdle-work, V. 2. P. 190. N. 23. See a Plate of the different ſorts of *covered Galleries* uſed by the *Romans*, P. 190.

GALLEYS, See *Marine*.

GALLI, Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Cybele*, V. 3. P. 478. N. 61; ſo called either from the River *Gallus*, or one of the firſt of them who bore this Name, P. 480. N. 61; their *Fanaticiſm* and infamous Debaucheries deſcribed, *Ib.*

GALLICA, (*Buſta*). See *Gauls*. (*The burning-Place of the*).
GALLINARIA, a Foreſt which lay between the Mouth of *The Liternus* and that of *The Vulturnus*, V. 3. P. 174. N. 159.
GALLUS, (*Lucius Anicius*). See *Anicius*.
GALLUS, (*Publius Aquilius*). See *Aquilius*.
GALLUS, (*Caius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
GALLUS, (*Publius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
GAMBUNIAN, (*The*) or CAMBUNIAN Mountains, ſurround the City of *Elymea* on all Sides V. 4. P. 402. N. 43.
GAMES, (*Apollinarian*) *The*, when inſtituted, and a full Account of all that related to them, V. 3. P. 268. N. 4; the Account *Macrobius* gives us of what paſſed at the firſt Celebration of them, *Ib.* Col. 2; they were celebrated a ſecond Time, in the Year 542, P. 327. N. 45.
GAMES, (*Floral*). See *Flora*.
GAMES, (*Funeral*) when, and by whom firſt inſtituted, V. 3. P. 168. N. 131.
GAMES, (*Great*) *The* or *Roman Games*, were firſt inſtituted in Honour of *Neptunus Equeſtris*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 36; they were celebrated every Year at *Rome*, conſiſted chiefly in Chariot and Horſe-Races, and at firſt held only one Day, afterwards were prolonged to two, then to three, and at laſt to nine, *Ib.*; *The Great Games* properly ſignified thoſe that were inſtituted in Honour of *The Great Gods*, and not all *the Games of the Circus*, or thoſe which had the *Appellation* of *The Megalenſes Ludi*; the other were only in Honour to *Cybele*, and not inſtituted till the Time of *Junius Brutus*, P. 114. N. 40; the *Great Games* were of two ſorts, one *annual*, which were celebrated every Year in the Month of *September*; the other *votive*, or *Extraordinary*, which were celebrated only in Conſequence of ſome Vow made for the occaſional Celebration of them, P. 593; thoſe which *Tubertus* made a Vow to celebrate in the Year 322, P. 530, were celebrated with very great Magnificence, P. 537; as were thoſe which *Camillus* had vowed before he ſet out for *Veii*, P. 593; and which laſted nine Days, *Ib.* N. 71; the *Dictator Fabius*, after the Loſs of the Battle of the *Thraſimenus*, vows to celebrate *The Great Games* in honour to *Jupiter*, V. 3. P. 92; the Sums allowed for it, and the manner of celebrating them, *Ib.* N. 26; they were again celebrated in the Year 537, P. 168. N. 131; and in the Year 541, P. 269. N. 7; and in the Year 544, P. 358. N. 86; in the Year 586, *Paulus Æmilius* celebrated them at *Amphipolis*, V. 4. P. 500. See *Roman Games*. *Great Games*.
GAMES, (*Heræan*). See *Heræan*.
GAMES, (*Iſthmian*) (*The*) were inſtituted in honour of *Palemon* and *Melicerte*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 54; they were called ſo from the *Iſthmus of Corinth*, where the *Greeks* celebrated them every three Years, *Ib.*; they were celebrated at *Rome* in the Year 541, P. 269. N. 7; and in the Year 557, V. 4. P. 94.
GAMES, (*Olympick*). See *Olympick*.
GAMES, (*Plebeian*) were ſo called, becauſe inſtituted in Memory of the Reconciliation made between the *Patricians* and *Plebeians*, V. 3. P. 168. N. 131; they were celebrated every Year in *The Iſthmus of Corinth*, whence they had their Name, V. 4. P. 94; they were inſtituted by *Theſeus*, in honour to *Neptune*; Prizes were given to thoſe who excelled moſt in running, leaping, boxing, wreſtling, and throwing the Dart; and their celebration was generally one of the moſt numerous Aſſemblies of the *Greeks*, *Ib.*
GAMES, (*Publick*) were inſtituted by the *Dictator Poſthumius*, in the Year 263, V. 1. P. 312; preceded by many pompous Ceremonies, as deſcribed, P. 311; and cloſed with a very ſolemn Sacrifice, *Ib.* N. 93; from this Time the Senate appointed the Celebration of theſe *Games* in performance of *Poſtumius*'s Vow, and the Republick then appropriated a Sum amounting to 1600 *l. Sterling* and upwards, to defray the Expences of them, P. 312. N. 94; as long as the Republick laſted, the *Conſuls*, in their abſence the *Prætor of Rome*, and in default of both, a *Dictator* created for that Purpoſe, preſided at the *Publick Games*, V. 2. P. 232. N. 106; and the uſual Signal for beginning them, was the Preſident's throwing up into the Air a Napkin, or Piece of Stuff called *Mappa*, *Ib.* N. 107; they were pompouſly celebrated at *Rome* by the *Curule* and *Plebeian Ædiles*, in the Year 556, V. 4. P. 87. N. 8; and in the Year 557, P. 102. N. 62; wild Beaſts fighting with Men were firſt ſeen, in thoſe celebrated in the Year 584, P. 416; thoſe of the firſt *Romans* were only mock Fights by way of Exerciſe, P. 429; thoſe celebrated by *Claudius* in his *Ædileſhip*, in the Year 654, were very magnificent, V. 5. P. 301; Elephants were now firſt ſeen fighting with one another, and with *Gladiators*, *Ib.*
GAMES, (*Pythian*). See *Pythian*.
GAMES, (*Roman*) *The*, or *Great Games*, called *Ludi Maximi*, upon adding a fourth Day to them, V. 2. P. 77; theſe *Games* were ordered to be celebrated, by way of Thankſgiving to the Gods for the Reconciliation of the *Patricians* and the People, *Ib.*; the fourth Day, which was added to the three of which they at firſt conſiſted, was appointed for offering up Sacrifices to the Gods, in all the Temples, *Ib.* N. 50; See *Publick Games*, and *Great Games*.
GAMES, (*Secular*) their origin, and the Accounts which *Cenſorinus* and *Zozimus* give us of them, V. 1. P. 223. N. 85; V. 2. P. 128. N. 102; a particular Deſcription of the manner of celebrating them, V. 3. P. 7. N. 13, 14; they were celebrated at *Rome*, in the beginning of the third *Punick*

nick War, V. 4. P. 584; they were celebrated at *Rome* a firſt Time, in the Year of *Rome* 297, *Faſti*; a ſecond Time in the Year 407, V. 2. P. 128; a third Time, in the Year 517, V. 3. P. 7; a fourth Time, in the Year 628, V. 5. P. 147. N. 73; they were not renewed every 100 Years, *Ib.*

GANGES, The famous River of *India*, riſes in Mount *Imao*, one of the moſt eaſtern Branches of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Streights* of *Bengal*, V. 6. P. 125. N. 9.

GANIMEDES, the Governour of the City of *Enos* for King *Ptolomy*, ſells it to *Philip*, V. 4. P. 14.

GANT, a ſmall Town which now belongs to *Bearn*, V. 5. P. 187. N. 57.

GANTISCI, or *Carni*. See *Carni*.

GARGARUS, the Name given by *Strabo* to the higheſt ſummit of Mount *Ida*, V. 3. P. 477. N. 51; V. 4. P. 205. N. 21.

GAROCELI, (*The*) are placed by ſome in the Valley of *Maurienne* near Mount *Cænis*, by others near Mount *Genevre* in *Dauphinè*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 92.

GARULI, (*The*) a People of *Liguria*, who bordered on *Ciſalpine Gaul*, on this ſide *The Apennines*, V. 4. P. 352. N. 6.

GATE, *Aſinaria*, *The*, See *Cælimontane*.

GATE, *Cælimontane*, *The*, See *Cælimontane*.

GATE CAPENA, *The*. The Aſſemblies of the Senate were removed thither in the Year 538, V. 3. P. 169. N. 139. See *Capena*.

GATE CARMENTALIS, *The*, See *Carmentalis*.

GATE, COLLINA, *The*, See *Collina*.

GATE NÆVIA, *The*, See *Nævia*.

GATE SCELERATA, *The*, See *Carmentalis*.

GATE OF THE TIBER, *The*, ſtood near *The* Bridge *Sublicius*, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47. See *Navalia*.

GATE TRIGEMINA, *The*, See *Trigemina*.

GATE TRIUMPHAL, *The*, See *Triumph*.

GATES OF CAMPS, *The*, among the *Romans* were at leaſt four; *The Prætorian Gate*, which was over againſt the General's Tent which was called *Prætorium*; two others, one on the Right, and the other on the Left of *The Prætorian*, called *Portæ Principales*, or *Principal Gates*, either becauſe at the Head of the Camp, *In Principiis*, or becauſe the *Principal* Officers had their Tents near them; and a fourth called *Porta Decumana*, or *The Decuman Gate*, which was oppoſite to *The Prætorian*, V. 1. P. 523. N. 45.

GAUDA, the natural Son of *Manaſtabal*, the Brother of King *Micipſa*, V. 5. P. 199; is declared by his Father at his Death, capable of the Succeſſion to the Crown, V. 5. P. 200.

GAUL, in general, comprehended, in the Senſe of the *Romans*, the Countries on both ſides the *Alpes*, which were called *Ciſalpine* and *Tranſalpine Gaul*, V. 2. P. 1. N. 1.

GAUL, (*Aquitanick*) contained that Part of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, which reached from *The Garonne* to *The Pyrenees* and *The Ocean*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 13; V. 6. P. 101. N. 146.

GAUL, *Belgic*, contained that Part of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, which reached from the *Britiſh* Ocean to the River *Seine*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 11; V. 6. P. 101. N. 147.

GAUL, *Celtic*, contained that Part of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, which lay between *The Seine* and *The Garonne*, and *The Alpes*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 12.

GAUL, (*Ciſalpine*) that Part of *Gaul* in general which is now the North Part of *Italy*, and lay between *Rome* and the *Alpes*, V. 2. P. 1. N. 1; and was therefore ſometimes called *Italic Gaul*.

GAUL ITALIC, See *Ciſalpine Gaul*.

GAUL NARBONNE, was a Part of *Celtic Gaul*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 12.

GAUL TRANSALPINE, all that Part of *Gaul* in general which lay beyond *The Alpes*, with reſpect to *Rome*, and which was uſually divided into three Parts, *Aquitanic*, *Belgic*, and *Celtic*, V. 2. P. 1. N. 1; P. 2. N. 10; A Medal of *The three Gauls*, P. 3. The *Romans* carry the War into *Tranſalpine Gaul*, on Account of the *Marſeilleſe*, whoſe City the *Ligures* beſieged, and would not deſiſt from Hoſtilities at the Motion of ſome Deputies from *Rome*, V. 4. P. 553.

GAULS, Their different Tranſmigrations into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9; they ſeize *Rome*, P. 14, 15; are driven from thence, P. 23; prepare to beſiege *Rome* again, P. 73; are beaten and put to flight by the *Dictator Camillus*, P. 75; attack the *Romans* again, P. 94; a ſingle Combat between a *Gaul* of a gigantick Stature, and *Manlius* a *Roman Knight*, *Ib.*; the *Gaul* is beaten, P. 95; and their Army routed, P. 96; the *Gauls* recover from their Fright, and advance to the Gates of *Rome*, being joined by the *Hernici* and *Tiburtini*, P. 97; are defeated in three pitched Battles, P. 97, 102, 118; repel the *Greeks* who had made a Deſcent into *Italy*, P. 120; the *Romans* attack the *Gauls* again of their own accord, P. 121; another ſingle Combat between a *Gallic* Giant and young *Marcus Valerius*, P. 122; who comes off Conqueror, *Ib.*; the *Gauls* are routed, and return to the Shores of the *Adriatick* Sea, *Ib.*; a falſe Report of the Preparations made by the *Gauls* for War, occaſions the nominating a *Dictator* at *Rome*, P. 193; and the Senate make extraordinary Levies to guard againſt them, P. 200; the Garriſon of *Erix* which conſiſts of *Gauls* abandon *Hamilcar*, and enter into a Plot to ſurrender up the City to the *Romans*, P. 614; the *Italian Gauls*, called alſo

alſo *Boii*, ſhake off the Yoke of the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 3; defeat the *Conſul Valerius*, *Ib.*; who ſoon revenges himſelf upon them, P. 4; they call their Countrymen from beyond the Mountains to their Aſſiſtance, P. 7; demand of the *Romans* the Reſtitution of *Ariminum*, P. 9; the *Romans* amuſe them, and obtain a Truce, *Ib.*; during the Truce, the *Gauls* quarrel with their Countrymen who were newly arrived, and make a cruel Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; the *Romans* make an excellent Uſe of this Diviſion, to reduce the *Italian Gauls*, *Ib.*; and divide the Lands which they had taken from them, P. 16; the *Gauls* enraged at this, begin their March, to ſurprize *Rome*, P. 19; but are themſelves ſurpriſed by the *Roman* Army, and retire, pretending that they were coming as Friends, *Ib.*; raiſe freſh Commotions in *Italy*, P. 24; the cruel manner in which the *Romans* evade a pretended Prophecy, which promiſed the *Gauls* and *Greeks* the Poſſeſſion of *Rome*, P. 26. N. 60; the *Veneti* and *Cænomani* deſert the *Gauls* their Countrymen, and go over to the *Roman* Republick, P. 26; the *Romans* raiſe a prodigious Army, in order to exterminate the *Italic Gauls*, *Ib.*; 200000 *Geſatæ* come to the Aſſiſtance of the latter, *Ib.*; rout a conſiderable Body of *Roman* Troops, P. 27; are ſurrounded by the *Conſuls Æmilius* and *Attilius*, *Ib.*; and defeated, P. 30; another conſiderable Victory is gained over them near *The Adda*, P. 33; another, by an handful of *Romans*, P. 37; and they are at laſt brought entirely into Subjection to the *Romans*, P. 37, 38; the *Gauls* of *Tranſalpine Gaul* reject with ſcorn the Propoſal made to them by the *Romans*, of hindering the Paſſage of *Hannibal* into *Italy*, P. 59. N. 14; the *Boii* revolt againſt the Republick, P. 60; beſiege *Mutina*, *Ib.*; defeat the *Romans* who come to its Relief, *Ib.*; raiſe the Sieges of *Mutina* and *Tanetum*, *Ib.*; make an Alliance with *Hannibal*, P. 72; ſome *Gauls* make a great Slaughter in the *Roman* Camp, and then deſert to the *Carthaginians*, P. 73; other *Gauls* deſtroy *Lucius Poſtumius* and all his Army, in the Foreſt of *Litana*, P. 166; a remarkable Artifice which the *Gauls* are ſaid to have uſed on that Occaſion, *Ib.*; the *Gauls* revolt from the *Romans*, and put *Hamilcar* at the Head of them, V. 4. P. 7; ſack *Placentia*, *Ib.*; beſiege *Cremona*, which the *Romans* order, that either the *Conſul Aurelius*, or *Furius Purpureo*, *Prætor of the Gauls*, ſhould march to its Relief, P. 7, 8; defeat the *Romans*, P. 100; the *Romans* gain ſeveral ſignal Victories over them, in the Year 556, under *Cethegus*, P. 79; under the *Conſul Furius*, in 557, P. 100; in 558, under the *Conſul Valerius Flaccus*, P. 131; and at laſt, the *Boii* ſubmit to the *Roman* Dominion, in 562, P. 189; the *Gauls* of *Italy* aſſaſſinate *Bæbius* the *Roman Prætor*, P. 245; a ſwarm of theſe People from *Tranſalpine Gaul* come into *Italy*, and ſettle near *Aquileia*, P. 280; which ſome ſay was built by them, *Ib.* N. 14; the Fate of this Tranſmigration, P. 307; what the *Romans* called the *Gauls* of *Narbonne Gaul*, *Braccati*, and thoſe of all the reſt of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, *Comati*, becauſe they wore long Hair, V. 5. P. 188. N. 60; the Religion of the *Gauls* was entirely different from that of the *Romans*, the former having borrowed nothing of the latter, P. 255. N. 4; *Augurs* and *Aruſpices* were held in great Veneration among them, *Ib.* N. 6; they dedicated all their Gold and Silver to their Gods, and ſuffered only Braſs and Copper to be uſed in Trade, P. 256. N. 7; two Brothers in the *Roman* Army, *Gauls*, act heroically in a Battle fought by *Julius Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 121. See *Galatians*.

GAULS, (*The Burning-Place of the*) or *Buſta Gallica*, a Quarter of *Rome*, ſo called, becauſe the dead Bodies of the *Gauls* were burnt there, V. 1. P. 23.

GAURDIANSHIPS, By the *Roman* Laws, if a Father appointed a Guardian, or Gaurdians to his Children by *Will*, that *Will* was to be obſerved, V. 1. P. 448; if he died inteſtate, and left an Heir under Age, the Child's next Relation was to be his Guardian, P. 449; if a *Roman* became mad, or prodigal, and had no body to take Care of him, a Relation, or if he had none, a Man of his own Name had the Care of his Perſon and Eſtate, *Ib.*

GAURIUM, or GAURELEON, according to *Livy*, a Sea-Port in the Iſland of *Andros*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 99.

GAURUS, a Mountain in *Campania* not far from *Puteoli*, V. 2. P. 137; ſome Geographers ſay there were three Mountains of this Name in *Campania*, *Ib.* N. 6; the famous *Decius Mus*, who afterwards *devoted* himſelf, ſaves a *Roman* Army in the Defiles of this Mountain, in the Year 410, P. 140.

GAZA, or GAZARA, one of the five chief Cities of the *Philiſtines*, V. 5. P. 69. N. 26; which fell into the Lot of *The Tribe of Simeon*, *Ib.*; there were ſeveral other Cities of this Name, *Ib.*

GAZIURZA, a Fortreſs in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 555. N. 7.

GEDOR, a great Town in the *Tribe of Judah*, according to St. *Jerom*, in the *Tribe of Dan*, according to *Adricomius*, V. 5. P. 71. N. 38.

GEESE, Theſe Birds prevent the taking of the *Capitol* by the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 22; which the *Romans* reward in an extraordinary manner, by keeping a Flock of them at the Expence of the Publick, by erecting a golden Image of a Gooſe in Memory of them, and by carrying a Gooſe every Year in Triumph, on a ſoft Litter finely adorned, P. 23.

GEGANIA, VERENIA, CANULEIA, and TARPEIA, the four *Veſtals* whom *Numa* appointed to take Care of the ſacred Fire in the Temple of *Veſta*, V. 1. P. 61.

GEGANIA, an illuſtrious *Roman* Lady, marries King *Servius*, and dies ſoon after her Marriage, V. 1. P. 135; whoſe Death greatly afflicted and dejected him, and one ancient Writer ſays, That it was on this Occaſion that he was ſurrounded by a ſhining Light, which gave the World great Expectations of his Grandeur, *Ib.*

GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Titus*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 261, is ſent by the Senate to fetch Corn from *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 294; having as many little Tyrants to treat with, as there were Heads of Villages in *Sicily*, it was long before he could get a Cargo of Corn from them, P. 295; and tho' the Tyrant *Gelo* ſhewed more Regard to *Rome* than the reſt, yet his Preſents of Corn did not arrive till the next Year, after *Rome* had ſuffered extreme Miſery, *Ib.*

GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59; and is very oppreſſive to the Poor in his Adminiſtration, *Ib.*

GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 306, V. 1. P. 500; a ſecond Time for the Year 310, P. 512; goes to aſſiſt the Nobility of *Ardea* againſt the People, who were revolted from them, P. 514; inveſts the *Ardeans* and *Volſci*, whom the former had called to their Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*; routs them, *Ib.*; takes their General *Cluilius* Priſoner, and reeſtabliſhes Tranquillity in *Ardea*, P. 515; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* a third Time in the Year 316, P. 522, and made *Cenſor* in 318, and for the firſt Time made uſe of a large Building erected in the *Campus Martius*, for the more convenient taking the Number of the People in a *Cenſus*, P. 526.

GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 386, V. 2. P. 73; and the *Military Tribuneſhip* is deſtroyed in his Adminiſtration, and *Conſuls* revived, P. 76.

GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (*Proculus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 313, V. 1. P. 517; and in his Time, the Republick is reduced almoſt to the Brink of Ruin by a Famine, Plague, and the Seditions of the People, P. 517.

GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294; his Adminiſtration, tho' not diſturbed by foreign Wars, was made very uneaſy, by a dreadful Famine, and the Diſtempers and Tumults which are the uſual Conſequences of ſuch Calamities, P. 295, 296, 297.

GELA, one of the moſt ancient and moſt conſiderable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 295. N. 64; founded, according to *Thucydides*, by one *Antiphamus*, forty five Years after *Syracuſe*, V. 2. P. 538. N. 27.

GELES, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Circaſſia* in *Aſia*, which *Pliny* calls *Caduſia*, V. 5. P. 572. N. 40.

GELAPSOS, See *Galepſos*.

GELO, a Nation of the Iſland of *Telos*, V. 1. P. 295. N. 64. declares War with the Inhabitants of *Gela*, who refuſed to obey him, and having conquered them in a pitched Battle, ſeizes the City and Crown of *Gela*, and afterwards thoſe of *Syracuſe*, P. 295. N. 64; ſupplies the *Romans* with Corn, P. 295.

GELO, the eldeſt Son of *Hiero* King of *Syracuſe*, revolts againſt his Father, and is killed, V. 3. P. 169.

GELLIUS EGNATIUS, General of the *Samnite* Army, prevails on the *Hetrurians* to oppoſe the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 328; is beaten by the *Conſuls* in the Year 457, as he is returning from foraging with his *Cohorts*, to ſupport the *Hetrurian* Troops which the *Conſuls* had routed, P. 332; and the *Romans* take the *Hetrurian* Camp, *Ib.*

GELLIUS POPLICOLA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 681, V. 5. P. 512; defeats a conſiderable Body of thoſe *Gladiators* whom *Spartacus* had drawn into a Rebellion againſt the Republick, *Ib.*; ſhews a Moderation which was much to his Honour, P. 511. N. 6; is put to flight by *Spartacus*, P. 512; is made *Cenſor* in the *Conſulſhip* of *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, P. 527.

GELLIUS, (*Statius*). See *Statius*.

GEMELLA, a City of *Spain*, which *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* call *Tucci*, V. 5. P. 33. N. 81; one of the *Roman Legions* was probably ſettled here by *Auguſtus*, whence it is called in an ancient Inſcription GEMELLA AUGUSTA, *Ib.*

GEMINUS, (*Caius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

GEMINUS, (*Marcus Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

GEMINUS, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

GEMONIÆ, (*Scalæ*) a Place in *Rome* ſet apart for the torturing of Criminals, or expoſing their Bodies after Execution, V. 3. P. 10. N. 17; the Name is ſaid to have been taken from one *Gemonius*, who was firſt executed there, or from him who built them, *Ib.*; or poſſibly it might be from the Word *Gemo*, the Place ringing continually with the *Groans* of the Sufferers, *Ib.*

GENABUM, (*The*) of *Cæſar*, is generally thought to be the City of *Orleans*, but ſome think it was that of *Gien*, V. 6. P. 155. N. 76.

GENERAL, The firſt Inſtance as ſome affirm, of breaking, or depoſing, a *Roman* General, was that of *Cæpio*, in the Year 646, V. 5. P. 260.
GENESARETH, (The Lake of) in *Judæa*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 78.
GENEVRE, (Mount) one of the *Alpes* in *Dauphinè*, a League from *Briançon*, is the moſt frequented Paſſage from *France* to *Italy*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 25.
GENOA, the richeſt and largeſt City in all *Liguria*, before *Strabo*'s Time, is by *Procopius* called *Janua*, as if it had been built by *Janus*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 26.
GENTIUS, King of *Illyricum*, ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome* to make a Submiſſion to the Senate, V. 4. P. 331; but under-hand ſtirs up his People againſt the *Romans*, P. 340; ſeizes their Camp, P. 342; which is immediately retaken by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and he is forced to leave the *Romans* Maſters of the Field, P. 343; *Rome* diſcovers his Engagements with *Perſes*, King of *Macedon*, P. 372; whoſe Party he openly eſpouſes, P. 396, 402; then deliberates whether he ſhall puſh Matters further, which obliges *Perſes* to draw near *Illyricum*, in order to fix him in his Reſolutions, P. 418; to which end, *Perſes* ſends an Embaſſy to him, P. 419; at length he offers Succours to *Perſes*, who renders his good Inclinations towards him fruitleſs, by his Deceitfulneſs and Avarice, P. 443; nevertheleſs, *Gentius* being deceived, orders the *Roman* Ambaſſadors who were at his Court, to be thrown into a Dungeon, P. 444; and taking it for granted that *Rome* would revenge this Injury, he overloads his People with Taxes, to enable himſelf to guard againſt them, P. 447; begins Hoſtilities in the Countries in Friendſhip with *Rome*, with an Army of 15000 Men, *Ib.*; the *Romans* force him to raiſe the Siege of *Baſſania*, P. 448; purſue him, and after a ſlight Engagement, force him to ſue for Peace, P. 449; he is taken Priſoner, *Ib.*; brought to *Rome*, 503; and, after he has there adorned the *Triumph* of his Conqueror, is baniſhed to *Iguvium* in *Umbria*, P. 513.
GENUCIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Augur* in the Year 453, V. 2. P. 316.
GENUCIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Military Tribune* the firſt Time in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574. N. 40; a ſecond Time, in 357, P. 580; is killed in a Battle with the *Hetrurians*, who were coming to attack the *Roman* Entrenchments before *Veii*, *Ib.*
GENUCIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 390, V. 2. P. 87; ſome Editions of *Livy*, by Miſtake give him the Forename of *Caius*, *Ib.* N. 17; *Rome* is greatly infeſted with a Plague and with Superſtition during his Adminiſtration, P. 87.
GENUCIUS, (*Lucius*) is ſent on an Embaſſy to *Syphax*, King of the *Maſſiſyleans*, V. 3. P. 356. N. 75.
GENUCIUS, (*Titus*) *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 277, proſecutes *Titus Menenius*, *Conſul* for the preceding Year 276, for having loſt the *Romans* the Fort of *Cremera* by his dilatorineſs, and perſonal Reſentments, and laid all the Misfortunes of an ill-conducted Campaign to his Charge, V. 1. P. 358; the People thirſt for his Blood, *Ib.*; but the *Tribunes* change the Sentence of Death into a Fine of only 2000 *Aſſes*, P. 359; in the Year 280, *Genucius* cites *Manlius* and *Furius*, the *Conſuls* for the preceding Year, to appear before the People, for having neglected to put in Execution the *Caſſian Law*, P. 364; this greatly raiſed the Reſentments of the *Patricians*, who were reſolved at any rate, to deliver the accuſed out of the *Tribune*'s Hands, *Ib.*; and when on the Day of the *Comitia*, both *Patricians* and *Plebeians* were met, and in great Anxiety about the Event, News was brought to the Aſſembly, that *Genucius* was that Morning found dead in his Bed, but without any Marks upon him of Poiſon or Violence, P. 364, 365; *Dion Halicarnaſſus* in ſome meaſure acquits the *Patricians*, but *Livy* charges them with being concerned in his Death, P. 364. N. 52.
GENUCIUS, (*Titus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 302, V. 1. P. 435; and then *Decemvir*, P. 436; gives the Senate his Opinion, of the Differences that had ariſen between them and the People, P. 510; and his Advice, which was, to put the Government into the Hands of ſix *Military Tribunes*, inſtead of the *Conſuls*, three to be choſen out of the Nobility, and three out of the People, was approved of, both by the Senate, and *The Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*
GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 388, V. 2. P. 80; a ſecond Time, for the Year 391, P. 88; marches againſt the *Hernici*, falls into an Ambuſcade, and periſhes in it, P. 90.
GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 450, V. 2. P. 305; and ſpends almoſt his whole Time in Works of Peace, *Ib.*
GENUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 308, V. 1. P. 505; he is called in ſome Editions of *Dion Hal.* *Marcus Minucius*, but it is a Miſtake, *Ib.* N. 12.
GENUCIUS CIPUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Rome*, as he was conducting a Reinforcement of Troops to the *Conſul Valerius*, is ſaid to have had two Horns grow miraculouſly out of his Forehead; and upon finding this Prodigy interpreted to imply, that he ſhould be a King, he, in dread of it, deſires the Senate to paſs a Decree of perpetual Baniſhment againſt him, V. 3. P. 4.
GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, (*Caius*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Conſul* the firſt Time, for the Year 477,

477, V. 2. P. 477; a ſecond Time, for the Year 483, P. 497; defeats the *Sarcinates*, P. 498; and *Triumphs* at *Rome*, *Ib.*

GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 482, V. 2. P. 496; was related to the preceding *Conſul*, P. 497; goes to *Rhegium* to beſiege there the treacherous *Legion*, which inſtead of relieving the City according to the Intention of the Senate, poſſeſs themſelves of it, P. 496; and after the taking of the City, executes juſt Vengeance upon them, P. 497.

GENUSUS, (*The*) a River which watered the weſtern Part of *Macedon*, falls into *The Adriatick* Sea, between *Apollonia* and *Dyrrachium*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 31.

GEPHYRA, the Name ſome ancient Authors give to the City of *Tanagra*, near the Mouth of the *Æſopus* in *Bæotia*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.

GERGENTI, See *Agrigentum*.

GERGOVIA, is placed by ſome on Mount *d' Auvergne*, others make it to have been *Clermont*, the Capital of that Diſtrict, V. 6. P. 155. N. 77.

GERGOVIA BOIORUM, is by ſome made to be the City of *Montluçon*, by others, that of *Moulins*, the Capital of the *Bourbonnois*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 82.

GERGYTHUM, a City of *Little Myſia*, on the Coaſts of *The Helleſpont*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 119.

GERHAMIUM, a City of *Albania*, whoſe true Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.

GERMANY, ancient, is generally thought to have comprehended all thoſe vaſt Countries which reach Eaſt and Weſt from *The Viſtula* to *The Rhine*, and North and South from *The Danube* to the *German* Ocean and the *Baltick* Sea, V. 6. P. 90. N. 105.

GERONIUM, GERIO, GERIONUM, and GERENIUM, a City of *Apulia Daumiana*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 56.

GERYON, a fabulous King of *Spain*, who was very cruel, is ſaid to have delivered up all Strangers to be devoured by wild Bulls which he fed with human Fleſh, V. 2. P. 2. N. 5; theſe *Bulls* were kept by a Dog with two Heads, and a Dragon with four; and the delivering *Spain* from theſe Monſters is reckoned one of the twelve *Herculean* Labours, *Ib.*

GETA, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

GINATÆ, or GITANÆ, a City belonging to *Chaonia* in *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 379. N. 2.

GISCO, the Grandſon of the *Mago*, the *Carthaginian Dictator*, V. 2. P. 528.

GISCO, the Son of *Hamilcar*, the *Carthaginian Dictator*, is made *Dictator* himſelf, after the Death of his Father, V. 2. P. 529; fights ſeveral Battles with *Agathocles* King of *Syracuſe*, (who, after he had been reſtored to his Crown by *Hamilcar*, had broken all his Promiſes to *Hamilcar*) and defeats him in every Engagement, *Ib.*

GISCO, a *Carthaginian* of great Diſtinction in *Hannibal*'s Army, having expreſſed a Concern at the Sight of the Numbers of the *Romans*, *Hannibal* in reply, makes a very ſeaſonable Jeſt on him, which helps to keep up the Confidence of his Troops, V. 3. P. 123. N. 11.

GISCO, a *Carthaginian* of great Diſtinction, oppoſes the Peace which *Carthage* is negotiating with *Rome*, with great Boldneſs, V. 3. P. 560.

GLABRIO, (*Manius*) a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 552, diſcovers the Deſign of *Lentulus*, to break off the Peace then negotiating with *Carthage*, or at leaſt to go and give the *Carthaginians* Peace himſelf, and remonſtrates againſt it to the People, V. 3. P. 564.

GLABRIO, (*Manius Acilius*). See *Acilius*.

GLADIATORS, *Hannibal* entertains his Troops with this Show, by making ſome of his Priſoners of War fight with one another in the Sight of his Army, V. 3. P. 70; *Rome* is firſt entertained with the cruel Pleaſure of ſeeing theſe Wretches fight, in the Year 537, V. 3. P. 168. N. 131; *Lucius*, *Marcus* and *Quintus Lepidus*, the three Sons of *Marcus Æmilius Lepidus*, the *Augur* then, hired 22 Couple of *Gladiators* to fight before the Citizens in the *Forum Romanum*, in honour to the *Manes* of their Father, *Ib.*; an Account of the Show of *Gladiators*, which *Scipio* gave in *New Carthage*, in honour to his Father and Uncle, P. 444; the Combats of *Gladiators* were probably firſt introduced to ſupply the Place of human Victims, which the Pagans cruelly practiſed, from a ſuperſtitious Notion that the Gods, and the *Manes* of deceaſed Perſons were appeaſed by them, V. 5. P. 164. N. 99; they were in their Riſe confined to the Funerals of great Men, but the *Roman* People being extremely fond of theſe bloody Sights, they ſoon were purchaſed for the Funerals of moſt rich Men, and exhibited on other Occaſions to gratify the fierceneſs of a cruel Populace, *Ib.*; and when Maſters of the World, the *Romans* ſported with the Lives of the ſubdued Nations as their Property by Conqueſt, *Ib.*; the manner of their engaging, and the Ceremonies obſerved with regard to them deſcribed, P. 165. Note; there were no leſs than nine different ſorts of *Gladiators*, whoſe different Names were taken from their Arms, or manner of fighting, *viz.* The *Secutores*, the *Retiarii*, the *Thraces*, the *Mirmillones*, the *Samnites*, the *Eſſedani*, the *Andabatæ*, the *Dimachæri*, and the *Meridiani*, P. 166. Note.

GLANIUS, See *Clanis*.

GLAUCIA, (*Caius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

GLYCIAS, (*Claudius*) a Client of the *Conſul Claudius*, who was one of the meaneſt and loweſt of the People, is, by the *Conſul*, in the Year 504, nominated to the *Dictatorſhip*,

ſhip with the uſual Ceremonies, V. 2. P. 605; this brought the *Conſul* into Contempt, and the new *Dictator* himſelf was forced to abdicate, *Ib.*; but he was ſo far indulged, as to be allowed to wear the *Prætexta* in the Theatre and *Circus* all the reſt of his Life, *Ib.*; makes a ſhameful Treaty, without Orders from the Senate or People, with the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Corſica*, V. 3. P. 10; and is puniſhed for it in a very ignominious and cruel manner, *Ib.*

GNOSSUS, a City of ancient *Crete*, in which *Minos* reſided, V. 5. P. 545. N. 83.

GOAT'S POND, the Name of the Place where *Romulus* was killed, by the Senators who had conſpired his Death, V. 1. P. 51.

GODDESS, (*Good*) *The*. A ſhort Diſſertation on this myſterious Divinity, V. 6. P. 41. N. 73.

GODS, By the *Roman* Laws concerning the Worſhip of the Gods, all Perſons were commanded to come with Purity and Piety to their Aſſemblies, V 1. P. 465; no one was permitted to have any Gods of his own, not authoriſed by publick Authority, even to be worſhipped in private, *Ib.*; every one was required to obſerve the Rites of his own Family in the Worſhip of his domeſtick Gods, *Ib.*; to worſhip the Gods of the ſecond Rank as well as thoſe of the firſt, *Ib.*; Prieſts were appointed to attend and direct the Worſhip of the Gods, P. 466; Women were forbidden to be preſent at nocturnal Sacrifices, *Ib.*; ſtealing what belonged, or was devoted to the Gods, was puniſhed as Parricide, *Ib.*; every one was enjoined to perform his Vows, and all wicked Perſons forbidden to make any Offerings to the Gods, P. 467; no private Man was allowed to dedicate his own Field, or any litigated Eſtate, to the Service of the Altar, *Ib.*; but every one was enjoined to be prudent in his Offerings of Gold, or Silver, or Ivory, and required to obſerve conſtantly his Family-Feſtivals, *Ib.*

GOMPHI, a City of *Theſſaly* in *Eſtiotis*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 93; on the Borders of *Epirus*, P. 389. N. 25; V. 6. P. 221. N. 112.

GONNI, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 24

GONNOCONDYLON, a narrow Paſs between *The Peneus* and Mount *Olympus*, is ſtrongly guarded by King *Perſes*, V. 4. P. 427. N. 93.

GONNOCONDYLUM, a City of *Perrhebia*, a little Canton of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 19.

GORDIÆAN, (*The*) Mountains, a Part of Mount *Taurus*, according to *Ptolomy*, V. 5. P. 534. N. 52.

GORDIUM, a City of *Great Phrygia*, famous for the *Gordian Knot* which *Alexander* cut there, V. 4. P. 236. N. 82; at leaſt *Xenophon* places that, or another City of that Name in *Great-Phrygia*, V. 5. P. 478. N. 42.

GORDIUS, a Lord whom *Mithridates* made Governour of the Son whom he placed on the Throne of *Cappadocia*, is ſent to *Rome* by *Mithridates*, to teſtify, that a pretended Son of King *Ariarathes* was a real one, V. 5. P. 321; is put in Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Cappadocia* by ſome of the People, P. 322.

GORDYÆANS, (*The*) a People of *Armenia*, ſo called becauſe they inhabited a Province which bordered on the *Gordyæan* Mountains. V. 5. P. 534 N. 52.

GORTYNA, an ancient City in *Crete*, now only a ſmall Town called *Gurtina*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 90; P. 299. N. 53.

GOVERNMENTS OF PROVINCES, (The) among the *Romans*, are very wiſely regulated by the Senate and People, in the Year 700, V. 6. P. 146, 147.

GRACCHUS, (*Caius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.

GRACCHUS, (*The Falſe*). See *Equitius*.

GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.

GRÆA, the Name *Homer* gives to the City of *Tanagra*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.

GRAMEN, A Crown of *Gramen* is given to *Decius Mus*, V. 2. P. 143; which was one of the greateſt Marks of Diſtinction that the *Romans* ever gave to Men for their Valour, V. 4. P. 600. N. 7; it did not belong to the General to give it, but the whole Army, who decreed this Honour to him who had forced the Enemy to raiſe a Siege, or had delivered Troops out of extreme Danger, *Ib.*; it was made of *Herbs* or *Graſs*, gathered on the Ground where the Enemy had been chaſed, *Ib.*

GRANICUS, (*The*) a River of *Myſia*, which riſes in Mount *Ida*, and falls into *The Propontis*, V. 4. P. 214. N. 34; V. 5. P. 502. N. 106.

GRATIDIANUS, (*Marius*). See *Marius*.

GREECE, The *Romans* ſend a Deputation thither to collect the Laws of the moſt famous *Grecian* Lawgivers, *Draco*, *Solon*, &c. V. 1. P. 431; which accordingly they do, and out of them and ſome others are formed *The Twelve Tables* of the *Roman* Law, P. 431. N. 83, 85; P. 437, 438; the Ancients comprehended under the Name of *Greece*, *Sicily*, and the ſouthern Parts of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 119. N. 81; all that Part of *Italy* which was inhabited by ſuch as were originally *Greeks*, was called *Great Greece*, from them, *Ib.*; ſome *Greeks* who were probably *Phocæans*, make a Deſcent in *Italy* in the Year 404, P. 119, 120; and are driven back by the *Gauls*, P. 121.

GREECE, (*Great*) was all the eaſtern Coaſt of *Italy* from *Tarentum* to *Naples*, V. 2. P. 204; it was called *Greece*, becauſe moſt of the Towns were *Greek Colonies*, and ſpake only the *Greek* Tongue, *Ib.*; and

theſe *Greeks* called it *Great Greece*, not becauſe bigger, or ſo big as *Greece*, properly ſo called, but meerly out of oſtentation, *Ib.* See *Greece*.

GREEK, (*The*) Tongue, was ſpoken by the *Romans*, at the Time that *Poſtumius* was ſent on a Deputation to the *Tarentini*, in the Year 471, for *Poſtumius* harangued the *Tarentini* in that Language, V. 2. P. 421; the Conqueſts the *Romans* had now made in *Italic Greece*, made it neceſſary for them to underſtand the Language of the conquered, *Ib.*

GRUMENTUM, a City of *Lucania*, V. 3. P. 178. N. 164; P. 411. N. 108; an heroic Action of two Slaves, at the taking of this City by *the Allies*, in the War they made with the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 342. N. 126.

GRUNDILES, (*Lares*). See *Lares*.

GUADIANA, (*The*) a River of *Spain*, whoſe Courſe ſome modern Geographers have miſtaken, V. 3. P. 47. N. 109; it is what the *Romans* call *The Anus*, riſes near *Rio Reidera* in *New Caſtille*, and falls into the Sea near *Ayamonte*, *Ib.*; it formerly divided *Portugal* from a Part of *Bætica*, *Ib.*

GULPH, (*Numidian*). See *Numidian*.

GULUSSA, one of *Maſſiniſſa*'s Sons, complains to the *Roman* Senate of the *Carthaginians*, V. 4. P. 573; they had indeed treated both him and his Brother very ill, and intended to have deſtroyed them both, P. 576; *Guluſſa* revenges himſelf in a very cruel manner, P. 579; has a Share of the Kingdom of *Numidia*, after the Death of his Father *Maſſiniſſa*, P. 607; he ſupplies the *Roman* Army before *Carthage* with Proviſions, P. 609; ſerves in it with Succeſs under *Scipio*, P. 622; has ſeveral Interviews with *Aſdrubal*, P. 623, 624.

GULUSSA, the Brother of *Micipſa* King of *Numidia*, who had made himſelf famous for his Attachment to the *Romans*, dies, and leaves his Brother *Micipſa* in poſſeſſion of the Throne, V. 5. P. 199.

GUTTA, one of the Generals of the Allies, which oppoſed *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437; advances towards *Præneſte*, where *Sylla* kept young *Marius* blocked up, P. 446; *Sylla* diſperſes *Gutta*'s Troops, P. 447.

GYMNASIA, the Places where young Men formed themſelves to all Exerciſes of Body and Mind, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109; they were indifferently called either *Gymnaſia*, from the *nakedneſs* of the *Athletæ*, or *Palæſtræ*, becauſe Youth were taught to *wreſtle* here, *Ib.*; theſe Buildings conſiſted of no leſs than twelve different Parts, the *Porticoes*, the *Ephebeum*, the *Gymnaſterium*, the *Elæotheſium*, the *Conſiſtorium*, the *Sphæriſtorium*, the *Palæſtra*, the great Walks between the Porticoes and the Walls of the Building, the covered *Xyſtæ*, the open *Xyſtæ*, the *Baths*, and the *Stadium*, *Ib.*

GYMNASTERIUM, the particular Apartment where the People undreſſed themſelves for bathing, or the better to prepare themſelves for running or wreſtling, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

GYRITÆNNI, (*The*) inhabited the Territory of *Jaen* in *Spain*, V. 5. P. 304. N. 19.

GYRTON, a City in the Eaſt of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 22.

GYTHIUM, a City which was formerly the Port and Citadel of *Lacedæmon*, is now only a Village which the *Greeks* call *Palæopoli*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 105.

H.

HABITS, *white*, were worn by all the *Romans* when out of Mourning, but thoſe who ſtood for Offices made theirs whiter than ordinary, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the other *Citizens*, and were from the *extraordinary whiteneſs* of their Cloaths, called *Candidati*, V. 1. P. 529; the *Tribunes* get a Law paſſed in the Year 321, forbidding *Candidates* to wear Habits of a more ſhining white than were worn by other *Romans*, *Ib.*; but this Law was of very ſhort continuance; the Cuſtom of wearing Habits of a ſhining white, was ſoon revived with more Affectation than ever, *Ib.*

HÆMUS, an exceeding high Mountain which divided *Thrace* from *Lower Mæſia*, V. 4. P. 318. N. 78.

HAIL, of a prodigious ſize and hardneſs fell at *Rome*, in the Year 409, V. 2. P. 131.

HALYS, (*The*) now *The Haleute*, watered the Territory of the ancient City of *Velia* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 365. N. 28.

HALIACMON, (*The*) watered the Territory of *Elymæa*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 82; and divided *Macedon* from *Theſſaly*, P. 388. N. 19; it is now called *Salacus* by *Sophian*, and *Platamona* by *Mercator*, riſes in the Mountains of *Candavia*, and falls into *The Gulph of Salonichi*, P. 32. N. 82.

HALIARTUS, There were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 26; one in *Bœotia*, near the Lake *Copias*, and the River *Permeſſus*, the other in *Meſſenia* a Province of *Peloponneſus*, P. 382. N. 8.

HALL, The Place where the Senators of *Rome* aſſembled, was ſometimes called a *Hall*, and ſometimes a *Temple*, and both with great Propriety, V. 1. P. 160. N. 51; P. 161. N. 52.

HALYCAS, (*The*) now *The Platani*, a little River of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 606. N. 45.

HALYS, (*The*) a River in *Phrygia*, which divides *Aſia Minor* in two Parts, V. 4. P. 238. N. 100; the ancient Geographers mention two Rivers of this Name, V. 5. P. 478. N. 41; one in *Lydia*, the other in *Galatia*; the People of the Eaſt commonly call the latter *Caſiliſmar*, or *The Red River*, *Ib.*

HAMÆ, a Place in the extreme Parts of the Territory of the *Cumans*, on the ſide of *Capua*, V. 3. P. 173. N. 157.

HAMILCAR, the Son of the *Carthaginian Dictator*, *Mago*, is killed in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 528; and leaves three Sons, *Himilco*, *Hanno*, and *Giſco*, P. 528.

HAMILCAR, a brave *Carthaginian*, different from the preceding, aſſumes the Surname of *Rhodon*, and goes over to *Alexander the Great*, as a Deſerter from his Country, V. 2. P. 529; procures acceſs to the King by means of *Parmenio*, and by his Addreſs, found means to turn the Arms of *Alexander* againſt other Countries and keep them from his own, *Ib.*; and all the Reward he received from his Countrymen at his Return, was Death, *Ib.*

HAMILCAR, a *Carthaginian Dictator*, came to the Aſſiſtance of *Agathocles* King of *Syracuſe*, who was driven from his Dominions, and reſtored him, V. 2. P. 529; but the baſe King broke all his Promiſes, and as ſoon as reſtored, did not ſpare the *Carthaginians* his Benefactors, *Ib.*; *Hamilcar* was therefore blamed at *Carthage* for aſſiſting this perfidious Man, and Sentence of Death paſſed upon him; to prevent the Execution of which, he ſtabbed himſelf with his own Sword, *Ib.*

HAMILCAR, a different Perſon from the three former, beſieges *Segeta*, and is forced to raiſe the Siege, V. 2. P. 556; makes ſeveral Conqueſts in *Sicily* upon the *Romans*, P. 557; who drive him out of the Field, P. 563; but he has Revenge near *Lipara*, P. 565; is beaten in a Sea-fight over againſt *Tyndaris*, P. 567; is made Admiral of a *Carthaginian* Fleet conſiſting of above 300 Ships, P. 570; a Deſcription of the Fight between this Fleet and that of the *Romans*, P. 571; which came off victorious, P. 572; *Hamilcar*, whilſt the *Romans* go directly to *Africa*, continues quiet at *Heraclea*, with the Remains of his Fleet, P. 572; is ſent for into *Africa* to oppoſe *Regulus*, P. 574; but is attacked and defeated by him, P. 575.

HAMILCAR, ſurnamed *Barca*, the Father of the great *Hannibal* is ſent into *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 608; where he makes his firſt Campaign with Succeſs, *Ib.*; maintains the *Carthaginian* Intereſts there againſt the *Romans*, P. 609; ſupplies *Lilybæum* with Proviſions, P. 610; takes the City of *Erix*, P. 613; and keeps poſſeſſion of it, in ſpight of all the Efforts of the *Romans*, P. 614; but is at laſt obliged to capitulate, P. 618; and concludes a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 619; finiſhes the War with the *Mercenaries* with great Glory, V. 3. P. 3; makes his Son ſwear that he will ever be an Enemy to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; then carries him with him to the War in *Spain*, *Ib.*; where he gains great Advantages, P. 14, 15; his Death, P. 18.

HAMILCAR, the Governour of the Iſland of *Melita*, now *Malta*, delivers it up to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 57. N. 11.

HAMILCAR, the *Carthaginian* Admiral in the Year 543, makes a Deſcent in *Sardinia* with a Fleet of 40 Galleys, V. 3. P. 358. N. 85; is Admiral of the *Carthaginian* Fleet, in 550, P. 523; has a double fight with the *Roman* Fleet, under *Scipio*, P. 525, 526; is ordered to ſeize ſome *Roman* Ships which had been diſperſed in a Storm, and fled to the *Carthaginian* Ports for ſhelter, P. 544.

HAMILCAR, puts himſelf at the Head of ſeveral Nations in *Italy*, who had revolted againſt the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 7; ſeizes *Placentia*, *Ib.*; *Rome* ſends to *Carthage* to demand Satisfaction for his breaking the Peace, P. 8; *Carthage* condemns him to Baniſhment. P. 20. N. 46; he ſtirs up the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*, P. 39; defeats a *Conſular* Army, P. 40; draws all the People of *Ciſalpine Gaul* into a Revolt, P. 61; is vanquiſhed, and taken Priſoner, P. 80.

HAMPSICHORUS, a *Sardinian* of Diſtinction, V. 3. P. 205; puts himſelf at the Head of the *Sardinians* who revolted from *Rome* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, *Ib.*; ſends a Deputation to the Senate of *Carthage*, to deſire them to ſend and ſeize *Sardinia*, P. 205; and after the Loſs of the Battle which *Manlius* gains over *Aſdrubal* and his *Carthaginians* in *Sardinia*, in which *Hioſtus* the Son of *Hampſicora* was ſlain, the diſconſolate Father ſtabs himſelf in the Night, P. 206.

HANNIBAL, an Admiral of the *Carthaginian* Fleet, is beaten by the *Conſul Duilius*, V. 2. P. 555, 556; by his Addreſs eſcapes Death, tho' condemned to die by the Senate of *Carthage*, P. 558; is made Admiral of another *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 565; is beaten in another Sea-fight, *Ib.*; and crucified by his own Sailors, P. 566.

HANNIBAL, the Son of *Hamilcar*, who was put to death in Tortures at *Rome*, comes to the Relief of *Lilybæum* beſieged by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 599; throws a freſh Stock of Proviſions into the Place, retires to *Drepanum*, and from thence greatly incommodes the *Romans* in carrying on the Siege, P. 600.

HANNIBAL, the Son of *Hamilcar* ſurnamed *Barca*, is born at a Time when his Father is with great Glory ſupporting the *Carthaginian* Affairs in *Sicily*, in the Year 506, V. 2. P. 610; ſwears upon the Altars to be an eternal Enemy to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 3; goes into *Spain* with *Hamilcar* his Father, *Ib.*; is made General of the *Carthaginian* Army, P. 40; which ſtrikes Terror into the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he ſubdues the *Occades*, P. 40, 41; makes ſeveral important Conqueſts in *Spain*, P. 46; gains a famous Victory on the Banks of *The Tagus*, P. 47; enters into the Territory of the *Saguntini*, contrary to the ancient Treaties made with *Rome*, *Ib.*; beſieges

Saguntum, P. 48; is wounded there, *Ib.*; receives the *Roman* Ambaſſadors with haughtineſs, P. 48, 49; puts a ſtop to the Siege of *Saguntum*, in order to quell Diſturbances which were raiſing among the Nations he had juſt conquered, P. 49, 50; takes *Saguntum*, P. 50, 51; ſpends his Winter at *New Carthage*, P. 51; marries a *Spaniſh* Princeſs, P. 52; and by that Marriage ſecures to himſelf the Conqueſt of *Spain*, *Ib.* N. 1; appoints his Brother *Aſdrubal* to command in *Spain*, during the Expedition he intended to make into *Italy*, P. 53, 55; *Hannibal*'s Character, P. 56; ſome *Roman* Hiſtorians have not done him juſtice, in repreſenting him as an impious Man, P. 57; his Speech to his Troops before he left *Spain*, P. 57, 58; he croſſes *The Ebro*, P. 58; an Adventure which *Livy* ſuppoſes, happened to him during his ſtay at *Etoriſſa*, *Ib.* N. 13; he paſſes the *Pyrenees*, and aſſembles all his Army together at *Illiberis*, P. 59; comes and encamps on the Banks of *The Rhone*, P. 60; above *Niſmes*, between *Avignon* and *Orange*, P. 61. N. 25; paſſes the River, P. 62; with his Elephants, *Ib.*; a Detachment of his is defeated by the *Romans*, P. 63; he arrives at the Conflux of *The Rhone* and *The Saone*, *Ib.*; the Difficulties uſually objected to the Accounts given us by *Polybius* and *Livy*, of *Hannibal*'s March to this Place, *Ib.*; N. 30; he arrives in ten Days at the Foot of the *Alpes*, after having reeſtabliſhed on the Throne the elder of two Brothers, who diſputed for the Sovereignty of a neighbouring State, P. 64; it is moſt probable, that *Hannibal* paſſed the *Alpes* by *The Great St. Bernard*, P. 65. N. 34; he vigorouſly attacks the Mountaineers, who haraſs him in his Paſſage, and diſperſes them, P. 66; other Mountaineers incommode his Army, but cannot prevent his reaching the tops of the Mountains, P. 67; the Difficulties he met with in his deſcent, P. 67, 68; the Uſe ſome Hiſtorians ſay he made of Vinegar, to ſoften the Rocks, is utterly improbable, P. 68; his Troops when he had paſſed the *Alpes* were not more than 26000, *Ib.*; he cauſed their Number to be written on a Pillar which he erects near *The Lavinian Promontory*, *Ib.* N. 37; begins his *Italian* Expeditions with the taking of *Turin*, *Ib.*; gives his Troops a Show of *Gladiators*, to encourage them to fight, P. 70; makes a Speech to them after this Show, *Ib.*; his Cavalry defeats that of the *Romans*, P. 72; and by this firſt Advantage he gains ſeveral *Gallic* Nations, *Ib.*; purſues *Scipio* to *Placentia*. P. 73; and then to *The Trebia*, *Ib.*; purchaſes the City of *Claſtidium*, P. 74; ravages the Territories of ſuch of the *Gauls* as had not joined him, *Ib.*; prepares for a Battle with the *Romans*, P. 75; attacks them, P. 76, 77; utterly defeats them, P. 77; meets with a little Repulſe near *Placentia*, P. 79; makes himſelf Maſter of *Victumniæ*, *Ib.*; where his Troops committed brutalities and cruelties hitherto unknown in *Italy*, *Ib.*; the levity of the *Gauls* obliges him to take ſome Precautions leſt they ſhould attempt his Life, P. 80; he attempts to paſs the *Apennines*, and in his Paſſage is greatly incommoded by a violent Hurricane, *Ib.*; which obliges him to give over the Attempt, *Ib.*; *Sempronius* at firſt gains ſome Advantage over him, but he has his Revenge, P. 80, 81; marches into *Hetruria*, P. 81; his Army ſuffers greatly in this March, *Ib.*; he turns towards *Feſulæ*, and lays every thing waſte wherever he comes, P. 87; artfully draws *Flaminius* to a Battle, P. 88; ſurrounds his Army, *Ib.*; and defeats it on the Banks of the Lake *Thraſimenus*, P. 88, 89; detaches *Maherbal* to inveſt a Body of 6000 *Romans*, who ſurrender upon Terms which *Hannibal* refuſes to ratify, P. 90; he ſends an Account of his Succeſs to *Africa*, and marches into *Apulia*, P. 95; the wiſe Moderation of the *Pro-Dictator Fabius*, gives him Uneaſineſs, *Ib.*; he marches into *Samnium*, *Ib.*; from thence into *Campania*, P. 96; finds himſelf drawn into a falſe Step by the Prudence of *Fabius*, P. 99; but eſcapes out of his Difficulties by a very remarkable Stratagem, P. 100; takes *Geronium* by Aſſault, and cauſes the *Romans* to ſuſpect the Fidelity of *Fabius*, *Ib.* N. 57; a Part of his Army is defeated by *Minucius*, P. 102. N. 62; whom *Hannibal* ſoon after draws into an Ambuſcade, and *Fabius* draws him out of it, P. 105; *Hannibal* continues unactive ſix whole Months, P. 112; extraordinary Preparations are made at *Rome* to drive him out of *Italy*, P. 115; the Number of the Troops ſent againſt him amounted to 80000 Foot and 7200 Horſe, *Ib.* N. 2; he endeavours to draw the *Conſul Terentius* into an Ambuſcade, P. 119; but without Succeſs, P. 120; his Army being greatly oppreſſed with Hunger, mutiny, which obliges him to decamp, *Ib.*; he comes to *Cannæ*, P. 121; is purſued by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; gives them Battle, which the wiſeſt of the *Conſuls* at firſt declined, P. 122; but *Terentius* accepts, *Ib.*; a Jeſt of *Hannibal*, which filled his Troops with Joy, P. 123. N. 11; a deſcription of the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 124; in which *Hannibal* entirely defeats the *Romans*, P. 126; the Number of the ſlain and Priſoners of the *Roman* Army, was not leſs than 40000 Men, *Ib.* N. 18; *Hannibal* is overjoyed at his Victory, and does not make the Advantages of it he might have done, P. 127; Reaſons which may be urged in his Defence for not doing it, P. 128; he ſeizes the Camp of the vanquiſhed *Romans*, *Ib.*; is greatly diſtreſſed for want of Money, notwithſtanding this famous Victory, P. 136; exerciſes great Cruelty towards the Priſoners

taken in the laſt Battle, P. 139; ſeveral Nations declare for him, *Ib.*; takes *Compſa*, which he makes a Place of Arms, P. 140; *Capua* ſurrenders to him on certain Conditions, P. 143; which he does not keep, P. 144; the *Capuans* conſpire againſt his Life, *Ib.*; he eſcapes that Danger by the Addreſs of *Pacuvius*, P. 145; ſends his Brother *Mago* to *Carthage* to inform the Senate of the Progreſs of his Arms in *Italy*, P. 146; tempts the *Neapolitans* to revolt from the *Romans*, P. 151; but in vain, *Ib.*; falls on *Nuceria*, a City of *Campania*, P. 152; which capitulates, and after he has plundered, he burns it, P. 153; makes an Attempt on *Nola*, near which Place he receives a conſiderable defeat, P. 154; his Loſs amounted to 2300 Men, *Ib.* N. 89; he appears before *Acerræ*, P. 155; which the Inhabitants abandon, *Ib.*; he reſolves to inveſt *Caſilinum*, *Ib.*; beſieges it, P. 156; is forced by the vigorous Reſiſtance of the beſieged, to turn the Siege into a Blockade, *Ib.*; returns to *Capua*, and there gives himſelf up to his Pleaſures, *Ib.*; and his Soldiers are enervated there, P. 157; he returns before *Caſilinum*, which he takes by Capitulation, P. 159; ſeizes *Petelia*, P. 160; takes, or draws into his Intereſt, ſeveral Cities and Provinces, P. 169; makes a Treaty with *Philip* King of *Macedon*, P. 171; has a Deſign to carry off the Pillar of maſſy Gold in the Temple of *Juno Lavinia*, but according to *Cælius*, is prevented by *Juno* her ſelf, who appears to him in a Dream, P. 170. N. 143; endeavours to ſurprize *Sempronius*, who had defeated a *Campanian* Army near *Cumæ*, but without Succeſs, P. 175, 176; returns to his Camp, P. 177; beſieges *Cumæ*, *Ib.*; the *Romans*, who had ſhut themſelves up there, force him to raiſe the Siege, P. 178; he marches towards *Nola*, in order to give *Marcellus* Battle, P. 180; beſieges the City, P. 181; is beaten by *Marcellus*, P. 182; part of his Cavalry go and deſire to be employed by the Conquerors, P. 183; he encamps in *Apulia*, *Ib.*; he receives a Reinforcement of Troops and Elephants from *Africa*, P. 209; ſends a Deputation to *Hieronymus* the young King of *Syracuſe*, in anſwer to one received from that Prince, P. 211; enters into Meaſures againſt *Rome*, with *Philip* King of *Macedon*, P. 213; the *Capuans* deſire him to draw near their City, P. 217; he leaves that Neighbourhood to ſurprize *Puteoli*, P. 220; after failing in that Deſign, receives Deputies from *Tarentum*, who invite him to come and take poſſeſſion of that City, *Ib.*; he ravages the Territory of *Naples*, P. 221; is beaten by the *Conſul Marcellus*, *Ib.*; goes to take Poſſeſſion of *Tarentum*, but the *Romans* by their Vigilance, oblige him to give over that Attempt, P. 222; he dares not relieve *Caſilinum* which is beſieged by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; raiſes very great Diſturbances in *Sicily*, P. 225; treats the Wife of one of the Burghers of *Arpi*, who had abandoned him, in order to ſurrender to the *Romans* their old Maſters, with monſtrous Cruelty, P. 243; the *Romans* reduce him ſo low, that he dares not attempt any conſiderable Enterprize, P. 244; he writes to the Senate of *Carthage*, to ſend Succours to their Generals in *Sicily*, P. 153; ſeizes *Tarentum*, P. 272, 275; beſieges the Caſtle, P. 276; cauſes the *Tarentine* Ships to be brought over Land into their Port, the Mouth of which was ſtopped up by the *Romans*, and ſends thoſe Ships out to Sea, P. 277; the *Capuans* threatened with a Siege by the *Romans*, call him to their Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*; he comes thither with his Army, P. 283. N. 20; fights the *Romans*, but without gaining any Advantage, *Ib.*; defeats two of their Generals, *Ib.*; by his Intrigues raiſes a War in *Greece* and *Macedon*, P. 294; leaves the Blockade of the Citadel of *Tarentum*, to come to the Relief of *Capua*, P. 299; marches with great Expedition, *Ib.*; attacks the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is vigorouſly repulſed, P. 300; loſes 8000 of his Men and 3000 of the *Capuan* Garriſon, in the Action, P. 301; forms a Deſign of marching directly to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and by his Letters encourages the *Capuans* to hold out with Reſolution, *Ib.*; begins his march towards *Rome*, P. 302; his Rout thither, P. 302, 303, 304, 307. N. 70; his approach fills the *Romans* with Conſternation, P. 303; he lays waſte all the Country as he paſſes, P. 304; encamps on the Lands of *The Papinian Tribe*, *Ib.*; quits that Poſt, to go and encamp beyond *The Anio*, *Ib.*; advances with ſome Cavalry towards the Gate *Collina*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* force him to retire to his Camp, P. 305; an Account of the two Battles which it is pretended he would have given the *Romans* before *Rome*, *Ib.*; he again draws near to the Gates of the City, *Ib.*; decamps, P. 306; plunders the rich Temple of the Goddeſs *Feronia*, *Ib.*; throws a Javelin into *Rome* before he leaves it, *Ib.* N. 65; by his Bravery and Skill recovers a bad Step which he had taken in paſſing *The Liris*, P. 307; makes an Attempt to deliver *Capua*, and failing of that, falls upon the City of *Rhegium*, and carries off a conſiderable Number of the Burghers, *Ib.*; lays waſte all the Country which he deſpairs of being able to keep, P. 336; loſes 500 of his beſt *Numidian* Horſe, which he had put in Garriſon at *Salapia*, P. 337; defeats the Army of the *Pro-Conſul Centumalus*, P. 338; revenges himſelf in a cruel manner on all thoſe of the City of *Herdonnea*, who inclined to favour the *Romans*, P. 339; *Marcellus* gains ſome Advantages over him, P. 340; he is obliged to play *The Temporiſer* before *Marcellus*,

tellus, P. 364; and when he can no longer avoid fighting, harangues his Troops, *Ib.*; gains a ſlight Advantage over the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who ſoon after have their Revenge, P. 365; he goes to the Relief of *Tarentum*, but comes too late, P. 370; endeavours to draw *Fabius* into an Ambuſcade, but in vain, P. 371; draws near to *The Lavinian Promontory*, P. 386; ſurprizes a large Detachment of *Roman* Troops, P. 387; comes near to the Camp of the *Conſuls*, *Ib.*; draws them both into an Ambuſcade, P. 388; in which *Marcellus* loſes his Life, P. 389; endeavours to ſurprize *Salapia*, and is ſurprized himſelf, P. 393; delivers *Locri* beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 394; neglects to go and meet his Brother who is bringing him a Reinforcement from *Spain*, P. 410; is beaten by the *Romans*, P. 411; offers Battle to the *Conſul Nero*, *Ib.*; who defeats him, P. 412; *Hannibal* abandons his Camp, *Ib.*; is purſued by the *Romans*, who kill 2000 of his Men, *Ib.*; the News of the Defeat and Death of his Brother *Aſdrubal*, which he heard at the ſame Time, greatly affects him, P. 418; he ſhuts himſelf up in *Bruttium*, *Ib.*; his ill Fortune gives him an Opportunity to diſplay his Greatneſs of Soul, and the Strength of his Abilities, P. 434; he erects an Altar in the Temple of *Juno Lavinia*, P. 466; comes to the Relief of *Locri*, the Citadel having been ſurprized by the *Romans*, P. 470; *Scipio* obliges him to retire, P. 471; and takes the Place, *Ib.*; the *Sybilline* Oracles which the *Romans* applied to *Hannibal*, P. 475; he is defeated by the *Conſul Sempronius*, over whom he had at firſt gained a ſlight Advantage, P. 501; the Republick of *Carthage* recall him into *Africa* to oppoſe *Scipio*, P. 524; his great Cruelties before he ſet out, in *Bruttium*, P. 538; and in all the Cities which he had ſubdued, or had ſurrendered to him, P. 542. N. 89; what Effect the News of his Departure had at *Rome*, *Ib.*; he arrives in *Africa*, P. 545; a Parallel between this famous *Carthaginian* General and *Scipio*, P. 546; the Elogium *Fabius* gave him at his Death, P. 548; he makes an Alliance with ſeveral *Numidian* Lords, *Ib.*; cauſes 4000 *Numidian* Horſe, whom he ſuſpected of Treachery, to be maſſacred, P. 549; the Senate of *Carthage* ſend him Orders to oppoſe *Scipio*, *Ib.*; he ſends out Spies to obſerve the Countenance of the *Romans*, P. 550; a Truce is made between the two Armies, *Ib.*; which the People of *Carthage* force *Hannibal* to break, P. 551; an Interview between *Hannibal* and *Scipio*, *Ib.*; which produces no Effects, P. 552; *Hannibal* prepares for a Battle, P. 553; which is deſcribed, P. 554, 555; *Hannibal* is forced to flee, P. 556; after acting with all the Courage and Conduct of a great General, P. 557; retires firſt to *Thon*, then to *Adrumetum*, P. 556. N. 124; P. 557; from whence he is recalled to *Carthage* by the Senate, 557; he perſuades the *Carthaginians* to make Peace with the *Romans*, P. 558; and to ſend a Deputation to *Scipio* for that Purpoſe, *Ib.*; *Giſco* endeavours to break off the Negotiations, but *Hannibal* prevents his Succeſs in it, P. 560; the different Opinions of Authors concerning what became of *Hannibal* after this, P. 560, 561; an Anſwer which he is thought to have made to *Aſdrubal*, when he reproached him with laughing at the Tax demanded, for raiſing the Sum promiſed the *Romans*, in the Peace made with them, P. 569.

Hannibal returns again upon the Stage, and ſome endeavour to cauſe the *Romans* to ſuſpect him, V. 4. P. 114; *Scipio* defends him in full Senate, P. 115; he abandons *Carthage*, *Ib.*; retires to *Antiochus*, P. 116; and from thence endeavours to ſtir up his Countrymen to a new War with *Rome*, P. 136; employs a *Tyrian* Merchant named *Ariſto*, as his Agent in this Work, *Ib.*; and *Ariſto* by his Intrigues, cauſes great Troubles and Diviſions in *Carthage*, P. 137; *Hannibal* has another Interview with *Scipio*, P. 148; makes him a famous Repartee, P. 149; is ſuſpected by *Antiochus*, P. 149, 150; whoſe Suſpicions he removes, P. 151; gives him a Plan for a War which is not followed, P. 152; demands Ships to carry the War into *Italy*, P. 161; which are refuſed him, P. 162; *Antiochus* does not follow any of his Advice, P. 165; *Hannibal* endeavours to draw off that Prince from his Pleaſures, P. 172; *Antiochus* is at laſt ſenſible of his Fault, in not following the wiſe Advice of *Hannibal*, P. 174; who again offers him freſh Advice, which he at laſt follows, P. 186; *Hannibal* goes into *Phœnicia* to put in order the Fleet which *Antiochus* had reſolved to ſend out againſt the *Romans*, P. 198; puts to Sea with it, P. 206; is attacked and defeated by the *Rhodian* Fleet, P. 207, 208; is forced to leave *Antiochus*, and ſeek Refuge elſewhere, P. 222; retires to the Iſland of *Crete*, P. 299; makes uſe of a Stratagem to prevent his Treaſures being taken from him, *Ib.*; goes to *Pruſias* whom he aſſiſts with his Advice in the War that Prince has with *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, *Ib.*; kills himſelf with Poiſon, P. 306; his Character, *Ib.*

HANNIBAL, a young *Carthaginian*, whom the great *Hannibal* puts at the Head of a Deputation, which he ſends to *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 211; is ſent by *Hieronymus* to *Carthage*, to prepare the Senate for receiving his Ambaſſadors, *Ib.*

HANNIBAL, *The Rhodian*, enters *Lilybæum*, and gets out again with one ſingle Galley, notwithſtanding the Vigilance and Efforts of the *Romans*, who oppoſe it, V. 2. P. 601;

601; but is taken in attempting to do the ſame again, *Ib.*

HANNO, the Brother of *Himilco*, would fain tyrannize over his Country, V 2. P. 529; gives a great Entertainment to all the Senators of *Carthage*, at the Marriage of his Daughter, and orders the Wine they were to drink to be poiſoned, *Ib.*; this the Traitor ſuſpected was diſcovered, and took Arms againſt his Country, *Ib.*; but he was taken Priſoner; and after the Bones of his Arms and Legs were broken, and his Eyes put out, he was whipped to Death, *Ib.*

HANNO, an Admiral of a *Carthaginian* Fleet in the Year 489, V. 2. P. 536; defeats the naval Force which the *Tribune Claudius* is carrying to *Meſſana*, *Ib.*; is forced by the ſame *Claudius*, to evacuate *Meſſana* and its Citadel, *Ib.*; and crucified by the *Carthgianian* Senate for ſo doing, *Ib.*

HANNO, a *Carthaginian* General in the Year 489, comes into *Sicily* to drive the *Romans* out of *Meſſana*, V. 2. P. 537; orders all the *Italiuns* in his Army to be maſſacred, P. 538; loſes a Battle, P. 549; gets rid of the *Gauls* he has in his Pay, by giving the *Romans* an Opportunity of putting them all to the Sword, P. 551; dies Sword in Hand under the Walls of *Olbia*, P. 562.

HANNO, another *Carthaginian* General, ſurprizes and maſſacres ſome *Romans* who were buſy in plundering the Iſland of *Sardinia*, V. 2. P. 566; is made Admiral of the Fleet fitted out by the *Carthaginians*, to oppoſe the *Romans* who threatened *Africa* with a Deſcent, P. 570; the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over him, P. 572; he makes Propoſals of Peace to the Conquerors, *Ib.*; then returns to *Carthage* with the News of the near Approach of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is defeated again, P. 581; carries on the Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 598; goes into *Libya*, takes *Hecatompolis*, and carries from thence 3000 Hoſtages to *Carthage*, P. 609; is beaten in Sea-fight, flees to *Carthage*, and is there crucified, P. 618. N. 69.

HANNO, a young *Carthaginian*, famous for the Speech he made to the Senate of *Rome*, who refuſed to grant the Peace which *Carthage* deſired of them, V. 3. P. 11; and more ſo, for the Freedom with which he preſſed the *Carthaginians*, not to break with *Rome*, but ſatisfy her, P. 54; oppoſes the ſending new Succours to *Hannibal*, to enable him to carry on the ſucceſsful War he was making in *Italy*, P. 147; his Converſation on that Subject with *Mago*, *Hannibal*'s Brother, in full Senate, P. 153.

HANNO, the Son of *Bomilcar*, paſſes *The Rhone*, with a large Detachment of *Hannibal*'s Army, V. 3. P. 61. N. 26; and is defeated by *Longus*, in the Year 538, has 2000 Men killed upon the Spot, and the *Romans* take 280 Priſoners, and 41 Standards, P. 178.

HANNO, another *Carthaginian* Officer, is appointed by *Hannibal* to govern in all the Countries in *Spain* on this ſide *The Ebro*, with Orders to keep the *Barguſini*, whom *Hannibal* ſuſpected, to their Duty, V. 3. P. 59; defeated by *Cneius Cornelius Scipio*, and loſes 6000 Men, and is taken Priſoner, P. 86.

HANNO, one of *Hannibal*'s Generals in the Year 539, is defeated by *Sempronius Gracchus*, V. 3. P. 217, 218; defeats a *Publican*, who had got an Army and committed Devaſtations on the Allies of the *Carthaginians*, P. 245; is ordered by *Hannibal* to cover the Siege of *Capua*, P. 278; his Camp is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he defeats a Body of *Romans* near *Thurium*, P. 280; enters into *Capua*, to maintain it againſt the *Romans*, who were beſieging it, P. 296, 308; retires, after the taking of *Syracuſe*, under the Walls of *Agrigentum*, P. 323. N. 40; is beaten by *Marcellus*, P. 324. N. *Ib.*; and killed at the taking of *Agrigentum*, P. 353.

HANNO, the Son of *Hamilcar*, according to *Livy*, and of *Aſdrubal Giſco*, according to *Zonaras*, V. 3. P. 511. N. 22; is ordered by *Aſdrubal Giſco* to watch *Scipio* with a Body of Troops, P. 511; is entirely defeated and taken Priſoner by the *Romans*, P. 512. N. 25.

HANNO, the Son of *Bomilcar*, after the Defeat of *Aſdrubal* in *Africa* by *Scipio*, is put at the Head of the *Carthaginian* Armies, V. 3. P. 521. N. 41; refuſes to enter into a Plot which *Aſdrubal* formed againſt *Scipio*, and turns it to *Aſdrubal*'s own diſadvantage, P. 531, 532.

HANNO, a *Carthaginian* Officer in the Year 546, is ſent into *Spain* to ſupply the Place of *Aſdrubal*, who was gone into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 418; is vanquiſhed and taken Priſoner by *Silanus*, P. 419.

HANNO, another *Carthaginian* Officer in the Year 547, is defeated by the *Romans*, and delivered up by his own Soldiers to the Diſcretion of *Marcius*, *Scipio*'s Lieutenant in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 444. N. 21.

HANNO, a young *Carthaginian* Nobleman, is killed in the firſt Battle young *Scipio* fights in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 510.

HANNO, ſurnamed *Gillas*, makes a long Speech to the *Roman Conſuls* in favour of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 589, 590.

HARANGUES, It was cuſtomary for the *Roman* Generals to harangue their Troops after a Victory, ſo early as in the Year of *Rome* 88, V. 1. P. 89; *Fabius* did ſo, and made uſe of this Pretence to draw his Troops together, and puniſh the ſeditious *Albans*, and their Leader *Fuffetius*, who had formed a Plot againſt him, P. 90, 91; they harangued them before any important Expedition, to encourage them to fight; and after the Action to give thoſe their due Praiſes, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves

ſelves by their Valour, V. 2. P. 142. N. 12.
HARFADIUM HIRPINUM, now *Arpaia*, a Town on the Confines of *Terra di Lavoro*, where *Caudium* formerly ſtood, according to *Holſtenius*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 2.
HARMONIA, the Siſter of King *Hieronymus*, is cruelly murdered by the *Syracuſans*, V. 3. P. 228, 229.
HARPAGUS, a River of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 235. N. 78.
HARPAZA, a City of *Caria* near *Lydia*, and a River of the ſame Name, V. 4. P. 235. N. 78.
HARUDES, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 106; P. 92. N. 116.
HASTA PURA, a Pike not pointed with Iron, which was ſometimes given as a Reward to Soldiers who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Battle, V. 1. P. 425. N. 70; *Cato* calls this military Reward *Haſta Donativa*, *Ib.*
HASTATI, the Soldiers who were poſted in the firſt Line of the *Roman* Armies, and were called *Haſtati*, from their Weapon, called *Haſta*, a ſort of Javelin which they threw at the Enemy, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25; they were choſen only of the youngeſt Men in the Army, and in *Polybius*'s Time fought with Swords, and the Weapons called *Pila*, V. 2. P. 161. N. 43.
HEALTH, (*The Goddeſs of*) her Temple is painted by *Fabius*, who from thence has the Surname of *Pictor*, V. 2. P. 489; the ſame Temple is ſtruck with Lightning, P. 498; this Goddeſs is repreſented on Medals, under the Figure of a Woman ſitting near an Altar, round which a Serpent is twiſted, and offering the Serpent drink in a Cup, P. 498. N. 70; the *Romans* call her *Salus*, the *Greeks Hygiæa*, *Ib.*
HEBE, (*The Goddeſs*). See *Youth*.
HEBRUS, (*The*) one of the largeſt Rivers in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 466. N. 64; riſes in Mount *Hæmus*, towards the Confines of *Macedon*, and falls into the *Ægean* Sea, *Ib.*; after it has watered *Andrianople* and ſome other Cities, V. 5. P. 209. N. 17.
HEDETANI, See *Sedetani*.
HEDYLIUM, a Mountain in *Bœotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 67.
HEGEAS, *Præfect* of the auxiliary Cavalry at *Naples*, is killed as he is too warmly purſuing the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 140.
HELENUS, the Son of *Pyrrhus*, accompanies his Father into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 430; returns to *Epirus*, P. 488.
HELEPOLIS, a moveable Machine of War, uſed by the Ancients, V. 5. P. 500. N. 95.
HELIA, See *Velia*.
HELIODORUS, who came to plunder the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, aſſaſſinates *Seleucus* his King, and attempts to ſeize the Throne, V. 4. P. 351.
HELLESPONT, (*The*) now *Bras de St. Georges*, or *St. George*'s *Straights*, a narrow Sea which divides *Europe* from *Aſia*, is but ten or twelve Leagues long at moſt, and not above a League broad in the wideſt Place, V. 4. P. 14. N. 37.
HELOS, a City of *Laconia*, whoſe Inhabitants and their Children were made Slaves by the *Lacedæmonians*, and to that end, tranſported to *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 119. N. 98.
HELVETIA, is divided by *Strabo* and *Cæſar* into four Cantons, *Tigurinus Pagus*, *Tugenus Pagus*, the Country of *The Ambrones*, and *Urbigenus Pagus*, V. 5. P. 196. N. 84; in *Cæſar*'s Time it contained only the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Appenzel*, *Schaffhauſen*, *Rhintal*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Schwitz*, *Uri*, *Fribourg*, *Lucern*, *Bern*, *Underwald*, the County of *Neufchattel*, and *The Pais Roman*, V. 6. P. 64. N. 24.
HELVETIANS, (*The*) were a long Time comprehended among the *Gallic* Nations, V. 5. P. 196. N. 84; an Account of the Country theſe ancient People kept poſſeſſion of, till the *Germans* drove them out of it in the Time of *Honorius*, *Ib.*; being too much confined in their own Country, they reſolve to enter *Gaul*, and ſettle there, V. 6. P. 65; draw great Numbers of their People into this Scheme, *Ib.*; *Cæſar* beats a Part of their Troops, P. 87; and ſoon after gains an entire Victory over them, P. 89; and ſuch of them as remained alive after the Battle, return into *Swiſſerland* by *Cæſar*'s Order, to repeople the Country, P. 90.
HELVII, (*The*) were People of *Vivarez*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 82.
HELVIUS BLASIO, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* in *Further Spain*, V. 4. P. 60; informs the Senate of an Inſurrection there, P. 81; and gains a Victory over the Revolters, which procures him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 107, 108.
HELVIUS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Prætor* of *Gaul* in the Year 555, V. 4. P. 43.
HENETI, an ancient People, whom ſome Authors carry from *Aſia Minor* to the *Adriatick* Sea, to build the City of *Venice* there, V. 5. P. 131. N. 32.
HEPHÆSTIA, an ancient City in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; it took its Name from *Hephaiſtos*, or *Vulcan*, the God whom the Inhabitants chiefly worſhipped, but is now called *Cochino*, *Ib.* and V. 4. P. 86. N. 38.
HEPTACHALCON, the Name of one of the Quarters of the City of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 410; the moſt probable etymology of this Name, *Ib.* N. 59.
HEPTAGONIA, a Fortreſs in *Lacedæmon*, ſo called, becauſe built in the Form of a *Heptagon*, V. 4. P. 127. N. 116.
HERACLEA, Feſtivals celebrated in Honour to *Hercules* and *Iolaus*, and called by the *Thebans Iolaia*, V. 3. P. 171. N. 147; it was

was celebrated with ſeveral ſorts of Games, and the Conqueror in the *Games* was rewarded with a Crown of Myrtle, *Ib.*

HERACLEA, the ſecond Daughter of *Hiero*, King of *Syracuſe*, marries *Zoippus* one of the greateſt Lords in the Kingdom, V. 3. P. 209; is confirmed by her Huſband in her natural Calmneſs of Diſpoſition and Love of Peace, *Ib.*; does not at all endeavour to divert her Father from his Deſign of reſtoring to the People of *Syracuſe* their Rights and Liberties, *Ib.*; and ſpends her Life in Retirement, wholly employed in the Education of the two young Princeſſes her Daughters, P. 228; nevertheleſs, the *Syracuſans* out of Hatred to the Royal Blood, make a Decree, That ſhe and her Children ſhall be ſacrificed, P. 229; and the Murderers break into her ſolitude, deſpiſe her Intreaties, tear her from the Sanctuary by force, and cruelly ſtab her and them, P. 230.

HERACLEA, there were ſeveral Cities of this Name, V. 4. P. 321. N. 80; P. 390. N. 26; P. 424. N. 89.

HERACLEA, a City of *Lucania*, which was thought to have been built by the *Ferentini*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 79; it ſtood between the Rivers *Piris* and *Aciris*, three Miles from the Sea, *Ib.*

HERACLEA, formerly called *Macera*, a City of *Sicily*, is called by the ancient Geographers *Heraclea Minor*, becauſe built by *Minos*, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, V. 2. P. 547. N. 47; a Company of *Lacedæmonians* under one of the *Heraclidæ*, having driven out the Inhabitants, and taken Poſſeſſion of it, from that Time it bore the Name of *Heraclea*, and ſtill retains it on its Medals, V. 3. P. 253. N. 19.

HERACLEA, a City of *Phthiotis* near Mount *Oeta*, V. 3. P. 396. N. 47; where *Hercules* was worſhipped with great Reverence, *Ib.*; it was ſurnamed *Trachinia*, becauſe it ſtood between the Rivers *Sperchius* and *Aſopus*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, and the City *Trachina*, V. 4. P. 175. N. 15; P. 178.

HERACLEA, a City on the Frontiers of *Theſſaly* and *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 454. N. 43.

HERACLEA PONTICA, a City on the Coaſt of the *Euxine Sea*, V. 5. P. 497. N. 86; is taken by the *Romans*, P. 530.

HERACLIDES, a *Tarentine* by Birth, Admiral of the Fleet of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 28, 38; is by him put in Irons, to ſatisfy the *Macedonians* who hate him, P. 44; and not without Reaſon, *Ib.*; he inſinuated himſelf into *Philip*'s Favour, and by his pernicious Counſels corrupted the good Inclinations of the young Prince, and led him into all Exceſſes, P. 44. N. 11.

HERACLIDES, a *Thracian*, is ſent to the *Scipio's* with Propoſals of Peace from *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 214; his Speech in the Council of War, *Ib.*; he endeavours to gain *Scipio Africanus*, P. 215, but in vain, *Ib.*

HERACLIDES, a great Lord of *Syria*, diſſatisfied with *Demetrius*, flees to *Rome* for Refuge, and being ſupported by the Senate, ſets up a Competitor againſt *Demetrius*, V. 4. P. 560. N. 54.

HERACLITUS, ſends Word to *Hermodorus*, that he had ſeen in a Dream, *all the People of the Earth fall down before the* Roman *Laws, and worſhip them after the* Perſian *manner*, V. 1. P. 437.

HERÆA, a City of *Arcadia*, in the Center of *Peloponneſus*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 147.

HERÆAN, (*Games*) *The* Feſtival inſtituted in Honour of *Juno* by the *Argians*, V. 3. P. 399. N. 61; the Order and Pomp of the Ceremonies obſerved in them, *Ib.*; they were common to all the other Nations in *Greece*; *Ib.*

HERÆA, a City of *Argolis*; and there is ſaid to have been a Fortreſs of this Name in *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 147.

HERÆUS, a Port near the City of *Leucas*, the Capital of *Acarnania*, V. 4. P. 85. N. 1.

HERCATES, (*The*) a People of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 352. N. 6.

HERCINA, or HERCINNA, one of *Proſerpine*'s Companions, and Daughter of the famous *Trophonius*, V. 4. P. 495. N. 54; from whom the River

HERCINNA, or HERCYNNA, took its Name; the Waters of which were appropriated to the Ceremonies performed at the Oracle of *Trophonius*, V. 4. P. 494. N. 53. Col. 2.

HERCINIAN, (*Foreſt*) *The*, according to *Cæſar*, was nine Days Journey in length, V. 2. P. 4. N. 17.

HERCULES, *Cicero* mentions ſix *Hercules's*, and *Varro* no leſs than forty, V. 1. P. 8. N. 39; one of them endeavoured to ſubdue *Italy*, P. 8; and ſlays *Cacus* and all his Troops who oppoſed him, *Ib.*; *Evander*, who ruled over a ſmall Territory in *Italy*, acknowledged him for a God, *Ib.*; there was an Altar in *Rome*, in the Time of *Auguſtus*, called *Ara Maxima*, which had been dedicated to him Time out of Mind, *Ib.*; he was worſhipped by the *Latins*, under the Name of *Dius*, or *Divus Fidius*, that is, the *Guarantee*, or *Protector of Faith*, ſworn or promiſed, *Ib.* N. 41; A *Hercules* was, according to Fable, the firſt who made himſelf a Way from *Gaul* into *Italy* over the *Alpes*, V. 2. P. 2. N. 8; Fable has ſo greatly multiplied the Number of *Hercules's*, as inclines ſome to think, that this was rather a Title of Honour given to famous Men, than a proper Name, *Ib*, N. 4; *Hercules* was particularly called *The tutelary God of Travellers* by the *Pagans*, becauſe they thought he had made the Roads ſafe, by purging the Earth of the Monſters with which it was infeſted, P. 202. N. 50; and they called him *Saxanus*, either becauſe he ſo far levelled the Roads as to make himſelf a

Paſſage through Rocks and Mountains, or becauſe his Statue was of *Stone*, *Ib.*; a Medal which proves that *Hercules* and *Sameus* were the ſame God, P. 201; the Temple of *Hercules* in the Ox-Market at *Rome*, was called *Ara Maxima*, P. 270. N. 62; ſome ridiculous Fables concerning his Temple, *Ib.*; every Nation had its *Hercules*, P. 526. N. 10; *Carthage* paid particular Honours to the *Hercules* of *Tyre*, P. 526; the famous *Coloſſus* of this God at *Tarentum* was made by *Lyſippus*, P. 411. N. 6; the *Hercules* of the *Egyptians*, who ſet up the Pillars called *Hercules*'s, was, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, *Seſac*, or *Seſoſtris*, who reigned after his Father *Ammon*, and erected Pillars in all his Conqueſts, about the Year before Chriſt 1008; the *Hercules* of the *Greeks* was one of the *Argonauts*, who went on that Expedition about the Year 937 before Chriſt, and *The Tyrian Hercules* was the Leader of ſome *Phœnicians*, who about the Year 904 before Chriſt, founded *Carthage* in *Africa*, P. 526. N. 10; the *Romans* erected a great many Temples to this God, under different Names, V. 3. P. 304. N. 63; his *Coloſſus* is removed from *Tarentum* to *Rome*, by Order of *Fabius*, P. 370; the Worſhip the *Heracleans* paid him proved by a Medal, P. 397. N. 47; the Statue of this God which was conſecrated by *Evander*, ſhared in ſome meaſure the Honours of *Scipio*'s *Triumph*, in the Year 552, by being dreſſed in a *Toga* and embroidered *Tunic* during the Proceſſion, and according to *Aſconius*, carried before the General's Chariot, P. 573. N. 169; the Vanity of many Conjectures made on this Name, ſhewn, V. 5. P. 238. N. 59; how many *Hercules's* the ancient Authors reckon up, *Ib.*; ſome Account of the Chief of them, *Ib.*; *Diagoras* the Philoſopher, treats a Statue of *Hercules* with contempt, P. 239. N. Col. 2.

HERCULES, (*The Port of*) now *Monaco*, was ſo called either becauſe a Temple was here erected to him, in Memory of his Paſſage over *the Alpes*, or on Account of the Victory he gained over the Inhabitents of this Diſtrict, V. 2. P. 2. N. 7; P. 489. N. 36; V. 5. P. 72. N. 43.

HERCULANIUM, one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Campania*, which according to *Strabo*, ſtood on the little Promontory which is now called *Torre di Græco*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 55; P. 366. N. 32.

HERDONIUS, a Burgher of *Aricia*, V. 1. P. 165; who was born according to *Dion Hal.* at *Corioli*, and according to *Livy*, at *Aricia*, which is thought moſt probable, *Ib.* N. 56; inveighs againſt *Tarquin the Proud* in an Aſſembly of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; that Prince to revenge himſelf, corrupts ſome of *Herdonius*'s Servants, and gets them to place Bundles of Arms amongſt his Baggage, P. 166; then accuſes him of Treachery and undertakes the Proof of it, P. 167; the innocent *Herdonius* readily ſubmits to Puniſhment if the Charge can be made appear, and upon producing the Bundles of Arms, his own Countrymen order him to be thrown into the Fountain *Ferentinum*, where he is drowned, P. 167.

HERDONIUS, a *Sabine*, ſeizes the Citadel of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 402; but the *Romans* retake it, and kill him in the Attempt, P. 404.

HERDONNEA, a City in *Italy* is treated with great Cruelty by *Hannibal*, for barely inclining to favour the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 339; not content with putting thoſe to Death who had held a Correſpondence with the *Roman Pro-Conſul*, he reduced the City to Aſhes, demoliſhed the Walls, murdered the chief *Citizens*, and drove the Populace out of the Country, P. 339, 340.

HERENNIUS, a *Samnite*, famous for his Wiſdom, V. 2. P. 233; gives an ambiguous Anſwer to the Meſſenger who was ſent to aſk him what his Son ſhould do with the *Romans*, which he had ſhut up in an impaſſible Place, P. 236; is at laſt taken Priſoner by the *Romans*, in 461, after doing all that could be expected from a good General, or a brave Man, P. 372; and the *Romans* kill 20000 of the *Samnites*, and take their Camp, *Ib.*

HERENNIUS BASSUS, one of the chief Magiſtrates of *Nola*, appears firmly attached to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 181.

HERENNIUS BÆBIUS, undertakes to raiſe his Relation *Terentius Varro*, to the *Conſulſhip*, V. 3. P. 114; and ſucceeds, P. 115.

HERENNIUS, (*Caius*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 693, is a great Advocate for the Adoption of *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 58, 59; *Cicero* ſays he was a Man of neither Birth nor Manners, *Ib.* N. 12.

HERENNIUS, (*Marcus*) an Orator of no Merit, is made *Conſul* in the Year 660, V. 5. P. 314.

HERMÆ, *Cape*, now *Cape Bon*, or *Bona*, in *Africa*, V. 2. P. 125. N. 96. P. 573. N. 3.

HERMANDICA, a City of *Spain*, whoſe Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 46. N. 105.

HERMAPHRODITE, an, is by the *Roman* Senate ſuperſtitiouſly ordered to be thrown into the Sea, V. 5. P. 30.

HERMINIUS, a Mountain in *Portugal*, now called *Monte Armino*, V. 6. P. 60. N. 15.

HERMINIUS, (*Latius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 305, V. 1. P. 499; he has commonly the Surname of *Aquilinus*, *Ib.* N. 2.

HERMINIUS, (*Titus*) ſurnamed *Aquilinus*, V. 1. P. 219. N. 73; commands with *Spurius Lartius*, the Right Wing of the *Romans*, in the Battle they fight with *Porſenna*,

ſenna, after the taking of the Fort on the *Janiculus*, P. 209; and they both break the Wing commanded by the *Tarquins*, P. 210; both join *Horatius Cocles*, to defend the Bridge of *The Tyber*, *Ib.*; both are choſen *Conſuls* for the Year 247. P. 219; tho' their Names are not mentioned either in *The Faſti Capitolini*, or *Livy*, P. 219. N. 73; they receive with great Affection the Remains of the Army of *Arunx* Son of *Porſenna*, who was killed before *Aricia*, and aſſign ſuch of the *Hetrurians* as were willing to ſettle in *Rome*, a Quarter in that City, P. 220; *Titus Herminius* kills *Mamilius* in the Battle of *Regillus*, P. 255; and whilſt he is endeavouring to carry off the Spoils of the Enemy to erect a Trophy with them, he is killed himſelf by an unknown Hand, *Ib.*

HERMIONE, a maritime City on the Coaſts of *Argolis*, in *Peloponneſus*, V. 4. P. 35; it was famous for the Temple the *Greeks* had erected there, to *Ceres* and *Proſerpine*, *Ib.* N. 97; V. 5. P. 547. N. 88.

HERMODORUS, an *Epheſian* Exile, who takes Refuge in *Rome*, is employed in drawing up the *Roman* Laws, V. 1. P. 437.

HERMUS, (*The*) a River, which runs through Part of *Lydia* and *Æolis*, and falls into the Sea neat *The Gulph* of *Smyrna*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 41.

HERNICI, (*The*) formerly inhabited the Territories of *Anagni* and *Alacro* in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 1. P. 280. N. 35; the Senate ſends to them, to demand Satisfaction for the Hoſtilities they had committed in *Latium*, during the War of *Coriolanus*, P. 327; and ſoon after ſend an Army againſt them, which rout them, P. 328; they are forced to make firſt a Truce, and then a Peace with the Republick, P. 330; which is ſuſpended, by the Diviſion one of the *Conſuls* would make of their Lands, P. 331; the *Æqui* ravage their Country, *Ib.*; the *Romans* give them the Right of *Citizenſhip*, with this Limitation, That they were not enrolled in the *Roman Tribes*, P. 369. N. 61; and for want of that, it was in the Power of the Magiſtrates for the Time being, to hinder them from voting in the Determinations of the *Comitia*, *Ib.*; they and the *Latins* come to the Aſſiſtance of *Rome*, P. 390; are beaten, *Ib.*; the *Romans* aſſign them the City and Territory of *Ferentinum* taken from the *Volſci*, P. 553; they and the *Latins* go off from their Alliance with *Rome*, and join the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 31; take up Arms againſt *Rome*, P. 37; are beaten by *Camillus*, and retire into their own Country, P. 39; *Rome* ſends to demand Satisfaction for their Conduct, P. 107; they excuſe themſelves, P. 41; but Proofs are ſoon had of their Unfaithfulneſs, P. 43; they ſend to the *Romans* to demand ſuch of their Countrymen as had been taken Priſoners in the Battle which *Coſſus* had juſt gained over the *Volſci*, P. 46; which ſeems not to have been granted, *Ib.*; they prepare to ſhake off the *Roman* Yoke, P. 88; and actually do ſo, P. 90; draw the *Conſul Genucius* into an Ambuſcade, kill the *Conſul*, and rout his Army, P. 91; are defeated by the *Dictator Appius*, P. 92; loſe the City of *Ferentinum*, P. 93; are vanquiſhed in a general Action, P. 97; and at laſt enſlaved again by the *Conſul Plautius Proculus*, P. 99; nevertheleſs they again make War with *Rome*, in the Year 447, but are ſoon reduced, P. 294, 295.

HERODICUS, or HERODORUS, a noble *Theſſalian*, and his Family, fall Victims to the Jealouſies of the ſuſpicious and cruel *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309.

HERODORUS, a Merchant of *Cium*, whoſe immenſe Riches give him great Weight in *Chalcis*, undertakes to raiſe Troops and hire Ships at his own Expence to ſeize that City, V. 4. P. 160; and accordingly he provides 800 Men, but the Attempt does not ſucceed, P. 160, 161.

HERODOTUS, the Hiſtorian, comes into *Italy* in the Year 310, V. 1. P. 515; reſided ſome Time in the City of *Thurium*, *Ib.*; and probably there wrote part, at leaſt, of his Hiſtory, P. 516.

HERRIUS ASINIUS, See *Aſinius*.

HERSILIA, the only married Woman that was found among the *Sabine* young Women which the *Romans* ran away with. V. 1. P. 33; marries *Romulus* or *Hoſtus*, from whom deſcended *Tullus Hoſtilius*, P. 33; according to *Macrobius*, ſhe married the Grandfather of *Tullus Hoſtilius*, and by him bore *Hoſtus Hoſtilius*, the Father of *Tullus*, which *Hoſtus* was the firſt Child born in *Rome*, after the famous Rape, P. 74. N. 87; ſhe propoſed the Scheme for reconciling their Parents and Countrymen to the *Romans*, after their Rape, by the Mediation of the Women themſelves; goes at their Head to *Sabinia*, repreſents their Happineſs in their new Huſbands, and obtains the Reconciliation deſired, P. 41. 42; there were two Women of this Name according to *Plutarch*, P. 41. N. 145.

HETRICULUM, a City which ſtood near *Latarico*, and ſix Miles Weſt of *Baſignano*, according to *Holſtenius* and *Barri*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 73.

HETRURIA, was divided into twelve *Lucumonies*, or little Cantons, which had each his own King, V. 1. P. 25. N. 89; a particular Deſcription of the whole Country, P. 117. N. 56.

HETRURIAN, (*The*) *Street*, that Part of *Rome* which the Senate gave to ſuch of the *Hetrurians* as took Refuge in *Rome* after the Defeat of *Arunx* before *Aricia*, V. 1. P. 220; the Situation of this Street, and the different Account which ſome Authors give of its Name, P. 220. N. 75.

HETRURIANS, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Italy* which is now *St. Peter*'s *Patrimony*, the Dutchy of *Caſtro*, and the Territories of *Orvieto* and *Peruſa*, V. 1. P. 11. N. 54; they enter into a League with the *Rutuli*, againſt *Æneas*, P. 11; declare War with *The firſt Tarquin*, P. 117; take *Fidenæ*, and ravage the *Roman* Lands, *Ib.*; ſurprize *Collatinus*'s Camp, P. 118; loſe three Battles ſucceſſively, P. 118, 119; and a fourth, upon which they ſue to the *Romans* for a Peace, P. 119, 120; appear again united with the *Sabines*, in the War the latter make with *The firſt Tarquin*, P. 125; a Remark on that Union, *Ib.* N. 69; are entirely ſubdued by *Servius*, P. 140, 145; loſe the famous Battle of *Veii*, P. 347; which obliges the *Veientes* to ſue to the *Roman* Senate for a Peace, P. 352, 353; the *Lucumonies* threaten the *Veientes* to make War with them, if they don't break the Peace they had made with the *Romans*, P. 353; the *Hetrurians* deſtroy the whole *Fabian* Family together, P. 354; block up *Rome*, P. 357; are defeated by the two *Conſuls*, and forced to retire to *Veii*, P. 358; the *Conſul Valerius* routs them, and lays their Country waſte, P. 362; they are driven out of their Country by the *Celtæ*, V. 2. P. 6; take Refuge in all that Country which has been ſince called *Hetruria*, or *Tuſcany*, P. 9; take Advantage of the taking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*, to come and ravage the Lands of the *Romans*, and are twice defeated by the *Centurion Cædicius*, P. 20. N. 67; they beſiege *Sutri*, and take it, P. 33; *Camillus* ſurprizes them in that City, and makes moſt of them Priſoners, P. 34; the Body of the *Hetrurian* Nation riſe up in Arms againſt *Rome*, P. 106; the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over them, *Ib.*; they threaten *Rome* with a War, P. 269; but do not declare it, *Ib.*; beſiege *Sutri*, P. 274; loſe a bloody Battle with the *Romans*, P. 275; are defeated again, P. 280; obtain a ſuſpenſion of Arms for a Year, P. 291; take up Arms again, P. 310; are defeated, P. 312; make a Treaty with the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*, P. 318; who undertake to puniſh them, P. 319; they break the Truce which *Rome* had granted them, P. 321; a Battle between them and the *Romans*, P. 322; they determine to deſire a Peace of the Senate, P. 324; revolt again, P. 329; make a League with ſeveral Nations, P. 332; are all defeated, P. 333; they join with the *Boii*, and march with them to beſiege *Rome*, P. 414, 415; are defeated, and forced to implore the Clemency of the *Romans*, P. 415; a few of them ſtill continue the War, P. 416; are beaten by the *Conſul Quintus Marcius*, P. 429; and entirely ſubdued by *Tiberius Coruncanius*, P. 446, and *Æmilius Papus*, P. 468; they again revolt from the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 379; but their Revolt is ſuppreſſed by the Severity of the Senate, P. 380.

HEXAMILIUM, the Name given by ſome ancient Authors to *Lyſimachia*, a City of *The Thracian Cherſoneſus*, which was founded by *Lyſimachus*, one of the Generals of *Alexander the Great*, and afterwards, King of the *Thracians*, V. 4. P. 63. N. 70.

HEXAPILUM, a ſtately Building which ſerved for an Entrance into the City of *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, in that Part of the City which was called *Tyche*, V. 3. P. 225.

HIARBAS, King of *Numidia*, is made Priſoner of War by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 465, 466; the different Opinions of Hiſtorians concerning this Fact, P. 469. N. 27.

HIEMPSAL, the Son of *Micipſa*, King of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 199; treats *Jugurtha* with great Contempt, P. 200; which the latter ſoon revenges with great Severity, P. 201.

HIERA, now *Volcano*, one of the ſeven *Æolian* Iſlands, lying North of *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 147. N. 72.

HIERACOMES, a City of *Caria*, famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, where the Prieſt delivered his Oracles in fine Verſes, V. 4. P. 235. N. 77.

HIERAPYTNA, a City of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 554. N. 3.

HIERO, King of *Syracuſe*, V. 2. P. 530; was deſcended from *Gelo*, who governed *Syracuſe* with abſolute Authority, but the Mother's ſide was of much meaner Extraction, P. 530. N. 19; P. 543; gains a ſignal Victory over *Chios*, the Leader of the *Mamertini*, P. 533; the Conſequences of which Victory had like to have been the ſurrendry of the City of *Meſſana* to him, but *Hannibal* the *Carthaginian* General prevented it, *Ib.*; he ſends Proviſions and Troops to the *Romans* before *Rhegium*, P. 497; enters into a League with the *Carthaginians* againſt the *Romans*, P. 537; his ſevere Anſwer to the Meſſenger the *Conſul Appius* ſent to him, to perſuade him not to perſiſt in the Siege of *Meſſana*. P. 538; he is beaten by that *Conſul*, P. 539; raiſes the Siege of *Meſſana*, and in great diſlike to the *Carthaginians* returns to *Syracuſe*, P. 540; which the *Romans* beſiege, P. 542; he prevents the Ruin of his Capital, by making an Alliance with the *Romans*, which Alliance he kept faithfully as long as he lived, P. 544; ſent the *Romans* by Sea all Sorts of Machines which they wanted, for battering the City of *Camarina*, P. 564; ſupplied the *Romans*, who by ſwimming or otherwiſe, eſcaped the violent Storm which deſtroyed their Fleet in the Year 498, with Proviſions, Cloaths and Ships, and ſent them to *Meſſana*, P. 582; furniſhes the *Conſul Aurelius*, in the Year 501, with every Thing he wanted for carrying on the Siege of *Lipara*, P. 586; the Republick, in conſideration of the perfect Union in which he lived with her,

her, discharges him, about the Year 512, of all the Tributes which were first laid upon him, P. 622; he comes to *Rome* on purpose to assist at the Celebration of the *Secular Games*, V. 3. P. 7; makes the *Romans* a Present of 200000 Bushels of Wheat, P. 8; assists them with his Fleet in their War with the *Carthaginians*, P. 56; defeats a *Carthaginian* Fleet near *Lilybæum*, P. 57; and treats the *Roman* Army with great Liberality, *Ib.*; sends the *Romans* 1000 Horse, and 500 *Cretans*, P. 80; a Statue of Victory of massy Gold, and Corn in great Plenty, P. 116; together with 1000 light-armed Troops, *Ib.*; the Republick send him a Letter of Thanks, *Ib.*; he demands Succours of the *Romans* against the *Carthaginans*, P. 131; his eldest Son revolts against him, P. 169; *Hiero* sends the *Romans* Succours, to assist them in the War in *Macedon*, P. 179; dies of extreme old Age, in the Year 538, P. 209.

HIERONYMUS, the Grandson of *Hiero*, at the Age of 15 Years, V. 3. P. 209; succeeds his Grandfather, *Ib.*; is declared of Age, *Ib.*; by his Conduct in the beginning of his Reign, incurs the Hatred of his People, P. 210; they conspire against his Life, but the Plot is discovered, *Ib.*; he sends a Deputation to *Hannibal*, and receives Deputies from him, P. 211; treats others from the *Romans* with Contempt, *Ib.*; and sends to *Carthage*, to enter into a Treaty with the *Carthaginians*, P. 212; is killed at *Leontini*, P. 213; his Death raises great Troubles in the Kingdom of *Syracuse*, P. 225.

HIEROPHANTES, the Priests or Priestesses at *Athens*, who were appointed by the State to take care of the publick Sacrifices, V. 5. P. 408. N. 54.

HIEROPHANTIS, the Priest to whom alone it belonged to perform the Ceremonies of the Initiation of the sacred Mysteries of *Ceres*; he was an *Athenian* by Birth, of the Family of the *Eumolpidæ*, obliged to perpetual Chastity, and his Name was so venerable, that the initiated were expresly forbidden to mention it in the Presence of the Prophane, V. 4. P. 11. N. Col. 2.

HILARA, a City absolutely unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 44.

HILARIA, a Festival, according to *Marsolius*, which was instituted in honour of *Cybele*, V. 3. P. 482. N. 67.

HIMERA, the Name of a City in *Sicily*, which was built by the *Carthaginians*, V. 2. P. 586; it is called by the *Latins*, *Thermæ Himeræ*, and *Thermæ Himerenses*, from its hot Baths, *Ib.* N. 24; there were also two Rivers of this Name in that Island, *Ib.* N. 25; V. 3. P. 212. N. 10; V. 5. P. 457.

HIMILCA, a *Spanish* Princess, marries *Hannibal* before he set out on his *Italian* Expedition, brings him immense Riches, and secures to him all the *Spaniards* in his absence, V. 3. P. 52. N. 1; and it was by this Marriage he made the Discovery of several Gold and Silver Mines in *Spain*, which were called *Hannibal's Pits*, and were so rich, that one of them yielded above 300 pounds Weight of fine Silver in one Day, *Ib.*

HIMILCO, the Son of *Hamilcar*, and Grandson of the *Carthaginian Dictator*, *Mago*, V. 2. P. 528; after he had gained several Battles in *Sicily*, stabs himself with his own Sword, *Ib.*

HIMILCO, a *Carthaginian* General, defends *Lilybæum*, when besieged by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 598, 599.

HIMILCO, a Partizan of *Hannibal's*, presses the *Carthaginian* Senate to send him Succours to *Italy*, V. 3. P. 147; goes into *Spain* to succeed *Asdrubal*, P. 149; who gives him good Advice, how to carry on the War there, with Success, *Ib.*

HIMILCO, a *Carthaginian* General, in the Year 539, lands a considerable Army in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 253; takes several Cities there, which had revolted from the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; encamps on the Banks of *The Anapus*, *Ib.*; endeavours in vain to draw *Marcellus* to a Battle, and takes several Cities which adhered to the *Romans*, P. 254; draws near to *Syracuse*, to relieve that City, the greatest Part of which is already in the Hands of the *Romans*, P. 259; the ill Success of this Enterprize, *Ib.*; he dies soon after of the Plague, P. 260.

HIND, an, is presented to *Sertorius* by a *Lusitanian*, V. 5. P. 485; which *Sertorius* makes use of to persuade his Soldiers, that she revealed to him the Knowledge of Futurity, P. 489, 490.

HIOSTUS, the Son of *Hampsicharus*, the Chief of the Rebels in *Sardinia*, is defeated by the Army of *Manlius Torquatus*, V. 3. P. 206; and killed in the Battle which the *Romans* gain over *Asdrubal*, in the Year 538, *Ib.*

HIPPAGRETA, a City in *Sicily*, which most of the Ancients call *Hippo Diarrhytos*, V. 4. P. 610. N. 26.

HIPPANE, or *Sittana*, an ancient City, whose Situation cannot easily be ascertained, V. 2. P. 564. N. 76.

HIPPO, the Ancients mention two Cities of this Name in *Africa*, *Hippo Regius*, so called because subject to the *Kings* of *Numidia*, and *Hippo Diarrhytum*, that is *Irriguum*, or *Wet Hippo*, because its Territory was watered with many Rivulets, V. 2. P. 610. N. 55; the former stood in *Africa Propria*, and the other in *Numidia*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 40; P. 467. N. 34; one of them, of which St. *Austin* was Bishop, was afterwards called *Bona*, P. 508. N. 11.

HIPPOCRATES, See *Hyppocrates*.

HIPPO, a City which *Livy* places near *Toledo* in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 411.

HIPPONIUM, a City on the Sea-Coasts of *Bruttium*, which the Hiſtorians and Geographers call ſometimes *Vibo Valentia*, ſometimes *Vibona Valentia*, and ſometimes *Hippo*, but moſt commonly *Hipponium*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 8.

HIRCANIA, See *Hyrcania*.

HIRCANUS, is made Sovereign of *Judæa*, by the Intrigues of his Mother *Alexandra*, V. 5. P. 583; his Brother *Ariſtobulus* diſpoſſeſſes him, P. 584; with the Aſſiſtance of *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, *Hircanus* recovers his Superiority, *Ib.*; is again diſpoſſeſſed by one of *Pompey*'s Lieutenants, and ſends Ambaſſadors to the *Roman* General, who orders him and his Brother to come and plead their Cauſe before him, P. 584; and after the taking of *Jeruſalem*, *Pompey* re-eſtabliſhes *Hircanus* on the Throne, and carries *Ariſtobulus* with him to *Rome*, to grace his *Triumph*, P. 585, 587; *Hircanus*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, defeats *Alexander*, the Son of *Ariſtobulus*, who diſturbed the Peace of his Kingdom, V. 6. P. 100.

HIRCUS, (*Lucius Luceius*). See *Luceius*.

HIRPINIA, now *The Further Principality*, was formerly a Part of *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 68; ſo called from one of the Heads of the *Samnites*, named *Lupus*, becauſe *Hirpus*, in the *Samnite* Tongue, and *Lupus* in the *Latin*, ſignifies the ſame Thing, *Ib.*

HIRPINIANS, (*The*) *Hirpini* again ſubmit to the Dominion of the *Romans*, in the Year 544, V. 3. P. 366, 367; *The Further Principality* formerly belonged to theſe People, P. 139. N. 60; V. 5. P. 337.

HIRTULEIUS, or HERCULEIUS, (*Lucius*) *Quæſtor* to *Sertorius*, diſtinguiſhes himſelf againſt *Metellus* and his Generals, V. 5. P. 482; but *Metellus* defeats him and puts him to flight, P. 489.

HISPALA FESCENIA, See *Feſcenia*.

HISPALUS, (*Cneius Cornelius Scipio*). See *Cornelius*.

HISTER, an *Hetrurian*, which ſignifies a *Dancer*, V. 2. P. 85; whence the firſt Actors of Farces were called *Hiſtriones*, *Ib.*; a Miſtake of *Feſtus* in this Point, *Ib.* N. 11.

HOLO, a City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, thought to be the ſame Place as *Alone*, is by moſt Geographers deemed to be the preſent *Alicant*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 200.

HOMICIDE, was puniſhed with Death by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 453. N. 70.

HONOSIA, a maritime City beyond *The Ebro*, in the Canton of the *Editani*, V. 3. P. 108. N. 65; it ſtood at the Mouth of the *Durio*, now *The Guadalquivir*, and is thought to be the ſame as *Valencia* the Capital of that Kingdom, *Ib.*

HONOUR, (*The Goddeſs*) had a Temple in *Rome* near that of *Virtue*, is repreſented on Medals under the Figure of a Woman holding in her Right-Hand a *Cornu-Copiæ*, and in her Left, a Pike, V. 3. P. 325; N. 42; the *Romans*, contrary to Cuſtom, offered Sacrifices to her with their Heads uncovered, *Ib.*; *Marcellus* made a Vow to erect a Temple to her, P. 382.

HOPE, (The Goddeſs) had a Temple in *Rome*, about 900 Paces diſtance from the Walls, V. 1. P. 357. N. 39.

HORATIA, the Siſter of the three *Horatii*, was betrothed to one of the three *Curiatii*, with whom her three Brothers fought, V. 1. P. 84; is impatient to hear ſome News of her Lover, and ſteals from Home to go and meet her Brother who had killed him, *Ib.*; upon ſeeing the military Robe of her Lover, which ſhe and her Mother had wrought with her own Hands, ſtained with the Blood of her dear *Curiatius*, ſhe reproaches her Brother with killing him, *Ib.*; upon which *Horatius*, ſtill breathing Blood, reproaches her with a want of Affection to her Country and Family, ſtabs her, and kills her upon the Spot, *Ib.*

HORATII, (*The*) three Brothers of this Name, V. 1. P. 81; fight with the three *Curiatii*, P. 82, 83; and the youngeſt *Horatius* comes off Conqueror, P. 83; kills his Siſter *Horatia*, for reproaching him for killing her Lover, P. 84; is proſecuted for the Murder, P. 85; condemned to die by the *Decemviri*, P. 86; which Puniſhment is changed by the People into an ignominious Ceremony, *Ib.*; which was that of *paſſing under the Yoke*, *Ib.*; a Pillar is erected to his Memory in the *Forum*, P. 87; and the *Romans* in Honour to him paſs a Law, That for the future, *whenever Three Male Children ſhall be born at a Birth, they ſhall be educated till they come to the Age of Puberty, at the Expence of the Publick*, P. 87. N. 110.

HORATIUS, or ARSIUS, See *Arſius*.

HORATIUS, (Old) conſents that his Children ſhall fight for *Rome*, V. 1. P. 81; gives a great Entertainment to celebrate the Victory of his Country over *Alba*, notwithſtanding the Death of two of his Sons, and his Daughter, P. 84, approves of the Murder of *Horatia*, and congratulates his Son upon it, *Ib.*; pleads the Cauſe of his Son who had murdered his Daughter, with many Tears, P. 85; and prevails on the Judges to ſpare his Life, but they will not ſuffer him to eſcape unpuniſhed, P. 86; they commute the Puniſhment of Death for the ignominious Ceremony of *Paſſing under the Yoke*, *Ib.*

HORATIUS, a brave *Roman*, of the ſame Extraction with the three Heroes, who had formerly conquered the *Curiatii*, V. 1. P. 210; ſurnamed *Cocles* from his having loſt an Eye in a former Battle, *Ib.*; gallantly endeavours to rally the terrified *Legions*, in the Battle with *Porſenna*, in the Year 246, and makes an honourable Retreat, *Ib.*; firſt in Conjunction with *Spurius Lartius*,

Lartius, and *Titus Herminius*, and afterwards alone, makes a Stand againſt the whole victorious Army of *Porſenna*, in a narrow Paſs which led to the Bridge which joined the *Janiculus* to the City of *Rome*, *Ib.*; maintains his Ground till he has notice that the Bridge is broken down, then, tho' wounded in the Thigh, and many other Places, leaps into the River in his Armour, and notwithſtanding the Rapidity of the Stream, and the Darts thrown at him by the Enemy, reaches the oppoſite Bank, *Ib.* The whole City are ſo ſenſible of their owing their Deliverance wholly to him, that they crown him as ſoon as he arrives, carry him on their Arms as an Hero, from the Bank to the City, and afterwards erect a Statue to his Memory, P. 211; which Statue is placed by *Livy* in the *Forum*, by *A. Gellius* in *The Campus Martius*, and by *Plutarch*, in the Temple of *Vulcan*, *Ib.* N. 75; but notwithſtanding theſe Honours, the *Romans* would never elect him *Conſul*, for the very Reaſons which would have moved others to have done it, *viz.* his Scars and Wounds, *Ib.*

HORATIUS BARBATUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 328, V. 1. P. 537.

HORATIUS BARBATUS, (*Marcus*) V. 1. P. 490. N. 139; a young *Patrician*, Grandſon of *M. Horatius Pulvillus*, declaims in full Senate againſt the Tyranny of the *Decemviri*, P. 471; for which they threaten him with Death, P. 472; he is obliged to get his Clients and Slaves to guard his Houſe, P. 476; contributes greatly towards the Deſtruction of the *Decemvirate*, P. 488; is made *Conſul* for the Year 304, P. 490; marches againſt the *Sabines*, P. 494; harangues his Soldiers before the Battle, P. 495; defeats the *Sabine* Army, *Ib.*; the People decree him a *Triumph* in ſpight of the Senate, P. 497.

HORATIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 300, V. 1. P. 433; *Livy*, *Caſſiodorus*, and *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, diſagree greatly about his Name, P. 433. N. 1; he is made *Decemvir* in the Year 301, P. 437; but *Livy* puts one *Curatius* in his Room, *Ib.* N. 14.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Caius*) the Son of *Marcus Horatius Pulvillus*, in order to learn the Art of War under ſo great a Maſter, attends the *Conſul Poplicola*, when ſent to oppoſe ſome *Latin* Troops, which committed ravages in the *Roman* Territory, under the Command of *Mamilius*, after the Retreat of *Porſenna* from *Rome*, in the Year 246, V. 1. P. 218; is made *Conſul* for the Year 276, P. 353; and by his Courage and Conduct in two Battles he fought with the *Hetrurians*, in the latter of which he utterly routed them, revives the Courage of the *Romans*, and ſaves the City, after it has been brought into great Danger, by the Negligence and ill Conduct of his Collegue, P. 356, 357.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 296, V. 1. P. 417; gives the *Æqui* Battle, retakes *Corbio* and *Artona* from them, and reſtores the latter to the *Latins*, P. 420.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 368, V. 2. P. 37.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* a firſt Time, in the Year 244, V. 1. P. 206; a ſecond Time, in the Year 246, P. 208; is nominated by the Senate to the Honour of dedicating the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 218; is interrupted when pronouncing the Form of Conſecration, by a Friend to his Collegue *Valerius*, who to prevent the Conſecration, tells the Conſecrator his Son is killed, *Ib.*; to which *Horatius* very coolly and magnanimouſly anſwers, *Then let him be buried*, and goes on and finiſhes the Conſecration, *Ib.*; this Dedication is placed in the ſecond Year of his *Conſulſhip*, on the Credit of *Dion Hal.* whoſe Authority is preferred to that of *Plutarch* and *Livy*, who place it in his firſt *Conſulſhip*, P. 206. N. 42.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Marcus*) is honoured with the *Military Tribuneſhip* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59.

HORSE, (*The Roman*) or Cavalry, of each *Legion* was formerly divided into ten Companies, of 30 Horſe each, V. 1. P. 539. N. 73.

HORSE, (*Wooden*) *The*, or *Eculeus* of the *Romans*, was the moſt common Rack they made uſe of, when they examined any Perſon by Torture, V. 2. P. 186. N. 8; The Moderns have given themſelves much Trouble about finding out the Form of *The Eculeus*, and *Sigonius* pretends, That it was a ſort of Pillory, or Poſt made in Form of a Screw, *Ib.*; two Plates of the different ſorts of Tortures made uſe of by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 186.

HORTANA, a City of *Hetruria*, now *Orti*, or *Orta*, which ſtands near the Place where *The Tiber* and *The Nar* join, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15.

HORTENSIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, cites *Caius Sempronius* to appear before the People to give an Account of his Conduct at the Battle of *Verrugo*, V. 1. P. 542; but afterwards drops the Proſecution, *Ib.*

HORTENSIUS, the Son of the famous Orator of that Name, is made Admiral of a Fleet by *Cæſar* in the Civil Wars, V. 6. P. 194.

HORTENSIUS, (*Lucius*) commands a *Roman* Fleet in quality of *Prætor*, in the Year 582, V. 4. P. 399, 401; oppreſſes the Cities of the *Roman* Party, P. 402; and the Inhabitants of *Chalcis* complain of him to the Senate, P. 405.

HOR-

HORTENSIUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 645, V. 5. P. 222; and immediately depoſed, *Ib.*

HORTENSIUS, (*Quintus*) is raiſed to the *Dictatorſhip* in the Year 466, V. 2. P. 407; endeavours to pacify the People, who in Reſentment to the *Patricians*, were retired to Mount *Janiculus*, and dies during the Negotiation, *Ib.*

HORTENSIUS, (*Quintus*) makes War with *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 411, 415; is moſt famous for his extraordinary Eloquence, and for that Reaſon promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 684, P. 537; gives up to his Collegue, the Province of *Crete*, which had fallen by Lot to *Hortenſius* himſelf, P. 537.

HORTONA, ARTONA, or ORTONA, a City near *Præneste*, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15; is taken by Aſſault by the *Æqui*, P. 341; *Pliny* and *Strabo* mention another City of *Ortona* in the Territory of the *Trentani*, now Part of *The Hither Abruzzo*, and *Capatinata*, *Ib.*

HOSPITALITY, was practiſed by the moſt cruel Nations, V. 4. P. 55. N. 52; the *Romans* were fond of contracting Friendſhip with Families of other Nations, and binding themſelves to them by what was called the Rights of Hoſpitality, *Ib.* N. 52; the Mark of this Engagement, *Teſſera Hoſpitalitatis*, which was a Piece of Money, or Wood, or Metal, broken in two, and kept one by one Party, and the other by the other, was carefully tranſmitted down to Poſterity in the ſame Family, *Ib.*; when the Rights of Hoſpitality were given to any Perſons by Cities or Provinces, it was done by a ſolemn Decree, the Copy of which was given to the Party concerned, *Ib.*; by vertue of this Cuſtom a Traveller was ſure to find a hearty Welcome with his Friend, who gave him Bread, Wine, and Salt, as Symbols of Friendſhip, *Ib.*; hence the Proverb, *of Men's eating Buſhels of Salt before a true Friendſhip can be eſtabliſhed between them*; it was cuſtomary in the Eaſt to waſh the Hands, and eſpecially the Feet of the Stranger, *Ib.*; the *Romans* were of all People the moſt exact and ſcrupulous in diſcharging the Duties of Hoſpitality, P. 56. N. Col. 1; when Strangers went from *Rome* or *Greece*, great Reſpect was ſhewn them at taking Leave, and the Preſents called *Xenia* were always made them on that Occaſion, *Ib.*; a Man who was convicted of having violated the Rights of Hoſpitality, was deemed accurſed, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; the Laws of War did not deſtroy thoſe of Hoſpitality, which nothing could diſſolve but the open and ſolemn Renunciation of the Parties concerned, *Ib.*

HOSTILIAN, (*The*) Family is thought to have come originally from *Hoſtus Hoſtilius*, a Native of *Medalia*, who obtained the Privileges of a *Roman Citizen* ſo early as in the Days of *Romulus*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 82; the *Mancinus's*, *Milius's*, *Cato's*, and *Saſerna's*, were all Branches of this Family, V. 4. P. 400. N. 39.

HOSTILIA, who ſince the Death of *Flaccus* had married *Calpurnius Piſo*, poiſons him in his *Conſulate*, in order to get the *Conſulſhip* for her Son by her former Huſband, V. 4. P. 326, 328; and ſhe is accuſed, tried, and condemned for the Murder of her Huſband, *Ib.*

HOSTILIUS, (*Aulus*) *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406; is ordered to bring back his Troops into *Italy*, P. 432.

HOSTILIUS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Præfect* of *Rome* in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406; gains an Advantage over *Hannibal*, P. 411; is ordered to command an Army under *Capua*, P. 432, 458.

HOSTILIUS CATO, (*Aulus*) is nominated by the *Prætor* of *Rome* to take Care of the Diſtribution of the Lands given by the Senate to *Scipio*'s Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

HOSTILIUS CATO, (*Lucius*) is made one of the *Decemviri* appointed to take care of the Diſtribution of the Lands the Senate had granted to the Soldiers who had made War under *Scipio* in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

HOSTILIUS, *Hoſtus*, See *Hoſtus*.

HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (*Aulus*) *Curule Ædile*, diſgraces himſelf by his Debaucheries, V. 4. P. 316, 317, is nevertheleſs choſen *Conſul* for the Year 583, P. 400; endeavours to ſecure the Allies of *Rome*, againſt the Attempts of *Gentius*, P. 401; but with little Succeſs, P. 402; is continued in the Command of the Army in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, and revives Diſcipline among the Troops, P. 407.

HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 616, and ordered to make War with the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 57; is alarmed with Prognoſticks, when ready to embark for his Province, P. 72; takes Poſſeſſion of the Army in *Hither Spain*, and begins the Campaign with drawing off from *Numantia*, in order to raiſe the Courage of his Soldiers, P. 73; the *Numantini* attack him in his March, and kill 20000 of his Men, *Ib.*; which obliges the *Conſul* to treat of a Peace, *Ib.*; this the *Numantini* grant him, through the Interpoſition of *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, P. 74; the Senate, enraged at this, recall them both, *Ib.*; *Hoſtilius* pleads his Cauſe before the *Conſcript Fathers*, P. 74, 75; who paſs a ſcandalous, and a very unjuſt Decree againſt him, P. 75; which is afterwards confirmed in the *Comitia*, P. 76; he is delivered up to the *Numantini*, P. 76, 78; who refuſe to receive him, P. 79; he returns to *Rome*, and takes his Place again amongſt the *Conſcript Fathers*, *Ib.*; which ſerves to ſettle a Rule with reſpect to *Deditions* for the future, *Ib.*; the Generoſity of

of *Haſtilius* is ſhewn in the Braſs Statue he ordered to be made of him, in the ſame Attitude and Habit of a Slave which he had worn under the Walls of *Numantia*, *Ib.*

HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (*Lucius*) a young *Roman* Officer of great Valour, V. 3. P. 98; who reſolved to fight, notwithſtanding the Prohibition of the *Pro-Dictator Fabius* his General, is killed in the Engagement, P. 99.

HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 608, V. 5. P. 10; tho' he appeared very unworthy of this high Station, P. 11.

HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, commands a *Roman Legion* in *Campania*, V. 3. P. 407.

HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, is ſought for to be proſecuted, for having taken Bribes and ſold Juſtice in the exerciſe of his Office of *Prætor*, V. 5. P. 38; and kills himſelf to avoid the Puniſhment he would have had inflicted on him, if his Crimes had been proved, *Ib.*

HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor of Rome* in the Year 443, V. 3. P. 357; *Livy*'s Miſtake concerning this Matter, P. 358. N. 84.

HOSTILIUS (*Tullus*). See *Tullus*.

HOSTUS, was a Name given by the *Romans* to ſuch as were born in foreign Countries, V. 1. P. 533. N. 66.

HOSTUS HOSTILIUS, a brave *Roman*, Grandfather to *Tullus Hoſtilius*, V. 1. P. 40. N. 143; is honoured by *Romulus* with a *Mural Crown*, for being the firſt Man who entered the Breach at the taking of *Fidenæ*, P. 75; is killed in the ſecond Battle with the *Sabines*, P. 75; and has a Pillar erected to his Memory, on the Field of Battle, *Ib.*

HOSTUS LUCRETIUS, See *Lucretius*.

HOUSES, The Doors of the Houſe which the *Romans* built for *Marcus Valerius* at the Expence of the Publick, are ordered to be ſo hung, as to open outwards into the Street, to diſtinguiſh it from all other Houſes, the Doors of which opened inwards, V. 1. P. 222; the *Greeks* made all their Doors to open outwards, but the *Romans* on the contrary, made theirs to open inwards, and the Deſign of ordering thoſe of *Valerius* to be hung otherwiſe, was to put him in Mind, as oft as he went in or out, that he was indebted to the Publick for his Houſe, *Ib.* N. 83; the *Roman* Law required, that the Space of two Feet and an half ſhould be left between every Houſe, P. 454; the Deſign of which Law was, to leave a Paſſage round the Houſe, and prevent the ſpreading of Fire, *Ib.* N. 74; but it related only to Houſes in the Country, *Ib.*

HUESCA, See *Oſca*.

HYAMPOLIS, now *Gamboli*, a City near *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 48.

HYBLA, there were formerly three Cities of this Name in *Sicily*, one of which was afterwards called *Megara*, ſtood on the eaſtern Coaſt, and gave Name to *The Gulph of Megara*; another, called *Hybla Minor*, which is ſuppoſed to have ſtood where *Raguſa* now does; and a third called *Hybla Major*, which ſtood in the Eaſt of *Sicily*, 18 Miles from *Catane*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 49.

HYBRIS, a Nick-Name, ſignifying a *Mungrel* among Animals, given to *Varius*, becauſe born of a *Roman* Father and *Spaniſh* Mother, V. 5. P. 334.

HYDRUNTUM, now *Otranto*, a maritime City of *Calabria*, was ſo little in *Auguſtus*'s Time, according to *Strabo*, that he calls it a *paltry Town*, tho' it afterwards became one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the South of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 456. N. 88.

HYPATA, a City between Mount *Pindus* and Mount *Otrys*, at the Head of *The Apidanus*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 13.

HYPATA, a City of the *Ætolian* Confederacy, where eighty of the young Nobility had embraced *Polyxenus*'s Party, but were driven out by the prevailing Faction of *Eupolemus*; who gave them the greateſt Aſſurances of their Safety and his Friendſhip, but inhumanly maſſacred them, as ſoon as they were got within the Gate of the City, V. 4. P. 358. N. 14.

HYPATE, formerly one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Theſſaly*, ſtood at the Foot of Mount *Oeta*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 195. N. 53.

HYPÆPENE, a City of *Ionia*, V. 5. P. 422. N. 88.

HYPPOCRATES, or HIPPOCRATES, one of *Hannibal*'s Ambaſſadors to *Hieronymus* the young King of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 211; perſuades him to demand of *Carthage* in his Treaty with her, Succours to conquer *Sicily*, P. 212; after the cruel Death of this unfortunate Prince, he forms Intrigues, to animate the People againſt the Senate newly ſettled at *Syracuſe*, and againſt *Rome*, P. 228; finds Means by his Addreſs, to be made one of the chief Men in the Government, P. 231; and then to break off a Treaty of Confederacy concluded between *Syracuſe* and *Rome*, P. 232; is ſent to *Leontini* to carry thither the *Roman* Deſerters and the Mercenaries, *Ib.*; from thence commits Hoſtilities on the Lands of the *Romans* in *Sicily*, P. 233; the Senate of *Syracuſe* prepare under-hand to deliver him up to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he eſcapes the Danger, by ſtirring up the *Leontines* againſt *Syracuſe*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* being juſt ready to make themſelves Maſters of *Leontini*, he leaves that City, and ſoon after, ſent ſome *Syracuſan* Troops againſt *Marcellus*, which were come to reinforce him, P. 235; the Cheat is diſcovered, *Ib.*; *Hyppocrates* puts himſelf under the Protection of the *Cretan* Troops, which were in the pay of the *Syracuſans*, P. 236;

P. 236; makes himſelf Maſter of the Mercenaries, P. 237; with their Aſſiſtance enters *Syracuſe*, and then maſſacres all the *Prætors*, *Ib.*; he treats the *Roman* Deputies, who came to treat of an Accommodation, with haughtineſs, P. 246; makes uſe of *Archimedes* to defend *Syracuſe* againſt *Marcellus*, who beſieged it, P. 248; marches out of the City with a Body of 15 or 16000 Men, P. 253; *Marcellus* ſurrounds this little Army, and only 1500 Horſe eſcape with *Hyppocrates*, who retires to *Acræ*, and from thence goes and joins *Himilco*, *Ib.*; they come together to relieve *Syracuſe*, part of which *Marcellus* had already taken by Storm, P. 259; they therefore fail in their Attempt, *Ib.*; and are both carried off by a Plague, P. 260.

HYPSÆUS, (*Marcus Plautius*). See *Plautius*.

HYPSÆUS, (*Publius Plautius*). See *Plautius*.

HYRCANIA, a little Territory in *Greece*, bounded the Rivers *Hermus* and *Caicus*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 44.

HYSICRATEA, a Miſtreſs of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who, like a true Heroine, always attended him in Battle, and fought by his Side, V. 5. P. 563; after ſhe had fought on Horſeback in a Man's *Perſian* Habit, in the Battle between *Pompey* and *Mithridates*, in the Year 687, ſhe followed the King and never left him, dreſſed his Wounds, and bore the Fatigues of a long Flight with great Conſtancy and Fortitude, *Ib.*

I.

JACCA, a conſiderable City in *Old Spain*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 75.

JANICULUS, (The Hill) was ſo called, either becauſe *Janus* lived upon it, or built a City of his own Name upon it, or was buried upon it; or becauſe it was in a manner the *Janua*, *Gate*, or Paſſage, from the *Roman* State into *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 101. N. 11; *Numa* was buried at the Foot of it, P. 73; *Ancus* ſurrounded it with Walls, tho' he did not bring it within the Verge of the City, P. 102.

JANUALII, JUNONII, MINERVII, (*Cantus*) Verſes ſung by the *Salii*, in honour to *Janus*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 46; ſome of them were preſerved to *Tully*'s Time, but ſo obſcure, that *Horace* frankly acknowleges he did not underſtand them, *Ib.*

JANUARY, (The Month of) is made by *Numa* the firſt Month of the *Roman* Year, V. 1. P. 72.

JANUA, a Name given by moſt Hiſtorians to the City of *Genoa*, becauſe, ſuppoſed to have been built by *Janus*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 26.

JANUS, the firſt Temple built in honour to this God at *Rome*, was built by *Romulus* after the Concluſion of the Treaty between him and *Fabius*; and *Romulus* gave this God two Faces, to ſhew, that at *Rome* two Kings reigned at the ſame Time, and two Nations were united and become one, V. 1. P. 68. N. 62; *Numa* ordered, that this Temple ſhould always be kept ſhut in Time of Peace, and open in Time of War, *Ib.*; ſeveral Medals on this Subject, *Ib.*; the Temple and Statue of *Janus Bifrons* were erected in the Year of *Rome*, 415, to perpetuate the Memory of the Re-union of the *Romans* and *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 175. N. 80; the Hiſtory of the Origin and Worſhip of this pretended Deity, P. 519. N. 1; his Temple was ſhut but once from the Reign of *Numa* till the Empire of *Auguſtus*, and that was in the Year of *Rome*, 518, V. 3. P. 11.

JANUS CURIACIUS, was probably one of thoſe *Genii*, whoſe Buſineſs it was ſuppoſed to be, to watch over the Preſervation of Men from their Birth, V. 1. P. 86. N. 107.

JAPIDIA, one of the weſtern Countries of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 401. N. 42; bordering on the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 5. P. 142; it reached on one Side from the Springs of *The Timarus* to *Iſtria*, and on the other, was bounded by the Rivers *Arſia* and *Fedanium*, V. 4. P. 401. N. 42.

JAPIGIA, the ancient Name of what is at preſent the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 17; old *Japigia* contained in length *Apulia Dauniana*, *Apulia Peucetiana*, and *Meſſapia*, V. 5. P. 352. N. 153.

JAPIGIA, (The Promontory of) the ancient Name of the preſent Cape *Salentinum*, V. 2. P. 307. N. 47.

JAPIX, the Son of *Lycaon*, from whom the *Apulians* are ſaid to derive their Origin; but that is very uncertain, V. 2. P. 209. N. 64.

JASSOS, or JASSUS, a City on the Sea-Coaſt of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 65; belonging to *Ionia*, P. 203. N. 17.

JASSOS, a City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 635. N. 46.

JAVELINS, That of *Romulus* took root, and grew to be a Tree, which was greatly reſpected by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 44. N. 155; this Weapon was the Symbol of Juſtice and of the ſovereign Authority, V. 3. P. 16. N. 26; according to *Pliny*, *Hannibal* threw one into the City of *Rome* before he left it, P. 306. N. 65.

IBERA, probably the ſame City which was afterwards called *Dertuſa*, and is the preſent *Tortoſa* in *Catalonia*, V. 3. P. 150. N. 77.

IBERIANS, (*The*) an ancient People of *Aſia*, who poſſeſſed the Country now called *Georgia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 77; which lies between Mount *Caucaſus* to the North, *Armenia* to the South, *Albania* to the Eaſt, and *Colchis* to the Weſt, P. 567. N. 28.

IBERUS, (*The*) or *Ebro*, one of the largeſt Rivers in *Spain*, riſes in *Old Caſtille* near the Village of *Fuuntib*, is enlarged by *The Segro*, and other Rivers, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 57.

IBERUS, (*The*) or *Hebrus*, one of the largeſt Rivers in *Thrace*, riſes in Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 255. N. 123.

IBIS, (The City of) is conjectured to be the ſame with the City of *Lacibis* in *Andaluſia*, V. 3. P. 444. N. 20.

ICILIUS, after the Augmentation of the College of *Tribunes*, is put at the Head of that Body, V. 1. P. 420; he was an expert enterprizing Man, and had Eloquence enough to raiſe Commotions, *Ib.*; he forces the *Conſuls* to give the *Tribunes* a joint Right of aſſembling the Senate, P. 421; and the Senate to paſs four Laws which he had drawn up, *Ib.*; theſe Laws were, *That every private Perſon who ſhould once legally get a Place in the Ground then going to be inhabited, ſhould be maintained in the Poſſeſſion of it; That whoever had uſurped any Ground from the Publick, ſhould be obliged to reſtore it; That when any Building was finiſhed by the Undertaker, Appraiſers ſhould be appointed to ſet a Value on it; and That all the Ground which belonged to the Publick, and was not built upon, ſhould be diſtributed among the People gratis*, Ib.; They are called *The Icilian Law*, and with much Solemnity engraven on a Pillar of Braſs, erected in the Temple of *Diana*, *Ib.*; *Icilius* ſummons the two *Conſuls* to appear before the *Comitia* of the People, and ſoon after, drops the Proſecution, P. 422, 423.

ICILIUS, a *Plebeian*, to whom *Virginia* had been promiſed in Marriage, V. 1. P. 478; claims her at the Tribunal of *Appius*, P. 479; does all he can to prevent her being ſeized by the infamous *Claudius*, P. 480; ſends his Son to inform *Virginius* of all that paſſed, P. 481; ſtirs up the People to revenge the Murder of *Virginia*, of which *Appius* had been the Cauſe, P. 483; will not be forced away from her dead Body, *Ib.*; goes to the Army which is making War with the *Sabines*, and perſuades them to revolt, P. 487; leads it himſelf to *Rome*, where there was already the Army which *Cornelius* had led againſt the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; is created *Tribune of the People*, after the Abdication of the *Decemviri*, P. 489.

ICILIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, is extremely zealous for the Execution of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 1. P. 553; he and the other *Icilii* his Relations, uſe many Artifices to get the *Plebeians* admitted to the higheſt Offices in *Rome*, P. 560.

ICILIUS, (*Spurius*) *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 296. N. 67; declaims againſt a *Patrician*, P. 297; is appointed by the People to draw up the Law he had propoſed, to empower the *Tribunes* to aſſemble the *Curiæ*, and harangue them on what Occaſions they thought proper, P. 298; reads his Law to the *Curiæ*, *Ib.*; who paſs it, *Ib.*; the *Tribune* revives the Diſputes about the Diviſion of the Lands, P. 341. N. 17; purſues this Point with great Fury in the *Comitia* of the People, P. 342; and becomes odious to the People themſelves, *Ib.*

ICONIUM, the Capital of *Lycaonia* in *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61.

ICUS, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 105.

IDA, a Mountain in *Little Phrygia*, very famous among the Poets for the Judgment of *Paris*, V. 3. P. 477. N. 51; V. 4. P. 205. N. 21.

IDES, (*The*) which were the third Diviſion of the *Roman* Months, after the *Calends* and *Nones*, were ſo called from the *Hetrurian* Word *Iduare*, which ſignified *to divide*, they dividing the Month into two almoſt equal Parts; being the 15th Days of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, and the 13th of the other eight Months V. 2. P. 511. N. 97. Col. 2; the *Ides* were conſecrated to *Jupiter*, and his *Flamen* offered him a white Sheep on the Day of the *Ides*, with the Skin of which Victim he made himſelf the *Albo-Gallerus*, *Ib.*

JERICHO, a City which ſtood to the Eaſt of *Jeruſalem*, and was called *Civitas Palmarum*, from the great number of *Palm-Trees* which grew in the Neighbourhood of it, V. 6. P. 101. N. 144.

JERUSALEM, the Capital of *Judæa*, is retaken from *Antiochus* by the brave *Judas Maccabæus*, V. 4. P. 518; is beſieged and taken by *Pompey* in the Year of *Rome* 689, V. 5. P. 585, 587.

JESUS, or JASON, deprives his Brother *Onias* of the High Prieſthood of the *Jews*, V. 4. P. 363.

JEWS, (*The*) are attacked by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, V. 4. P. 518; his Death, P. 525.

IGURIUM, a City of *Umbria* near the *Apennines*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 90.

IGUVIUM, now *Eugubio*, a City in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, V. 6. P. 185. N. 41.

ILERCAVONES, (*The*) ILLARGAVONENSES, or ILERCAONES, an ancient People of *Spain*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 73.

ILERDA, now *Lerida*, was one of the chief Cities in *The Tarragonian Province*, V. 5. P. 482. N. 57.

ILERGETE, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, lived in the Neighbourhood of *Hueſca*, *Saragoſſa*, *Lerida*, and *Balbaſtro*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 15; P. 86. N. 11; P. 448. N. 28.

ILIANS, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Territory of *Ilion*, a City of *Eordæa*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 80.

ILIANS, (*The*) a People who inhabited the weſtern Parts of the Iſland of *Sardinia*, and were deſcended from the *Trojans*, V. 4. P. 318. N. 77.

ILIPA, There were ſeveral Cities of this Name in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 140.

ILISSUS, the Name of both a River and City in *Attica*, V. 5. P. 401. N. 37.

ILIUM, a City of *Troas*, or *Little Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 162. N. 185; was ſo called from *Ilus* a King of the *Trojans*, its Founder, and ſtood between the Coaſts of *The Helleſpont* and Mount *Ida*, P. 215. N. 39; after it had been deſtroyed by the *Greeks*, it was rebuilt by *Hector*'s Children, V. 5. P. 428. N. 101.

ILLIBERIS, now *Collioure* in *Rouſſillon*, was formerly one of the largeſt and moſt wealthy Cities in *Narbonne-Gaul*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 19.

ILLITHYA, a Goddeſs whom the Mythologiſts make to have been the Daughter of *Juno*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 141; a Medal of this Goddeſs, P. 426.

ILLITURGIS, or ILURGIS, an ancient City of *Spain*, which ſtood on *The Bætis*, now *The Guadalquivir*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 6; P. 320. N. 33; it was one of the chief Cities in the Country of *The Turduli*, P. 442. N. 18; is taken and ſacked by *Scipio*, P. 442.

ILLURCIS, a City in *Spain*, on the Banks of *The Iberus*, or *Ebro*, towards *Navarre*, V. 4. P. 337. N. 108.

ILLYRICUM, is made of larger extent by ſome of the ancient Geographers, than by others, V. 2. P. 307. N. 49; it reached all along the eaſt Side of the *Adriatick* Sea, from *The Carni* to *Macedonia*, and in breadth comprehended all thoſe Countries which lay between that Sea and the *Danube*, V. 3. P. 19; the *Romans* undertake the Conqueſt of *Illyricum*, properly ſo called, in the Year 523, P. 19, 20; *Illyricum*, properly ſo called, contained only the Ground between the *Drin* and the *Naro*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 43; ſeveral Hiſtorians have by Miſtake confounded this Province with *Dalmatia*, P. 543. N. 8; the *Romans*, after the Defeat of *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, turn it into a Republick, dependent on their own, P. 491.

ILOTÆ, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Laconia* in *Greece*, are reduced to perpetual Slavery by the *Lacedæmonians*, V. 4. P. 119. N. 98.

ILVA, now *Elba*, an Iſland in the *Tuſcan* Sea, V. 3. P. 562. N. 135.

ILVATES, (*The*) of *Livy*, a People whoſe Situation is entirely unknown, V. 4. P. 79. N. 122.

ILUCIA, a City in the Country of the *Oretani*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 144.

IMAGINIS (*Jus*), or the Right of ſetting up the Images of their Anceſtors in the Porches of their Houſes, was among the *Romans* a Mark of great Diſtinction, and a Title of Nobility, V. 3. P. 486. N. 88. See *Jus*.

IMBRINIUM, a City in the Country of the *Samnites*, near which was fought the Battle which was called *The Battle of Imbrinium*, V. 2. P. 219; a Miſtake of *Juſtus Lipſius* on this Head, *Ib.* N. 94.

IMBROS, an Iſland at a little diſtance from *The Thracian Cherſoneſus*, V. 4. P. 95.

IMBROS, now *Lembro*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 162. N. 186.

IMMANUENTIUS, one of the Kings of *Great Britain*, is aſſaſſinated by Order of another of the Sovereigns in that Country, V. 6. P. 134.

IMPAR, (*Numerus*). See *Number*.

IMPERATOR, a tranſient Title of Honour, which the *Roman* Armies occaſionally conferred on their Generals by their Acclamations, V. 5. P. 342.

IMPIOUS, or *wicked* Perſons, were forbidden by the *Roman* Laws to offer up any Sacrifices to the Gods, V. 1. P. 467. *Law* XIII.

INARIMA, See *Ænaria*.

INCENDIARY, (an) who maliciouſly ſet fire to another Man's Houſe, or an Heap of Corn near his Houſe, was by the *Roman* Law to be impriſoned, ſcourged, and burnt to Death; if he did it by Accident, he was to repair the Damage, V. 1. P. 452; ſome Incendiaries ſet fire to ſeveral Parts of *Rome* at the ſame Time, in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 328; and are puniſhed with Death for it, P. 329.

INCEST, The Cogniſance of this Crime is reſerved by *Numa* to the *Pontifices*, V. 1. P. 71. N. 78; by the *Roman Laws* of *The Twelve Tables*, it was declared to be a capital Crime, P. 467, *Law* XII; and *Numa*'s reſervation of the Cogniſance of it to the College of the *Pontifices*, eſtabliſhed. *Ib.* N. 117.

INDIANS, (*The*) whom *Arioviſtus* ſent as a Preſent to *Metellus Celer*, were moſt probably *Norwegians*, or *Laplanders*, V. 6. P. 76. N. 57.

INDIBILIS, King of a little Canton in *Spain*, is taken Priſoner by *Cneius Scipio*, V. 3. P. 86.

INDIBILIS, King of the *Lacetani*, comes with a conſiderable Body of Troops to the Aſſiſtance of the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 287; fights a Battle with *Publius Scipio*, in which he defeats and kills him, P. 288; goes over to the *Romans*, P. 373; upon the Report of the Death of young *Scipio*, quits the *Roman* Party, P. 446; is undeceived as to that Report, but prepares to maintain himſelf in his Revolt, P. 450; *Scipio* gains a compleat Victory over him, P. 451; *Indibilis* implores the Clemency of his Conqueror, and has no Cauſe to repent of it, P. 452; after *Scipio* has left *Spain*, he revolts again, P. 473; attacks the *Roman Pro-Conſuls*, *Ib.*; and is killed in the Battle, P. 474.

INDIBILIS, an ancient City in *Spain*, on the Confines of *Catalonia*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 8; or, according to others, near the City of *Tervel* in *Arragon*, *Ib.*

INDUCIONARUS, King of the *Treviri* in *Gaul*, raiſes up his Neighbours againſt *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 135, 136.

INDUS, (*The*) a River which divides *India* from *Perſia*, V. 6. P. 125. N. 8.

INFANTRY, (*The Roman*) are ordered to be maintained at the Expence of the Publick, when in the Field, by a Law paſſed by the Senate, in the Year 347, V. 1. P. 561; the Pay of a *Roman* Foot-Soldier in *Polybius*'s Time, was about two pence halfpeny *Engliſh* a Day, *Ib.* N. 12.

INFERNAL, (*Gods*). See *Manes*.

INGAUNI, (*The*) a People who poſſeſſed a ſmall Canton on the Sea-Coaſts of *Liguria*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 27; they were ſo called from the Name of *Ingaunum* their capital City, V. 4. P. 2. N. 6.

INHERITANCES, By the *Roman* Laws, every Father of a Family had a Power to diſpoſe of his Eſtate as he pleaſed, V. 1. P. 448, *Law* I; if he died Inteſtate, and without Children, his neareſt Relation was his Heir; if without any near Relation, the Inheritance fell to one of his own Name, *Ib. Law* II; If a *Freedman* died Inteſtate, and without Heirs, during the Life of his Patron, or his Patron's Children, the *Freedman*'s Effects were inherited by his Patron's Family, P. 449, *Law* III; If a Man died in Debt, his Heirs were obliged to pay his Debts, every one in proportion to the Share he had in the Inheritance, *Ib. Law* IV.

INN, (*The*) riſes in one of the *Alpes*, and paſſes through the *Country of Tirol*, to *Inſpruck*, *Hall*, *Kufſtein*, and then enters *Bavaria*, and falls into *The Danube* at *Paſſau*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 19.

INO, See *Matuta*.

INSTRUMENTS OF MUSICK, The Perſons who played on them, were reckoned the firſt Body of Tradeſmen in *Rome*, and a College, V. 2. P. 266, 267; *Appius Claudius*, the *Ædile*, undertakes the Reformation of this College, which he thought too numerous in a warlike City, P. 267; they, enraged at the Regulations intended to be made, leave *Rome*, and all retire to *Tibur*, *Ib.*; the Artifice made uſe of to bring them back, P. 267, 268; they are reeſtabliſhed in all their old Rights, and have new ones granted them, P. 268.

INSUBRES, (*The*) a People of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, V. 2. P. 5; the moſt probable Opinion of their firſt Situation is, that they lived in a Part of the preſent *Burgundy*, *Ib.* N. 21; a Colony of theſe ancient *Gauls* come from beyond *The Alpes*, and ſettle in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 1; join with the *Statielles* and *Iriates* againſt the *Romans*, P. 7; the *Conſul Cethegus* endeavours to draw off the *Canomani* from their Alliance, P. 79; and entirely defeats the *Inſubres*, in the Year 556, P. 80.

INSUBRIA, a Country in *Italy*, which is now the greateſt Part of the *Dutchy of Milan*, V. 3. P. 9. N. 16; its ancient Limits, P. 536. N. 80; V. 4. P. 78. N. 116.

INTEMELII, (*The*) a People who inhabited the moſt ſouthern and weſtern Parts of *Inſubria*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 28.

INTERAMNA, a City in the Country of the *Volſci*, ſurnamed *Lirinas*, and its Inhabitants *Succuſani*, and to which the *Romans* ſend a Colony, in the Year 441, V. 2. P. 266. N. 49; there were ſeveral Cities of this Name in *Italy*, one in *Umbria*, another in *Picenum*, and a third in the Country of the *Bruttii*, P. 354. N. 7; it ſtood in that Part of *Latium*, which is now called *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 48.

INTERCATIA, a City of *Old Caſtille*, V. 4. P. 570. N. 73.

INTERREGNUM, the firſt at *Rome* was after the Death of *Romulus*, in the Years 38, 39, V. 1. P. 54; the ſecond after the Death of *Numa*, in the Year 83, P. 74; the third after the Death of *Tullus*, in the Years 113, 117, P. 97; the fourth, and, properly ſpeaking, the laſt, was after the Death of *Ancus*, in the Year 139, P. 108, 109; another, in the large Senſe of the Word, happened for ſeveral Years, from 377 to 382, V. 2. P. 65; another in the Year 385, P. 69; another in the Year 397; another in the Year 401, P. 111; another in the Year 410, P. 134; another of ſeven Months, in the Year 700, V. 6. P. 138; another of two Months, in the ſame Year, P. 149, 150.

IOLAUS, the Nephew and inſeparable Companion of *Hercules*, to whom the *Athenians* erected an Altar, and worſhipped with *Hercules*, V. 3. P. 171. N. 147; and the *Thebans* called the Feſtival inſtituted jointly to the Honour of both the Uncle and Nephew *Iolaia*, *Ib.*

IOLCOS, a City of *Magneſia*, at the Foot of Mount *Pelion*, V. 4. P. 432. N. 102.

JONATHAN, the High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, joins with *Alexander Bala* againſt *Demetrius Soter*, V. 5. P. 7; defeats *Apollonius*, one of the Generals of *Demetrius*, P. 2. N. 2; for which he is magnificently rewarded by *Alexander*, P. 3. N. 2; gains the Friendſhip of *Demetrius Nicanor*, P. 7; who nevertheleſs cannot be prevailed on to withdraw the *Syrian* Troops which kept Garriſon in the Citadel of *Sion*, P. 65. N. 7; P. 66; *Jonathan* takes the Part of *Antiochus*, the Son of *Alexander Bala*, P. 67; ſupports him againſt his Governour *Tryphon*, who would have taken away the Name from him, *Ib.*; *Tryphon*, by the baſeſt Act of Treachery takes *Jonathan* Priſoner, *Ib.*; and puts him and his two Sons to Death, P. 68.

JORDAN, the famous River in *Judæa*, has two Springs at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*,

nus, one of which is called *Jor*, and the other *Dan*, and from thoſe took its Name, which it retains to this Day, V. 5. P. 585. N. 77.

JOSEPHUS, his Account of the Revolution which put an end to the Reign and Life of *Alexander Bala*, diſagrees much with the Order of Events, as related in the Books of *Maccabees*, V. 5. P. 4. Note.

IPSUS, a City of *Phrygia*, near which was fought the famous Battle, called from thence *The Battle of Ipſus*, and of which nothing now remains but the Name, V. 2. P. 422. N. 40.

IRESIÆ, a City on the Borders of Mount *Olympus*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.

IRIA, the capital City of the People called from thence *Iriates*, V. 4. P. 7. N. 17.

ISALCA, a *Getulian* Officer, is ſent by *Hannibal* to *Caſilinum*, to ſummon the Inhabitants to open their Gates to him, V. 3. P. 156; but they make a Sally upon him and drive him back, *Ib.*

ISAURICUS, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

ISAURICUS, afterwards *Iſauropolis*, now *Saura*, the Capital of *Iſauria*, in the Country of *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.

ISCHIA, See *Ænaria*.

ISCLERUS, (*The*) a little River which falls into *The Vulturnus*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 2.

ISER, (*The*) riſes in the Frontiers of *Tirol*, runs on to *Munich*, and falls into *The Danube*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 20.

ISERE, (*The*) riſes in *The Alpes*, waters a Part of *Savoy* and *Dauphinè*, and falls into *The Rhone* near *Valence*, V. 5. P. 173. N. 9.

ISIONDE, a City mentioned by *Livy* and *Polybius*, but now unknown, V. 4. P. 237. N. 93.

ISIS, (*The Myſteries of*) had a great reſemblance of thoſe of *Ceres*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 53; the *Iſis* and *Oſiris* of the *Egyptians* were as it were Types of the chief *Pagan* Deities, P. 44, 45; their Worſhip is aboliſhed at *Rome*, in the Year 534, P. 45; moſt of the ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors confound *Iſis* with *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26.

ISLAND OF THE TIBER, (*The*) was not thought a Part of *Rome* in the Time of *Ancus Marcius*, V. 1. P. 102. N. 13; this Iſland, which may be alſo called *The Iſland of the two Bridges*, and *The Sacred Iſland*, was formed at firſt by the Trees and Sheaves of Corn which the *Romans* threw into the River, P. 199; the ancient *Romans* built ſeveral Temples in this Iſland, particularly one to *Æſculapius*, another to *Jupiter*, and a third to *Faunus*, *Ib.* N. 19.

ISLANDS, (*Æolian*) *The*, their Number, Names, and Situation, V. 1. P. 586. N. 65.

ISOCRATES, an Orator, is brought to *Rome* as a Criminal, and there treated with Contempt, V. 4. P. 536.

ISSA, an Iſland, whoſe Inhabitants ſurrender to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 20, 22; it is now called *Liſſa*, or *Iſola*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 102; and lays in the Sea of *Dalmatia*, P. 372. N. 32.

ISSUS, (*The*) a River of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 102.

ISTHMIA, a City above *Demetrias*, which is thought to have been the ſame as *Iſtiæa*, or *Orea*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 113.

ISTHMIAN, (*Games*) *The*, a Feſtival inſtituted in Honour to *Palæmon* and *Melicertes*, and celebrated every three Years in *The Iſthmus of Corinth*, from which they took their Name, V. 3. P. 24. N. 54.

ISTRIA, a Province which lies between *The Gulph of Trias* to that of *Quarnero* and *Liburnia*, V. 2. P. 307. N. 50; was bounded formerly by *The Arſa*, and *The Rhezano*, and was ſo called from *Iſter*, the old Name of *The Danube*, V. 3. P. 39. N. 92; the *Romans* make themſelves Maſters of it in the Year 532, P. 39.

ITALICA, a City of *Andaluſia*, where the Emperors *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Theodoſius the Great* were born, V. 5. P. 20. N. 56.

ITALUS, a Prince who conquered the greateſt Part of the Country ſince called *Italy*, from his Name, V. 1. P. 9.

ITALY, took its Name from *Italus*, a Conqueror, who raiſed himſelf a vaſt Dominion in that Country before the Arrival of *Hercules*, V. 1. P. 9; it was called *Saturnia*, before the Time of *Italus*, becauſe, as is pretended, the God *Saturn* took Refuge there, *Ib.*; and alſo *Oenotria*, from one *Oenotrus*, (from whom *Italus* deſcended) who brought a *Colony* thither, *Ib.*; *Tertullian*'s Opinion is, that the laſt was the moſt ancient of theſe two Names, *Ib.* N. 42; the ancient Authors are ſo much divided about the firſt Inhabitants of *Italy*, that no reaſonable Conjecture can be formed of them, P. 6. N. 27; when *Æneas* landed in this Country, P. 5; he finds the People come off from their ancient Barbarity, P. 6.

ITONIA, a City on the Banks of *The Parmiſus* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 178. N. 24.

ITUCA, a City of *Andaluſia*, which *Pliny* calls *Virtus Julia*, V. 5. P. 20. N. 55.

JUBA, King of *Mauritania*, defeats one of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants in *The Civil War*, V. 6. P. 207; and *Pompey* to reward him, cauſes him to be declared a King by the Senate of his Party, P. 208.

JUBELLIUS, a *Capuan* Trooper, fights a ſingle Combat with a *Roman* Trooper, V. 3. P. 183; and puts an end to it with a Jeſt, *Ib.*

JUBELLIUS, (*Decius*). See *Decius*.

JUBELLIUS TAURCA, a brave *Capuan*, V. 3. P. 311; reproaches the *Pro-Conſul Fulvius* with the Cruelty with which he treated the *Capuan* Senators, and that he might not ſurvive them, kills himſelf, *Ib.*; but ſome Authors, as *Livy* in particular, give

give a different Account of his tragical End, *Ib.* N. 74.

JUDACILIUS, (*Caius*) is made one of their Generals by the Rebels in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; makes himself Master of almost all *Apulia*, P. 341; performs a memorable Exploit in order to get into *Asculum*, which is besieged by the *Romans*, P. 347; signalizes his Entrance into that City by a terrible Execution, P. 348; after which he kills himself with a great deal of Solemnity, *Ib.*

JUDAS, (*Maccabæus*) resists *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 518; defeats his Armies, *Ib.*; and retakes *Jerusalem*, which that Prince had seized and prophaned, P. 519; after the Death of *Antiochus*, makes Peace with his Successor, P. 526; puts the *Jews* under the Protection of the *Romans*, P. 537; by a Treaty which he concludes with the *Roman* Senate, *Ib.*; is killed in a Battle he loses with one of the Generals of the King of *Syria*, *Ib.*

JUDEA, is invaded and pillaged by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, V. 4. P. 363, 409.

JUDGE, It was a capital Crime, by the *Laws* of the *Twelve Tables*, for any *Judge* or Arbitrator, to take Money of any Party whose Cause was to be tried by him, V. 1. P. 455, *Law* III.

JUGARIUS, (*Vicus*) a Street in *Rome* which took its Name from a Temple built in Honour of *Juno-Juga*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 6.

JUGERUM, (*The*) of the *Romans*, according to *Pliny*, contained no more than 240 *Roman* Feet, V. 1. P. 116. N. 51; the *Romans*, strictly speaking, meant by this Term, as much Land as a Yoke of Oxen could plough in a Day, V. 2. P. 64. N. 25; the Law which enacted, That no *Roman* should possess more than 50 *Jugera* of Land, is at last passed in the Year 385, P. 73; the *Jugerum* contained two *Actus* of Ground, and each *Actus* contained 140 square Feet, V. 5. P. 13. N. 28.

JUGURTHA, the Prince of *Numidia*, brings *Scipio* a Reinforcement of Cavalry, Elephants and Slingers from *Micipsa*, V. 5. P. 87, 88; he was the natural Son of *Manastabal*, and Grandson of the great *Masiniss*a King of *Numidia*, P. 87; *Micipsa*, *Manastabal*'s lawful Son and Heir, brought him up in his Palace with his own Children, P. 87, 199; he soon excels the King's Sons in all their Exercises, and discovers his natural Pride and Ambition, P. 87; the King therefore, being grown jealous of him, sends him with this Reinforcement into *Spain*, in hopes his Courage would lead him into Danger, and he would by that Means be destroyed, *Ib.*; but instead of that, the young *Numidian* contracts such Friendships with the young *Romans* in *Scipio*'s Army, as were of great Service to him ever after, *Ib.*; particularly with young *Marius*, whom he rivals in the Affections of the General, who had a great Esteem for both, P. 88; *Micipsa* adopts him, and makes him Co-Heir with his own Sons to his Kingdom, P. 200; the first Use he makes of his Rank, is to assume an Ascendant over his Brothers, the lawful Heirs of his Benefactor, *Ib.*; then he gets rid of the younger by an Assassination, P. 201; makes War with the elder with great Violence, *Ib.*; the latter brings his Complaints to the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha* corrupts most of the Senators with his Presents, P. 202; and continues to pursue with great Vehemence his Brother, whom he besieges in his capital City, P. 203; and at last has him murdered, after forcing him to surrender by Capitulation. P. 204; the heighnousness of this abominable Crime exasperated the *Roman* People against him, and they at last resolve to make War with him, P. 205; when informed by his Spies of what had passed at *Rome*, he sends thither his Son, to divert the Blow that threatened him, with his Money, P. 206; nevertheless, the *Consul* appointed to reduce him to Reason is ordered to set out from *Rome*, *Ib.*; but *Jugurtha* finds Means to gain him, P. 207; and by his Interposition, makes a feigned Peace with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is summoned to appear before the People at *Rome*, P. 210; goes thither, P. 211; and enters the City without any Attendants, like an accused Person, *Ib.*; submits to have Interrogatories put to him in the *Comitia*, *Ib.*; and when ready to answer them, a *Tribune of the People*, whom he bought, enjoins him Silence, and extricates him out of these Difficulties, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha* causes *Massiva*, the natural Son of *Gulussa*, *Micipsa*'s Brother, to be assassinated, P. 212; this villainous Act, committed in *Rome* it self, involves him in new Difficulties, *Ib.*; and he makes his escape, *Ib.*; as soon as returned to *Numidia*, he amuses the *Consul* who was come to make War with him, *Ib.*; and forces him to return to *Rome* without doing any thing, *Ib.*; after the *Consul*'s Departure, *Jugurtha* corrupts some of the *Roman* Soldiers and seizes their Camp, P. 216; and makes the *Roman* General, and the rest of the Army whom he could not corrupt, to *pass under the Yoke*, *Ib.*; the News of this Disgrace makes a great Impression on the People at *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha*, intimidated by the Conduct of the new General sent against him, sends an Ambassador to him, to offer a surrender of himself and his Dominions, P. 218; the *Roman* General, without Regard to the Promises of the *Numidian* King, marches his Army against him, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha*, finding that he can neither corrupt nor over-reach his Enemy, pulls off the Mask, and acts openly against him, *Ib.*; gives the *Roman* Army Battle, P. 219; the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory

over him, P. 220; he recruits his Army, P. 221; and with his new Troops haraſſes the *Romans*, P. 223; beſieges them in their Camp before *Zama*, *Ib.*; he is forced to retire, P. 224; ſoon recovers himſelf, and attacks the *Romans* with his Cavalry, *Ib.*; the ill Succeſs of this Attempt, but chiefly the Diſcourſe of one of his Confidents who had formed a Deſign againſt his Life, makes him reſolve to ſurrender up himſelf entirely to the *Roman* Republick, P. 225; accordingly, he delivers up to the *Romans* his Money and Elephants, but then changes his Mind, *Ib.*; raiſes a new Army, *Ib.*; gains the Inhabitants of *Vacca*, who put the *Roman* Garriſon to the Sword, P. 226; the *Romans* retake the City and plunder it, *Ib.*; purſue *Jugurtha* to his Solitudes, P. 234; take the Caſtle of *Thala* by Force, and the Garriſon burn themſelves and the King's Treaſures with them, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha* is defeated in a pitched Battle, P. 245; *Bocchus*, after this Loſs, negotiates a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 246; obtains a Truce, P. 247; what paſſed between *Bocchus*, *Jugurtha*, and the *Romans*, during this Truce, P. 246, *&c.* the *Romans*, by *Sylla*, propoſe to *Bocchus* the delivering up of the King of *Numidia* to them, P. 250; *Bocchus* is very irreſolute with reſpect to this Treachery, P. 251; but at laſt complies with the *Romans*, and delivers up *Jugurtha*, P. 252; who is carried to *Rome* in Chains, and thrown into a cloſe Priſon, P. 254; *Bocchus* obtains part of the captive King's Dominions, as a Reward for his Treachery, P. 258; *Jugurtha* adorns the *Triumph* of *Marius* his Conqueror, P. 262, and dies ſix Days after in a very miſerable manner, P. 263.

JULIA, a Name aſſumed by ſeveral Cities in *Spain*, which *Pliny* mentions, becauſe *Julius Cæſar* took them under his Protection, V. 5. P. 20. N. 55.

JULIA, of the Family of the *Cæſars*, marries the famous *Marius*, V. 5. P. 278.

JULIA, a *Roman* Lady, greatly eſteemed for her Virtue, firſt married *Marcus Antonius* the Father of the famous *Mark Anthony*, and after his Death, *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Sura*, who was executed for being concerned in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 5. P. 496. N. 83.

JULIA, the Daughter of *Cæſar* and Wife of *Pompey*, dies at *Rome* and is extremely lamented, V. 6. P. 134; her Obſequies, *Ib.* N. 29.

JULIA CÆSAREA, the capital City of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 8.

JULIAN, (*Family*) *The*, remove from *Alba* to *Rome*, and are ranked among the Senatorial, V. 1. P. 91. N. 115; they came originally from *Alba Longa*, V. 5. P. 359. N. 2; carried up its Pedigree to *Æneas*, P. 360. N. 3; but all that is certain is, that it was one of thoſe which were of the firſt Rank of the *Patricians*, P. 360. N. 2.

JULIAN, (*Laws*) *The*, were thoſe which *Julius Cæſar* had got paſſed in his *Prætorſhip*, and after it, till the Year 694 incluſive, V. 6. P. 70; the chief of theſe Laws were, *That no General ſhould receive any Preſent of Gold from any Cities, unleſs when a Triumph was decreed him*; *That the Governours of Provinces ſhould not judge any Inhabitant of a free Nation without Appeal*; *That they ſhould lodge their Books of Accounts in the Hands of the Secretaries of the chief Cities of their Provinces*; and, *That thoſe Governours ſhould be deemed Oppreſſors, who ſhould take Money from the Provinces through which they paſſed, or which they were ſent to viſit or govern, by the Republick*, P. 71; to which the ancient *Codes* add twelve other Laws which they call *Julian*, and Date in the Year of *Cæſar*'s *Conſulſhip*, P. 70. N. 46; *one* concerning inſolvent Debtors; a *ſecond* concerning the Right of the *Knights* to be Judges and Senators; a *third* concerning the Baniſhment of ſacrilegious Magiſtrates, uſurping the Goods of others, or altering the Coin; a *fourth*, concerning Reſtitution for Breaches of Truſt; a *fifth* for ſettling the *Grecian Provinces*; a *ſixth* concerning the Proviſions to be furniſhed by the *Roman* Cities and Towns, for the Magiſtrates and Governours; a *ſeventh* concerning the Power of *Pro-Conſuls* and *Prætors*; an *eighth* concerning Sales and Farms; a *ninth* concerning the Forfeiture to the Publick of a certain Proportion of all Effects given away by *Will* from the lawful Heirs; the *tenth* and *eleventh* concerning the Validity of *Wills*; and the *twelfth* againſt corrupt Judges and Magiſtrates, and falſe Witneſſes, *Ib.*

JULIUS, (*Caius*) a Man well affected to the People, is made *Conſul* in the Year of *Rome* 271, V. 1. P. 340.

JULIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 330, would fain make the *Conſul*, *Caius Sempronius*, reſponſible for the ill Succeſs of the *Roman* Army againſt the *Volſci* in the Battle of *Verrugo*, V. 1. P. 540, 541.

JULIUS, (*Caius*) one of the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, is ſent by *Catiline* into *Apulia*, to make an Inſurrection there, V. 6. P. 14.

JULIUS-CÆSAR, (*Caius*) the famous *Roman* who deſtroyed the Republick, and afterwards became the firſt *Roman* Emperor, was born in the Year of *Rome* 654, V. 5. P. 301; when very young, is almoſt neceſſarily driven into *Cinna*'s Party, P. 440. N. 124; pretended to be deſcended from *Æneas* and the Goddeſs *Venus*, P. 469. N. 28; loſes his Father when but 16 Years of Age, *Ib.*; is brought up by his Mother *Aurelia*, who engages him when young, to a rich *Roman* Lady, *Ib.*; whom he divorces to marry *Cornelia*,

Cinna's Daughter, P. 469; is made High-Prieſt of *Jupiter* at 17 Years of Age, *Ib.*; refuſes to divorce *Cornelia* at *Sylla*'s Requeſt, for which the *Dictator* deprives him of his High-Prieſthood, and of his Wife's Fortune, and ſome Eſtates he had inherited from his Relations, and his Life is in great Danger, P. 470. N. 28; he therefore flees into *Sabinia*, *Ib.*; is there taken Priſoner by one of *Sylla*'s Officers, who lets him go for a Sum of Money, *Ib.*; he then flees to the Court of *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, and tarries there till the Death of *Sylla*, *Ib.*; made his firſt Campaign in *Aſia*, under the *Prætor Marcus Minucius Thermus*, *Ib.* N. 29; ſignalizes himſelf at the Siege of *Mitylene*, and had ſeveral *Civic Crowns* given him, *Ib.*; ſays, that *Sylla*'s Reſignation of the *Dictatorſhip*, *was the Act of a very ignorant Man*, P. 471; accuſes *Cornelius Dolabella*, and gains a great Reputation for Eloquence, by the Speech he makes againſt him, P. 483; leaves *Rome*, and is taken by the Pyrates, whom he treats more like a Maſter, than a Captive and a Slave, *Ib.* N. 61, 62; by his Bravery and Prudence, reſtores Tranquillity to *The Pergamian Province*, which the dread of the very Name of *Mithridates* was like to have terrified into a Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 498. N. 87; ſpeaks in favour of the famous *Manilian Law*, P. 557; his firſt Engagements with *Catiline*, P. 569; in his *Ædileſhip*, he takes ſuch Steps as pave the Way for his future Grandeur, P. 575; particularly by endeavouring to juſtify *Marius*'s Character, and blacken that of *Sylla*, P. 577.

He ſeems to have privately ſupported *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 2, 6, 33. N. 55; P. 34; proſecutes *Caius Rabirius*, P. 10; whom *Cicero* defends, and gets acquitted, P. 11; makes a very artful Speech in full Senate, in order to ſave the Lives of thoſe of the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, whom the *Conſul Cicero* had impriſoned, and convicted of Treaſon againſt the Republick, P. 28; nevertheleſs, the Criminals are put to Death, P. 31; *Cicero*'s great Credit raiſes *Cæſar*'s Jealouſy, and he reſolves to ruin him, P. 32; an ill Return for *Cicero*'s not involving him in the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, which he might have done, P. 33. N. 55; the Senate diſpleaſed with ſome factious Proceedings of *Cæſar*, deprive him of his *Prætorſhip*, P. 35; but ſoon after reſtore him to his Office, P. 36; which he exerciſes very tyrannically, P. 39. N. 64, 65; P. 40. N. 66; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 40; has ſome domeſtick Uneaſineſs, and carries on an Intrigue with *Pompey*'s Wife, P. 41; whom *Pompey* divorces, P. 45; *Cæſar* is made *Pro-Prætor* of *Spain*, P. 59; tells one of his Attendants, who being in a Cottage obſerved that there was no Ambition there, *That he had rather be the firſt Man in a Cottage than the ſecond of Rome*, *Ib.*; deſtroys ſome Banditti who infeſted the Country, P. 60; carries the War into *Portugal*, *Ib.*; there utterly extirpates the *Hermini*, P. 60, 61; is ſaluted *Imperator* by his Troops, P. 61; conducts the Affairs of his Province with Prudence, *Ib.*; and when returned to *Italy*, declines the *Triumph* he demanded, in order to get the *Conſulſhip*, which he purſues with the moſt refined Policy, P. 61, 62; this was properly the beginning of that *Triumvirate* which was the Ruin of the Republick, P. 62; in order to form this *Triumvirate*, *Cæſar* begins with reconciling *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, whoſe Rivalſhip had ſet them at variance, *Ib.*; *Cæſar* is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 694, P. 64; enters upon his Office, P. 65; cauſes all the Decrees of the Senate and of the People to be made into one Body of Laws, P. 66; propoſes to the Senate *The Agrarian Law*, but qualified with all poſſible Prudence, *Ib.* N. 34; The *Conſcript Fathers* commend the Law, but poſtpone paſſing it in Form, P. 67; *Cæſar* enraged at their affected Delays, propoſes the Law at the Tribunal of the People, *Ib.*; who, notwithſtanding ſeveral Interruptions, paſs it in a ſolemn manner, P. 68; after the Concluſion of this troubleſome Affair, *Cæſar* marries his Daughter *Julia* to *Pompey*, notwithſtanding he had before promiſed her to *Servilius Cæpio*, P. 69; and to ſecure himſelf effectually in the Superiority he had already acquired over the Republick, he attaches the *Roman Knights* to him, by ſome ſignal Services which he does that Body, P. 70; then gets all the Acts of *Pompey* during his Adminiſtration in the *Levant*, approved; and all the *Laws* which *Cæſar* himſelf had drawn up, and were from him called *The Julian Laws*, paſſed and confirmed, *Ib.* N. 45, 46; a great Number of Senators, offended at his Power which is ſupported by the two other *Triumviri*, reſolve to come no more to the Senate, P. 71, 72; what ſome Authors ſay, of *Cicero*'s attempting the Life of *Cæſar*, is very improbable, P. 71; *Cæſar* prevails on the People to conſent to *Clodius*'s Adoption, and Degradation to the State of a *Plebeian*, P. 74; then procures *Clodius* the *Tribuneſhip*, *Ib.*; marries the Daughter of *Calpurnius Piſo*, not ſo much out of Affection as Policy, P. 75; obtains the Government of the three largeſt Provinces in the Republick, *Ib.*; baſely abuſes *Cicero*'s Confidence in him to his Ruin, P. 79; then offers him the Poſt of Lieutenant General in his Army, P. 80. N. 70; *Pompey* diverts *Cicero* from accepting that Offer, P. 81; this Refuſal enrages *Cæſar*, who from that Time becomes his avowed Enemy, *Ib.*; *Cæſar*, after the Baniſhment of *Cicero*, marches with an Army into *The Gauls*, P. 87; there to make War with the *Helvetians*, *Ib.*; theſe People ſend Ambaſſadors to him, P. 87;

87; who gives them a rough Anſwer, and takes proper Steps to reduce them, *Ib.*; defeats a Part of their Army, *Ib.*; and ſoon after gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 88; ſends back all that ſurvived the Battle to repeople their own Country, P. 90; as ſoon as delivered from the *Helvetians*, he marches againſt *Arioviſtus* King of the *Suevi*, with a Reſolution to fight him, *Ib.*; has an Interview with that King, P. 91; who behaves himſelf perfidiouſly towards him, P. 92; *Cæſar*, that this Treachery might not long eſcape unpuniſhed, takes proper Meaſures to reduce him, *Ib.*; prepares to give him Battle, *Ib.*; utterly defeats him, and forces him to leave *The Gauls*, which he was endeavouring to ſubdue, P. 93; after this Victory, *Cæſar* returns to *Ciſalpine Gaul*, where he prepares to put in Execution the Scheme he had long formed, of making himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Republick, *Ib.* N. 125; raiſes two new *Legions* in *Inſubria*, with which he marches into *Belgic Gaul*, P. 101; encamps on the Banks of *The Aiſne*, P. 102; there defeats an Army of *Gauls*, conſiſting of the Troops of ſeveral of the *Gallic* Nations, P. 103; this Victory is followed by a ſecond, P. 104; the *Advatici* deal treacherouſly by him, P. 105; for which he ſeverely puniſhes them, *Ib.*; then returns into *Inſubria*, and cauſes a Decree to be paſſed at *Rome*, for *Supplications* to be made on his Account for fifteen Days together, *Ib.*; the famous *Mark Anthony* becomes one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 112; *Cæſar* carries on the War in *Celtic Gaul*, P. 113; with prodigious Succeſs, P. 114, 115; a very great Number of illuſtrious *Romans* repair to him to *Lucca*, whither he is come to ſpend the Winter, P. 118; *Craſſus* and *Pompey* obtain his Conſent for their having the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 698, P. *Ib.*; he is confirmed in his Government of *The Gauls*, and goes to make War with the *Suevi*, P. 119; who ſend him a very haughty Meſſage, P. 120; and attack him contrary to their Promiſe, P. 121; he revenges himſelf for their Perfidy, and makes a very terrible Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; after this Victory, he croſſes *The Rhine* over a Bridge which he built over it, *Ib.*; lays waſte the Country of the *Siccambri*, *Ib.*; then goes into *Britain*, P. 122; fights, and defeats the Inhabitants of that Iſland, *Ib.*; from thence returns to *Inſubria*, and the Senate decree him *Supplications* for twenty Days, P. 123; the People prolong his Government of *The Gauls* for three Years, P. 124; then, before he returns to *Britain*, in purſuit of Glory, *Cæſar* puniſhes the Revolt of *Dumnorix*, P. 132; arrives in *Britain*, and defeats the Inhabitants, P. 133; his Fleet is much damaged by a violent Storm, *Ib.*; he penetrates into the Iſland, and ſubdues one of the moſt formidable Sovereigns in it, *Ib.*; receives the News of the Death of *Julia* his Daughter, and returns into *The Gauls*, P. 134; the Famine that rages there, obliges him to divide his Troops, for their more convenient Subſiſtence, *Ib.*; the *Belgæ* take this Opportunity to revolt, and greatly embarraſs him and his Lieutenants, P. 135. 136; *Cæſar*, after he has acquired much Glory in this Expedition, ravages the Countries of the *Nervii*, of the People of *Hainault*, and of *The Cambreſis*, and enriches his Soldiers with Booty, P. 147; aſſembles the States-General of the *Gauls* at *Paris*, in order to know, who were faithful to him, *Ib.*; makes uſe of the faithful *Gauls* to oppoſe them that were revolted, P. 148; is unexpectedly attacked by the *Sicambri*, P. 149; goes again to winter in *Inſubria*, that he may be near *Rome*, *Ib.*; privately diſtributes immenſe Sums among the People, in order to ſecure them more and more to him, P. 151; ſome *Tribunes* are for nominating him *Conſul*, but he deſires them to reſerve their Good-will for another Time, *Ib.* N. 70; *Pompey* endeavours to get him for ever excluded from the *Conſulſhip*, P. 152; the *Gauls* ſhake off the *Roman* Yoke, and take up Arms again, P. 155; this new Revolt obliges him to repaſs the *Alpes*, P. 156; and he makes a very glorious Campaign, wherein he forces them to return to their Duty, P. 156, 165; in this Campaign he beſieges and takes *Avaricum* or *Bourges*, P. 157, 158; beats the Generaliſſimo of the *Gauls*, P. 162, 164; and forces him to ſurrender at Diſcretion, P. 165; *Pompey* by his Agents, endeavours to deſtroy *Cæſar*, P. 167; who, on the other hand, takes Pains to increaſe his Power and Intereſt, P. 167, 168. N. 6; demands to be continued in his Employments, P. 172; and being refuſed, declares he will gain his Point by open Force, P. 173. N. 27; in the mean time, labours to compleat the Conqueſt of *The Gauls*, P. 173, 174; drives ſeveral Nations before him, which were entered into a League againſt him, P. 174; defeats the People of *Anjou* by his Lieutenants *Fabius* and *Caninius*, P. 175; takes the City of *Uxellodunum*, and puniſhes the Inhabitants for their Revolt in an exemplary manner, P. 176; reduces *The Gauls* to the State of a *Roman Province*, *Ib.*; then draws near *Rome*, to ſound the Diſpoſitions of the People towards him, P. 177; endeavours to draw off ſome of *Pompey's* beſt Friends from him, P. 178; *Scribonius*, who was one of them, ſerves *Cæſar* in the moſt artful manner, P. 179; the Senate take away one of his *Legions* from him, P. 180; without concerning himſelf about this ſmall diminution of his Troops, he continues to gain upon the *Roman* People, *Ib.*; and ſecures the Affections of his Soldiers more and more, P. 181.

181. N. 34; writes to the Senate, not to deprive him of his Governments, unleſs they, at the ſame Time, deprive the other Governours, P. 181. This Letter occaſions a Decree, whereby both *Cæſar* and *Pompey* are ordered to lay down their Arms at the ſame Time, P. 182; *Pompey*, at the preſſing Inſtances of the *Conſul Marcellus*, determines to take Arms againſt *Cæſar*, *Ib.*; who writes another Letter to the Senate, P. 183; which the *Conſuls* reject with Scorn, *Ib.*; and paſs ſeveral Decrees againſt him, P. 184; upon this he makes a Speech to his Army, P. 185; arrives at the Banks of *The Rubicon*, P. 186; which, after much uneaſineſs of Mind, he at laſt paſſes, with a Reſolution to make War on his Country, *Ib.*; his Army join him at *Ariminum*, from whence he endeavours to make his Way to *Rome*, P. 187; *Pompey* ſends Deputies to him to treat of Peace, P. 188; but the Negotiation does not ſucceed, *Ib.*; *Cæſar* advances towards *Rome*, and makes himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Places on the Road, P. 189; ſhews great Generoſity to *Domitius*, P. 191. N. 63; and to *Actius Pelignus*, *Ib.* N. 64; beſieges *Pompey* in *Brindes*, or *Brunduſium*, *Ib.*; *Pompey* leaves the City, and *Cæſar* makes himſelf Maſter of it, P. 192; an Interview between *Cæſar* and *Cicero*, P. 193. N. 65; *Cæſar* comes to *Rome*, and ſeizes the publick Treaſure, P. 193, 194; makes Preparations to oppoſe the Enterprizes of *Pompey*, P. 194; ſets out from *Rome*, *Ib.*; begins the Siege of *Marſeilles*, P. 195; and whilſt his Lieutenants vigorouſly purſue it, goes into *Spain*, and there makes War with all the Bravery and Conduct of a great General, P. 197; has a very ſharp Engagement with *Afranius*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant, P. 198; is himſelf and his Army brought into imminent Danger by a ſudden Inundation, P. 199; this is told at *Rome*, and gives great Joy to his Enemies, *Ib.* N. 70; *Cæſar* extricates himſelf out of this Difficulty with great Addreſs, *Ib.*; and purſues the Army of the Enemy, which is obliged to decamp, P. 200; this Expedition is thought a Maſter-piece in the Art of War, *Ib.*; he obliges *Afranius* and *Petreius*, the two moſt famous Generals of the contrary Party, to ſurrender up themſelves and their Army to him, P. 202, 203; *Varro*, another of *Pompey*'s Lieutenants, has much the ſame Fate, P. 203; *Cæſar* returns into *Italy*, and in his Way paſſes by *Marſeilles*, and determines the Fate of that City, P. 204; appeaſes a Mutiny in his ninth *Legion*, *Ib.*; arrives at *Rome*, P. 205; is there informed, that he is promoted to the *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.*; makes ſeveral wiſe Laws, P. 205, 206; abdicates the *Dictatorſhip*, and is elected *Conſul*, P. 206; ſome of his Lieutenants are ill treated by thoſe of *Pompey*, *Ib.*; he leaves *Rome*, and takes poſſeſſion of the *Conſulſhip* at *Brindes*, P. 208; goes from thence by Sea to *Chaonia*, the extreme Part of *Epirus*, P. 209; makes himſelf Maſter of *Oricum* and *Apollonia*, and forms a Deſign of beſieging *Dyrrachium*, which *Pompey* had made his Magazine of Arms, P. 210; but upon the Defeat of one of his Fleets, he makes new Propoſals of an Accommodation with *Pompey*, which do not ſucceed, P. 211; being very uneaſy at not receiving his Troops which he had ſent for from *Italy*, he embarks alone, and in Diſguiſe, on board a little Sloop, to go and fetch them himſelf, P. 212; the Boat is driven back by a Storm, P. 213; he beſieges *Pompey* in his Camp, tho' ſtronger than himſelf, P. 216; *Pompey* attacks his Lines and is repulſed, P. 217; but at length forces them, P. 219; *Cæſar*, when thus beaten by his Rival decamps, and enters *Macedon*, *Ib.*; comes and encamps on the Plain of *Pharſalia*, P. 222; there *Pompey*, at the preſſing Inſtances of his Officers, determines to fight a deciſive Battle, P. 223; *Cæſar* makes a Speech to his Soldiers before the Battle, P. 224; which is deſcribed, P. 224, 225; *Cæſar* is victorious, and takes Poſſeſſion of the Camp of his Enemy, P. 226; ſhews great Moderation after his Victory, P. 226, 227; the Death of *Pompey*, which ſoon follows after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, makes *Cæſar* Maſter of the World, P. 231.

JULIUS-CÆSAR, (*Caius*) ſurnamed *Strabo*, the Brother of *Lucius*, V. 5. P. 336; had great Talents, and obtained the Offices of *Quæſtor*, *Curule Ædile*, *Tribune of the People*, *Decemvir*, and *Pontifex*, *Ib.* N. 84; in vain ſollicits for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 359; is murdered by Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 385.

JULIUS-CÆSAR, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 663, V. 5. P. 336; has *Samnium* appointed him for his Province, P. 337; begins Hoſtilities with the rebellious *Allies*, P. 339; is beaten, P. 340; ſoon has his Revenge, P. 342; his Victory cauſes great Joy in *Rome*, P. 342, 343; the Senate confirm to him the Title of *Imperator* which his Troops had given him, P. 342; would fain reconcile the *Allies* to *Rome* before his *Conſulſhip* expires, P. 345; with this View gets a Law paſſed, which from him is called *The Julian*, and which afterwards draws off many of the Confederates from the *Allies*, *Ib.*; is continued in the Command of his Army with the Title of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 346; kills 8000 of the *Allies*, P. 347; is forced to return to *Rome* by being ſeized with a violent Fit of Sickneſs, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor*, P. 350; and put to Death by the Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 385.

JULIUS-CÆSAR, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 689, V. 5. P. 577.

JULIUS CÆSAR, (*Lucius*) a Relation of the great *Caius Julius-Cæſar*, is ſent to him by *Pom-*

Pompey, to propoſe Terms of Peace, V. 6. P. 188. N. 48; *Cicero*'s Opinion of him, *Ib.* N. 51.

JULIUS-CÆSAR, (*Sextus*), who is ſuppoſed to have been Uncle to the firſt *Roman* Emperor, is made *Conſul* for the Year 662, V. 5. P. 327.

JULIUS-CÆSAR, (*Sextus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 596, V. 4. P. 543; ſent on a Deputation to the *Achæans*, to appeaſe the Troubles which had been raiſed in that Republick, 636; executes his Commiſſion with great Prudence, P. 637; but the good Effects his wiſe Conduct would naturally have produced, are prevented by two Incendiaries, *Ib.*

JULIUS IULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 315, V. 1. P. 521.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Caius*) a Man of a pacifick Temper, but ill qualified for military Enterprizes, is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 264, V. 1. P. 313.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* the firſt Time, for the Year, 345, V. 1. P. 556; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 348, P. 562.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Decemvir* in the Year 301, V. 1. P. 436; gives up his Right of trying a Criminal, and refers it to the People, P. 437.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Caius*) a different Perſon from the *Decemvir*, is made *Conſul* a firſt Time for the Year 306, V. 1. P. 500; a ſecond Time, for the Year 318, P. 525; but when he was promoted to this Honour a third Time, is uncertain, P. 526.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Caius*) one of the four Ambaſſadors which *Rome* had ſent to the *Fidenates*, to know the Reaſons of their Revolt, V. 1. P. 521. N. 37; P. 522. N. 39; is called *Clælius Tullus* by *Livy*, and *Tullus Clivius* by *Cicero*, P. 521. N. 37.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 350, V. 1. P. 564.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Lucius*) a different Perſon from the preceding, is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 352, V. 1. P. 570. N. 29; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 356, P. 577.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 366, V. 2. P. 35; a ſecond Time, for the Year 375, P. 58; is excluded from the Generalſhip of the Army appointed to act againſt the *Æqui* and *Latins*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 112.

JULIUS IULUS, (*Vopiſcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 280, V. 1. P. 364.

JULIUS LIBO, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 486, V. 2. P. 508; takes *Brunduſium*, P. 509; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

JULIUS MENTO, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 322, V. 1. P. 529; and appointed to conſecrate the Temple of *Apollo*, P. 531.

JULIUS, (*Sextus*) a *Patrician*, is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 329, V. 1. P. 537.

JULIUS SILANUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* in the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, endeavours to reduce *Bithynia* to the State of a Province, V. 5. P. 492.

JULIUS VOPISCUS, (*Lucius*) is appointed General of Horſe by the *Dictator Poſthumius Tubertus*, V. 1. P. 530; and made *Conſul* for the Year 323, P. 532.

IULUS, the Son of *Æneas*. See *Euryleon*. Another *Iulus* the Son of the former, and Grandſon of *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 14; has the ſupreme Power in religious Affairs given him by the *Latins*, *Ib.*; and tranſmits it to his Poſterity, *Ib.*

JULY, The ſixteenth Day of this Month was reckoned as an *unlucky* Day by the *Romans*, becauſe the Sacrifices offered the Gods on that Day by *Sulpicius*, then *Military Tribune*, were not propitious, V. 2. P. 29, 30; *Livy* adds, that all the Days after the *Calends* and *Nones* were reckoned *unlucky* Days, P. 29. N. 77.

JUNIAN, (*The*) Family was a collateral Branch of the Deſcendants of *Junius Brutus* the *Conſul*, the Founder of the Republick, V. 1. P. 203. N. 30; it was divided into two Branches, one of which was *Patrician* and the other *Plebeian*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 81.

JUNE, (The Month of) was ſo called from the Name of *Junius Brutus*, V. 1. P. 191. N. 1. Col. 2.

JUNIUS, (*The Meadows of*). See *Eſurian*.

JUNIUS BRUTUS, his Nobility and great Riches, V. 1. P. 163; marries the youngeſt Daughter of old *Tarquin*, P. 130; is aſſaſſinated, together with one of his Sons, by *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 163.

JUNIUS BRUTUS, the Son of the former, counterfeits Madneſs, to avoid being killed by *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 163; accompanies *Tarquin*'s two Sons to *Delphi*, P. 181; accompliſhes the Anſwer given at the Oracle of *Apollo*, which they came to conſult, P. 182; ſwears ſolemnly to make War implacably on the *Tarquins*, P. 185; takes his Meaſures for the Execution of his Deſign, *Ib.*; makes a Speech on this Head to the aſſembled People, P. 186; cauſes the *Tarquins* to be proſcribed by a Decree of the Senate, which is confirmed by the Suffrages of the People, P. 187; propoſes changing the *Roman* Monarchy into a Republick, *Ib.*; his Deſign is approved, P. 188; he is created *Conſul* with *Collatinus*, *Ib.*; makes himſelf Maſter of the *Roman* Army at the Camp at *Ardea*, which he finds engaged in his Party, P. 189; votes in the Senate for refuſing to give the *Tarquins* leave to carry away the Effects they had left there, after their Baniſhment, P. 194; condemns his own two Sons to die, for having entered into a Conſpiracy in favour of *The Tarquins*, P. 195; makes a Speech in an Aſſemly of the People a-

gainſt his Collegue *Collatinus*, P. 199; and obliges him to abdicate the *Conſulſhip*, P. 200; goes to meet the *Tarquins*, who were entered into the *Roman* Territory, P. 201; is killed in the beginning of the Battle, P. 202; the extraordinary Honours that were paid him after his Death, P. 202, 203; his great Virtues and Abilities, P. 203; he left no Poſterity behind him, P. 203. N. 30.

JUNIUS BRUTUS, *(Caius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 476, V. 2. P. 475; turns the *Roman* Arms againſt *Samnium*, *Ib.*; and with very ill Succeſs, P. 476.

JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Decimus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 615, and has *Further Spain* for his Province, V. 5. P. 54; the *Tribunes of the People*, by an Authority not before heard of, are ſo inſolent, as to ſend both him and his Collegue to Priſon, P. 55; goes into *Spain* with Orders from the Senate, which he happily puts in Execution, P. 57; founds the City of *Valencia*, *Ib.*; and after the expiration of his *Conſulſhip*, is continued in the Government of *Further Spain*, in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 59; makes War with the *Braccarini*, P. 72; and by his Clemency as much as his Arms, pacifies them, P. 73; joins his Army to that of the *Pro-Conſul Æmilius* his Son-in-Law, P. 77; with him beſieges *Palentia*, contrary to the Opinion and Determination of the Senate, *Ib.*; and at length abandons the Enterprize, which he had undertaken only in complaiſance with the Deſire of his Nephew, P. 78; being confirmed *Pro-Conſul*, he makes ſeveral conſiderable Conqueſts in *Luſitania*, P. 80; is confirmed in his Government the fourth Time, *Ib.*; penetrates into *Galicia*, P. 82; where he makes a terrible Slaughter of the Inhabitants, by which he merits the Surname of *Callaicus*, or *The Galician*, and the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; ſerves as Lieutenant General under the *Conſul Tuditanus*, in the War in *Japidia*, P. 142; and by his Means gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*

JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Decimus*) ſurnamed *Lepidus*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 676, V. 5. P. 476.

JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Decius*) is made *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, in the Year 564, V. 4. P. 245.

JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Lucius*) puts himſelf at the Head of the Rebels who retired to *The Sacred Mountain*, V. 1. P. 284; makes an affecting Speech to the Soldiers of his Faction, P. 285; prevents their returning immediately to *Rome*, P. 287; demands the Inſtitution of ſome new Magiſtrates who ſhould be Protectors of the People, *Ib.*; obtains it, P. 288; is made the firſt *Tribune of the People* himſelf, in the Year 260, *Ib.*; and *Ædile*, P. 296; and during his Adminiſtration cauſes an Inſurrection among the People againſt the Senate, *Ib.*

JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 575, V. 4. P. 340; ſhews his Moderation in an attack made on his Collegue, P. 344; is made *Pro-Conſul* to continue the War in *Iſtria*, *Ib.*

JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Marcus*) the Father of the famous *Brutus*, who was one of *Cæſar*'s Aſſaſſines, ſurrenders up himſelf and his whole Army to *Pompey*, who, thinking that he who had been once a Rebel would always be a bad Subject, beheaded him, V. 5. P. 476.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BUBULCUS, See *Brutus*.

JUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS, kills himſelf to avoid being carried alive into the Preſence of his Enemy *Pompey*, whoſe Troops had taken him Priſoner, V. 5. P. 457.

JUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS, (*Lucius*) one of the Generals who oppoſes *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437; is defeated by young *Pompey*, P. 441; puts a great Number of *Sylla*'s Friends to Death, by Order of young *Marius* then *Conſul*, P. 443; in vain attempts to relieve young *Marius* who is blocked up in *Præneſte* by *Sylla*'s Armies, P. 448; is taken, and put to Death by *Sylla*'s Order, P. 450.

JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA, *(Publius)* is made *Conſul* for the Year 428, V. 2. P. 217; and ordered to make War with the *Veſtini*, over whom he gains a Victory, *Ib.*; and takes ſeveral Cities from them, P. 218.

JUNIUS MANLIANUS, (*Decimus*) is made *Prætor* of *Macedon*, and pillages it, by his avaritious Exactions, V. 5. P. 49; is accuſed before the Senate, *Ib.*; they refer him to the Judgment of his own Father, who condemns him to Baniſhment, in which he kills himſelf, *Ib.*

JUNIUS, (*Marcus*) the *Prætor of Rome*, in the Year 552, nominates *Decemviri*, to take Care of the Diſtribution of the Lands given to *Scipio*'s Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

JUNIUS NORBANUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year of *Rome* 658, V. 5. P. 311; makes uſe of Violence to get *Servilius Cæpio* baniſhed, *Ib.*; and when accuſed for it, is accquitted, P. 314.

JUNIUS NORBANUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 670, by the Intereſt of *Cinna*, whoſe avowed Friend he was, V. 5. P. 436, 437; leads an Army againſt *Sylla*, *Cinna*'s ſworn Enemy and Rival, P. 438; is beaten, *Ib.*; *Sylla* has a Conference with him, and rejects his Offers, P. 442; *Norbanus*, being betrayed by his Troops, retires to *Rhodes*, and there kills himſelf, P. 448.

JUNIUS PENNUS, *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, narrowly eſcapes being aſſaſſinated by a *Spaniſh Fanatick*, V. 4. P. 406.

JUNIUS PENNUS, (*Aulus Marcus*) made *Prætor of Rome*, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 563.

JUNIUS PENNUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 586, V. 4. P. 480; and has *Liguria* for his Province, P. 481.

JUNIUS PENNUS, (*Marcus*) who was famous for his Eloquence, propoſes a Law in his *Tribuneſhip*, which *Caius Gracchus* would hinder the People from paſſing, V. 5. P. 146; but in vain, *Ib.*; *Junius*, whoſe Merit qualified him for the higheſt Offices, is cut off in the midſt of his Career, *Ib.* N. 70.

JUNIUS PERA, (*Decius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 487, V. 2. P. 510; beats the *Saſſinates*, and forces them to ſurrender themſelves up to the Republick, *Ib.*; reduces alſo the *Salentini*, and obtains the Honour of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; lays down the *Cenſorſhip*, P. 584.

JUNIUS PERA, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul*, for the Year 523, V. 3. P. 18; created *Dictator* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 133; raiſes a freſh Army to oppoſe *Hannibal*, P. 134; which Army conſiſted of *Citizens*, Slaves, and Perſons releaſed out of Priſon, P. 151; is recalled to *Rome* to take new *Auſpices*, P. 157; and again to hold the *Comitia*, P. 165; in which he preſides, *Ib.*; and then returns to the Camp, P. 166.

JUNIUS PULLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 504, V. 2. P. 602; is ſhipwrecked, P. 606; recovers the Loſs of his Ships by taking *Eryx* in *Sicily*, P. 607; is killed defending *Ægithallus*, *Ib.*

JUNIUS SILANUS, makes War in *Spain* in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, under the Command of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 407; *Scipio* ſends him to make War with *Hanno*, P. 418; *Silanus* gives *Hanno* Battle, and takes him Priſoner, P. 419; the *Comitia* continue him *Pro-Prætor*, P. 432; he raiſes Troops among the *Spaniards*, P. 435; and after the Battle of *Bæcula*, has a private Interview with *Maſiniſſa*, and gains him over to the *Romans*, P. 439.

JUNIUS SILANUS, (*Decimus*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 13; is elected, P. 27; and in that Quality votes firſt in the Cauſe of the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, and declares for putting them to Death, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office for the Year 691, P. 33.

JUNIUS SILANUS, (*Marcus*) Governour of the *Roman* Garriſon in *Naples*, at the Time of the Battle of *Cannæ*, preſerves that City againſt *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 152.

JUNIUS SILANUS, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Prætor of Hetruria*, in the Year 541, V. 3. P. 267; and confirmed in that Employment, P. 295; the Senate ſends him to young *Scipio* in *Spain*, to aſſiſt him with his Advice, P. 322; the *Pro-Conſul* gives him the Rank of Lieutenant General which *Claudius Nero* had in his Army, P. 342.

JUNIUS SILANUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 644, V. 5. P. 215; and appointed to carry on the War in *Narbonne Gaul*, P. 215; where he is defeated by the *Cimbri*, P. 215. N. 27; a *Tribune of the People* would fain charge his Misfortunes upon him as a Crime, but the People do him Juſtice, and acquit him, P. 264.

JUNO, (*The Goddeſs*). *Numa* forbids Proſtitutes to enter into her Temple, V. 1. P. 69; the Statue ſhe had at *Veii* is removed to *Rome*, P. 585; which was done with great Form and Solemnity, *Ib.*; this Goddeſs had a Temple dedicated to her at *Falerii*, V. 2. P. 104. N. 54; the Ceremonies there obſerved in offering up Sacrifices to her, *Ib.*; ſhe was worſhipped in a particular manner at *Carthage*, P. 529. N. 9; was worſhipped at *Lanuvium*, under the Title of *Soſpita*, V. 3. P. 169. N. 134; at *Rome* under that of *Regina*, P. 85. N. 6; among the *Latins* under that of *Feronia*, *Id. Ib.*; the *Lacedæmonians* were the only *Greeks* who ſacrificed a Goat to her, *Ib.*; *Valerius Maximus* aſcribes the Misfortunes of the *Romans* at the Battle of *Cannæ* to her Anger, P. 167. N. 130; ſhe was ſurnamed *Juga*, becauſe ſhe preſided over Marriages, P. 245. N. 6.

JUNO FERONIA, was the *Juno* of the *Latins*, and had a Temple, Wood, and Fountain, dedicated to her near *Anxur*, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21. Col. 2.

JUNO LACINIA, was ſo called from *The Lacinian* Promontory, at the end of *The Gulph of Tarentum*, near which Promontory ſhe had a very ſtately Temple conſecrated to her, V. 3. P. 170. N. 143; P. 466. N. 32.

JUNO MONETA, was ſo called, becauſe ſhe gave the *Romans* ſalutary *Advice* in their War with the *Aurunci*, V. 1. P. 44. N. 156; or according to *Suidas*, becauſe ſhe had promiſed them they ſhould not want Money in their War with *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.*; V. 2. P. 130. N. 103; her Worſhip was not confined to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; *Lucius Furius* the *Dictator*, makes a Vow in the Year 408, to erect a Temple to her, P. 130; this Temple is built on the *Capitol*, upon the ſame Ground in which before ſtood the Houſe of the Rebel *Manlius*, P. 131; there was one Temple dedicated to *Juno*, under this Name, before this of *Furius*, P. 130. N. 103; that erected by *Furius*, became afterwards the publick Mint, where the Money was coined, P. 131; a Medal of this Goddeſs, *Ib.*; the laſt Temple erected to her, was dedicated in the Year 409, by the *Conſuls* of the Year, *Ib.* See P. 501. N. 80.

JUNO QUIRITIS, was worſhipped under this Name by the *Sabines*, who carried a ſmall Image of her on the top of a Pike, V. 1. P. 43. N. 152.

JUNO REGINA, or *the Queen*, had a Temple dedicated to her under this Title, on the Hill *Aventinus*, which Temple was ſtruck with Lightning in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 409.

JUNO SABINA, was introduced at *Rome* by King *Tatius*, to preſide over the publick Entertainments of the *Curiæ*, V. 1. P. 45. A Medal of her, V. 3. P. 85.

JUNO SOSPITA, was honoured with the Title of *The Salutary* Goddeſs at *Lanuvium*, V. 3. P. 85. N. 6; two Medals of her, *Ib.*; her Worſhip was brought from *Lanuvium* to *Rome*, where the *Romans* erected a Statue to her Honour, the Head of which was covered with a Goat-ſkin, and all the Monuments we have of her, repreſent her in that Dreſs, *Id. Ib.*; this Skin alludes to the Epithet αἰγόφαγος which the *Lacedæmonians* gave her, who were the only People, according to *Pauſanias*, who ſacrificed a *Goat* to her, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; the *Conſul Cethegus* makes a Vow in the Year 556, to erect a Temple to her Honour, V. 4. P. 80.

JUNONES, Deities, under whoſe Care and Protection the *Roman* Women thought themſelves, V. 1. P. 86. N. 107.

JUNONII, (*Cantus*). See *Janualii*.

JUPITER, There were a Multitude of Gods among the *Pagans*, who bore this Name, V. 2. P. 2. N. 4; the Temple of *Jupiter* is ſtained by the Soldiers of *Herdonius* the *Sabine*, who ſhed Blood in it, V. 1. P. 404; and purified from that Pollution, by offering Sacrifices to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods, and making aſperſions of the *Luſtral* Water, and fumigations of Sulphur, Olive, Lawrel, and odoriferous Herbs, *Ib.* N. 34; his Statue in the Temple of the *Capitol*, was dreſſed in a Robe wrought with Gold, V. 2. P. 315. N. 63; and his Temple there was greatly embelliſhed in the Year 457, P. 336; the *Romans* made for him a Thunderbolt of Gold of fifty pounds Weight, in the Year 536, V. 3. P. 85; this Appellation of *Jupiter* was often given by the Pagans as a Title of Honour, to the favourite Gods of each Country, V. 5. P. 13. See *Jupiter Sabazius*.

JUPITER ÆTNÆUS, had this Appellation from the famous Temple built in Honour to the Father of the Gods on Mount *Ætna*, V. 5. P. 123. N. 13.

JUPIPER ANXUR, ſo called from the City of *Anxur*, where he had a Statue erected to him under this Title, JOVIS ANXUR, is repreſented on a Medal of the *Vibian* Family as a young Man, without a Beard, crowned with Rags, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21; his Temple at *Anxur* is ſaid to have been built by a Colony of *Spartans*, *Ib.*

JUPITER ATABYRIUS, was ſo called from a Mountain called *Atabyrus*, in the Iſland of *Rhodes*, and near the City of *Rhodes*, on which Mountain the *Rhodians* erected a Temple to *Jupiter*, V. 5. P. 398. N. 25.

JUPITER BRONTO, There are ſeveral Inſcriptions in *Gruter*, which give *Jupiter* this Title of *Bronto* or *The Thunderer*, V. 3. P. 384. N. Col. 1.

JUPITER CAPITOLINUS, The Ground on which ſtood the Temple on the *Capitol*, from whence *Jupiter* was ſo called, was moſt probably levelled by *Old Tarquin*, and the Foundations of it laid by *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 128. N. 72; this was done with much Ceremony, and by way of Preparation for it, the *Augur* conſulted the other Gods and Goddeſſes who had Altars in this Place, whether they would conſent to be removed, and pretended, that all but *Juno* and *Minerva* were conſenting, P. 128, 129; the *Latins* ſent this God a Crown of Gold in the Year of *Rome* 258, to be put into his Temple, P. 262.

JUPITER ELICIUS, was ſo called from the *Sorcerers* who invoked him, and pretended to call him when they pleaſed, V. 1. P. 95; *Tullus* erected an Altar to him on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*; *Numa* erected an Altar to this God, V. 3. P. 385. N. Col. 2; it was under this Name of *Jupiter Elicius*, that the ancient Kings of the *Aborigines* in *Italy* pretended to call up the Devil, and make Thunder when they pleaſed, *Ib.*

JUPITER FERETRIUS, had this Appellation *a ferendo*; becauſe *Romulus brought* the Father of the Gods the Preſent which he had vowed to make him, V. 1. P. 36; *Romulus* built a Temple to his Honour on the Hill *Capitolinus*, which was only 10 Foot long, and five broad, *Ib.*; which Temple was enlarged by *Ancus Marcius*, P. 104.

JUPITER FIDIUS, an Appellation given to *Jupiter*, as the Protector of *Truth* and *Fidelity*, V. 1. P. 384. N. 4; ſome Interpreters by Miſtake confound the Temple of this God, with that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*

JUPITER FULMINEUS, or CATABÆTES, according to the *Greeks*, has Sacrifices offered to him by Order of the Magiſtrates of *Tarentum*, on Account of his having killed with Lightning the *Tarentine* Soldiers at *Carbina*, who had moſt brutally violated the Women and Children of the *Carbinates*, in their Temples, V. 2. P. 411. N. 7; his Anger was greatly dreaded by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 382. N. 8.

JUPITER IMPERATOR, had a Statue erected to his Honour at *Præneſte*, V. 1. P. 57; which Statue was carried by *Quinctius* the *Roman Dictator*, in the Year 374, to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, with an Inſcription to this effect, *That Jupiter and all the Gods had enabled Quinctius to conquer nine Towns in nine Days*, *Ib.* N. 10.

JUPITER LATIALIS, or *The Jupiter of the Latins*, has a Temple built to his Honour by

by *Tarquin the Proud*, on *The Hill of Alba*, V. 1. P. 167. N. 59; it was in this Temple that the *Romans* and *Latins* afterwards held their General Diets, *Ib.*; the Ceremonies obſerved in the Feſtivals ſolemnized to his Honour in *The Feriæ Latinæ*, P. 579. N. 51.

JUPITER LUCRETIUS, that is, *the Author of Light*, is honoured as ſuch in the Songs of the *Salii*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 46.

JUPITER OLYMPIUS, had a fine Temple at *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 582. N. 13; his Temple and Statue at *Olympia*, a City of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*, from whence he had this Appellation, were reckoned ſome of the Wonders of the World, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5; he had alſo a famous Temple in a Part of the City of *Syracuſe*, called *Acradina*, or according to others, in a Part of that City which was called *Olympium*, P. 226. N. 39. See *Olympick Games*.

JUPITER PISTIUS, an Appellation given to the Father of the Gods, as the Protector of *Truth* or *Plighted Faith*, or *Fidelity*, V. 1. P. 175. N. 80.

JUPITER PRÆDATOR, or *The Plunderer*, had a Temple dedicated to *Rome*, according to *Servius*, but the ancient Authors neither tell us in what Place this Temple ſtood, nor who conſecrated it, V. 1. P. 266. N. 7.

JUPITER SABAZIUS, was, according to moſt of the Ancients, only another Name for *Bacchus*, V. 5. P. 50. N. 103; *Cicero* fixes it to the third of the five *Bacchus's*, which the ancient Pagan Mythologiſts ranked among their Gods, *Ib.* Col. 2; whether this Appellation was taken from a People in *Thrace*, called *Sabes*, or from the Term *Saboa*, the Cry of the *Bacchantes* in their Revellings, or from *Jupiter*'s crying Εὖ οἵ, or *Evoe Bacche*, at the Sight of his Son *Bacchus*, is very uncertain, *Ib.* Col. 2; the Account given us by the Pagan Writers of this God, are full of Fables, Contradictions, and Abſurdities, P. 50. 103; his Worſhip having been introduced into *Rome* by the *Greeks*, contrary to the *Roman* Law, the *Prætor Cornelius Hiſpallus* aboliſhed it, in the Year 614, P. 51; but afterwards, in the Times of the Emperors, the God *Sabazius* had his Temples and ſacred Banquets in that City, *Ib.*

JUPITER SAUCUS, an Appellation of the ſame import as that of *Fidius*, and given to *Jupiter* on the ſame Account, V. 1. P. 175. N. 80. See *Jupiter Fidius*.

JUPITER STATOR, had a Temple built to his Honour at *Rome* under this Title, by *Romulus*, in gratitude for *Jupiter*'s having cauſed the *Romans* to make a *Stand*, and rally, at a very critical Time when they were fleeing from the *Sabines* who had routed them, V. 1. P. 41; he is repreſented on a Medal ſtanding, and holding a Pike in his Right-Hand, and a Thunderbolt in his Left, *Ib.* N. 144; *Regulus* made a Vow in the Year 459, to build a Temple to *Jupiter Stator*, V. 2. P. 354.

JUPITER TERMINALIS, an Appellation given to *Jupiter* as the Protector or Guardian, of the Stones or Poſts, called *Termini*, which were ſet up as *Land-marks* by the *Romans*, and the Removal of which was deemed Sacrilege, V. 1. P. 69.

JUPITER VICILINUS, was ſo called from a Temple he had at *Vicilinum*, a City, or Town in *Hirpinia*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 1.

JUPITER, (*The Gate of*) was the Gate through which the *Romans* entered *Capua*, when they took that City, V. 3. P. 310. N. 72.

JUS IMAGINIS, or the Right of expoſing publickly the Images of a Man's Anceſtors, was a Mark of Diſtinction and Title of Nobility at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 78. N. 51. Col. 1.

JUSTITIUM, ſignified among the *Romans* the ſtop that was put to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in Times of imminent Danger at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 388. N. 10.

JUVENTIUS THALNA, (*Manius*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, V. 4. P. 480; and *Conſul* for the Year 590, P. 522; is ordered to make War with the *Corſicans*, *Ib.*; where he gained conſiderable Advantages over the Iſlanders, P. 527; and when News was brought him, as he was offering Sacrifice in the Iſland, that *Rome* had ordered *Supplications* to the Gods for his Victories, whether the Joy of the News, or perhaps the Fumes of the Pan of Coals before him affected him ſo much, that he died on the Spot, *Ib.*

JUVENTIUS THALNA, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* of *Macedon*, for the Year 604, V. 4. P. 582; and loſes his Life in a Battle he fights with *The Falſe Philip*, P. 606.

K.

K, (*The Letter*) was uſed by the *Romans* to ſtand for the *Prænomen*, *Cæſo*.

KINGS, The firſt Kings of *Rome* commanded their Armies in Perſon, V. 1. P. 99.

KING OF THE SACRIFICES, (*The*) one of the chief Miniſters of Religion among the *Romans*, was created, according to *Livy*, to humour the Superſtition of the People, who thought, that as their Kings had officiated in ſacred Things, there ought to be ſome religious Officer who ſhould bear that Title, after the Expulſion of the Kings, V. 1. P. 191. N. 4; or, according to *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus*, in gratitude for ſome Services which the Kings had done to the City, the *Romans* reſolved ſtill to preſerve the Name among them, P. 192. N. 4. Col. 1; *The King of the Sacrifices*

fices was always elected by *The Comitia by Centuries*, P. 191. N. 3; he had great Privileges, but nevertheleſs was ſubject to the *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 192. N. 4. Col. 1. See *Rex Sacrorum*.

KNIGHTS, (*Campanian*) *The*, were preſerved in all their Privileges by the *Romans*, after the Conqueſt of *Latium*, and favoured with the Rights of *The Citizenſhip of Rome*, V. 2. P. 170; each of them had an annual Sum allotted him out of the publick Revenues of *Campania*, *Ib.*; which was, according to ſome Copies of *Livy*, only 45 *Denarii*, which make about 1 *l.* 9 *s.* *Sterling*, but according to others, 450 *Denarii*, which make 14 *l.* 10 *s.* 7½ *d. Sterl. Ib.* N. 70.

KNIGHTS, (*Roman*) *The*, were created in the Year 7 or 8, in Number 300 only, V. 1. P. 42. N. 149; divided into three Orders, *Tatienſes*, *Ramnenſes*, and *Luceres*, P. 43; the firſt ſo called from the Name of King *Tatius* who choſe them, the ſecond ſo denominated by *Romulus*, who choſe them, the third ſo called from *Lucus*, or the *Wood*, they had inhabited, *Ib.*; but others give different Accounts of theſe Etymologies, *Ib.* N. 150; their Number was increaſed to 600 by *Tarquin*, in the Year 168, P. 123. N. 63; *Servius* added two *Centuries* to them, and put them at the Head of *The Claſs* of the Rich, about the Year 203, P. 147; the true *Roman Knights* were a Body always ſtanding, and had their Horſes given them by the *Publick*, *Ib.* N. 27; the 200 Horſemen which *Romulus* raiſed and kept about him, and called *Celeres*, and which were afterwards kept as Guards to the Kings, were not properly of the Body of *The Knights*, *Ib.*; *The Roman Knights* found an eaſier acceſs to *The Legionary Tribuneſhip*, than the *Plebeians*, P. 244. N. 34; the *Romans* of the firſt Claſs, the Chief of whom were the *Knights*, were obliged to have an Eſtate worth 100 *Minæ* according to *Dion Hal.*, or 100000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, according to *Livy*, P. 568. N. 23; from the Time of *Servius*, each *Knight* was allowed 10000 *Aſſes* of Braſs out of the publick Treaſury, to furniſh him with an Horſe, and 2000, to keep his Horſe, *Ib.* N. 24; a Deſcription of the fine Cavalcade the *Knights* made at the Feſtival of the *Lupercalia*, V. 2. P. 301; the *Roman Knighthood* was a Step to the Rank of *Senator*, V. 3. P. 162. N. 114; as a Qualification for *the Roman Knighthood*, it was neceſſary for a Man to be worth at leaſt 400000 *Seſterces*, which make near 3300 *l. Sterling*, V. 4. P. 122. N. 106; which was a wiſe Proviſion to prevent their becoming contemptible, or being forced to do mean Things, *Ib.*; in the Year 620, *Sempronius Gracchus*, the *Tribune*, gets a Law paſſed, whereby the *Knights* are entitled to be *Judges* jointly with the Senators, V. 5. P. 109. N. 78; in the Year 630, *Caius Gracchus* paſſes a Law, *That the Right of judging all private Cauſes ſhall belong to the Knights only, excluſive of the Senators*, P. 159; in 647, the *Conſul Quintus Servilius Cæpio* gets a Law paſſed, *That the Judges ſhall be half Senators and half Knights*, P. 254; in 649, *The Tribune Caius Servilius Glaucia* revives the old Law, which confined the Right of judging in all civil Cauſes wholly to the *Knights*, P. 264; in the Year 662, the unjuſt Judgments the *Knights* had given ſince their being appointed ſole Judges in civil Matters, produced great Diſorders and Uneaſineſs in the Republick, P. 328; in the Year 686, *Otho the Tribune*, paſſes a Law, whereby fixed Seats are aſſigned to *The Knights* at the publick Shows, P. 546.

KNOT, (*Gabian*) *The*, was an Expreſſion borrowed from the *Gabini*, or rather from their manner of tucking up their Robes or Cloaths, when, upon being ſurprized by the Enemy, as they were offering Sacrifices, they ran haſtily to Arms; and it ſignified among the *Romans*, the tucking up, or girding their Robes about them after that manner, V. 2. P. 167. N. 62.

L.

LABDALUM CASTELLUM, a Fort of the City of *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, near the Citadel called *Epipoli*, V. 3. P. 258. N. 31.

LABEATES, a People of *Dalmatia*, who lived near the Lake now called *Scutari*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 71; their Country took its Name from that Lake, P. 443. N. 20; which was bordering on *Macedon*, P. 493. N. 44.

LABEO, (*Caius Atinius*). See *Atinius*.

LABEO, (*Publius Antiſtius*). See *Antiſtius*.

LABEO, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

LABICUM, or LAVICUM, an ancient Colony of *Alba*, ſituated in *Latium*, is taken by *Coriolanus*, at the Head of an Army of *Volſci*, in the Year of *Rome* 265, V. 1. P. 317. N. 110; the Town of *Valmontè* was not built on the Ruins of this City, *Ib.*; *Labicum* ſhews an Inclination to quit the Alliance of the *Romans*, P. 546; and actually does ſo, *Ib.*; the *Labicani* join with the *Æqui* in ravaging the Territory of *Tuſculum*, *Ib.*; are entirely defeated by the *Dictator Quintus Servilius*, who takes their City, and a *Roman Colony* is ſent thither, P. 547, 548; this ancient City was but ten Miles from *Rome*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 52.

LABIENUS, (*Titus*) one of *Julius Cæſar*'s Generals, V. 6. P. 87, 88; informs him that *Belgic Gaul* had entered into a Conſpiracy againſt the *Romans*, P. 102; *Cæſar* places great Confidence in him, P. 133; and he ſhews great Bravery and Experience in the Art of War, P. 136; defeats the *Treviri*, and *Ambiorix* at the Head of them, P. 148;

148; makes War with Succeſs in the Countries of the *Senones* and *Pariſians*, P. 161; *Cæſar* comes very ſeaſonably to his Relief, when reduced to great Diſtreſs by the *Gauls*, P. 164; *Labienus* lays waſte the Country of the *Treviri*, P. 174; and entirely ſubdues it, P. 176; leaves *Cæſar*'s Party, and goes over to *Pompey*, P. 187; this *Labienus* had built the City of *Cingulum* in *Picenum* at his own Expence, P. 187. N. 46; P. 189. N. 58; *Pompey* ſends him to *Cæſar* for his Propoſals with regard to a Peace, P. 212; he determines *Pompey* to fight the fatal Battle of *Pharſalia*, P. 223.

LABYRINTH, There was formerly a very famous one in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123.

LACEDÆMON, is beſieged by *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 490; ſtands many Aſſaults from the Beſiegers, *Ib.* N. 45; P. 491. N. 46, 47; *Pyrrhus*, when juſt ready to become Maſter of it, is dangerouſly wounded, P. 491, and raiſes the Siege, *Ib.*; this City which, is known alſo by the Name of *Sparta*, was the Capital of *Laconia*, a ſouthern Province of *Peloponneſus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 6; the *Ætolians* propoſe to the *Lacedæmonians*, a League between them and the *Romans* againſt *Philip*, P. 314; the Propoſal is debated in the Senate of *Lacedæmon*, P. 315, 316; is accepted as the Foundation of a Treaty, P. 318; a Deſcription of this famous City, V. 4. P. 127; the *Lacedæmonians* quarrel with the *Achaians*, P. 297; *Rome* orders, That for the future the *Lacedæmonian* State ſhall always be included in the *Achæan* League, P. 301; *Lacedæmon* had been enſlaved by the *Achæans*, P. 248; a ſhort Account of that Revolution, P. 249; an Hiſtory of the Diſputes that aroſe between this State and the *Achæan* Republick, which were the Cauſes of the Deſtruction of this Republick, P. 632, 646.

LACEDÆMONIANS, (*The*) deſcended in a right Line from *Abraham*, as well as the *Hebrews*, V. 5. P. 67. N. 18.

LACETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, who were ſituated where the Cities of *Barcelona*, *Urgel*, *Oſtalric*, and *Solgona*, now ſtand, V. 3. P. 59. N. 18; that is, their Country was the eaſtern Part of the preſent *Catalonia*, P. 446. N. 23; and lay between the Rivers *Lobregat* and *Ter*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 87.

LACIBIS, a City which *Ptolomy* places in the Country of the *Turduli*, V. 3. P. 444. N. 20.

LACINIA, (*Juno*) had a very famous Temple to the North of *The Lacinian Promontory*, and in the middle of that Temple a Column of maſſy Gold, V 3. P 170. N. 143.

LACINIAN, (*Promontory*) *The*, lay almoſt at the extremity of *The Gulph of Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 29; P. 476. N. 15; and reaches out into the *Ionian* Sea, beyond that Gulph. V. 3. P. 170. N. 142; P. 386. N. 14; P. 466. N. 32; it is now *Cape de la Colonne*, P. 544. N. 93.

LACOBRIGA, an ancient City of *Spain*, V. 5. P. 485. N. 63.

LACONIA, a ſouthern Province of *Peloponneſus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 6.

LADIES, (*Roman*) *The*, uſed in Times of extreme Danger to fill the Streets with their Shrieks and the Temples with their Groans and Prayers, and to throw themſelves proſtrate with their Hair diſhevelled, at the Feet of the Altars, and ſweep the Sanctuaries with it, V. 3. P. 303.

LÆCAS, (*Porcius*). See *Porcius*.

LÆLIUS, (*Caius*) an intimate Friend of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 343; inveſts *New Carthage* by Sea, P. 344; *Scipio*, after he has taken the City, puts *Mago* the Governour of it, into the Hands of *Lælius*, P. 348; commits likewiſe to his Care fifteen Senators, *Ib.*; leaves him in the Place to be Governour of it, P. 350; highly extols, and heaps great Honours upon him, P. 251; ſends him to *Rome*, to carry thither *Mago*, and the other Priſoners of Diſtinction, P. 353; *Lælius* arrives there, P. 358; diſcharges his Commiſſion, and returns into *Spain*, P. 366; informs his Friend *Scipio* of the Deſign of the Senate to ſend him into *Africa*, P. 440; beats the *Carthaginians* at Sea near *Spain*, P. 446; returns to *Rome*, P. 455; *Scipio* when become *Conſul*, gives him the Command of a Fleet, to go and lay waſte the Coaſts of *Africa*, P. 467; *Lælius* lands before *Hippo*, and ravages all the Neighbourhood of that City, *Ib.*; this Deſcent alarms *Carthage* it ſelf, P. 468; *Lælius*, loaded with Spoils, after having had an Interview with *Maſiniſſa*, returns to *Sicily* to his Friend *Scipio*, *Ib.*; who makes him Admiral of the Fleet, which was to carry him into *Africa*, P. 499; *Lælius* marches in purſuit of *Syphax*, whom *Scipio* had defeated, P. 523, 524; *Scipio* ſends him to *Rome*, to carry thither *Syphax* and his Son *Vermina*, whom *Maſiniſſa* had made Priſoners of War, P. 531; he arrives there, P. 534; gives the Senate a particular Account of all *Scipio*'s Victories, *Ib.*; returns to *Africa* in quality of *Quæſtor*, P. 539; fights at the Head of the *Italian* Cavalry, in the Battle which *Scipio* gains over *Hannibal*, P. 554. N. 117; after this Victory, *Scipio* ſends him to *Rome*, to carry the News of it, P. 557; *Lælius* is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 563, V. 4. P. 192; and on that Occaſion firſt diſcovers his Ambition, *Ib.*; the Government of *The Gauls* falls to his Lot, and he conducts himſelf in it with great Wiſdom, and then returns to *Rome* for the great Elections, P. 223, 224; in the Year 606 he ſerves under his Friend *Æmilianus*, in quality of Lieutenant General, P. 622; and makes himſelf Maſter of the great Port of *Carthage*, P. 625;

625; in the Year 608, *Lælius* is choſen *Prætor* of *Hither Spain*, V. 5. P. 11; ſignalizes his Zeal for the Prieſthood before he ſet out for his Province, P. 12, 13; arrives in *Spain*, attacks *Viriatus*, and is the firſt *Roman* General who begins to gain a Superiority over him, P. 14; *Quintus Pompeius, a New Man*, gains the *Conſulſhip* from him in the Year 612, P. 32, 39. N. 90; but the next Year 613, he is promoted again to that Dignity, P. 39; and *Italy* is his Province, *Ib.*; ſome Years after his *Conſulſhip*, he goes with the great *Scipio* his Friend, by Order of the Senate, to viſit all the Countries in the Eaſt, which were ſubject to the Dominion of the *Romans*, P. 62.

LÆNA, a ſort of *Surtout*, which was open before, and would lap over, V. 2. P. 98. N. 43; it was not the ſame Garment with the *Roman Toga*, *Ib.*; from this Garment, *Marcus Popilius* had the Surname of *Lænas*, *Ib.*

LÆNAS, (*Caius Popilius*). See *Popilius*.

LÆNAS, (*Marcus Popilius*). See *Popilius*.

LÆNAS, (*Publius Popilius*). See *Popilius*.

LÆNIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) ſhews great Generoſity towards *Cicero* his intimate Friend, V. 6. P. 83. N. 78.

LÆTORIUS, or *Plætorius*, a *Centurion* of Diſtinction, to whom the People granted the Honour of dedicating the Temple of *Mercury*, V. 1. P. 270. N. 18.

LÆTORIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, ſeconds *Volero* his Collegue, in his Deſign and Attempt to get the *Plebeian* Magiſtrates in the Republick choſen in *Comitia by Tribes*, V. 1. P. 368; makes a Speech for the Law which *Volero* had already propoſed on that Head, P. 370; orders his Officers to carry the *Conſul Appius*, who vigorouſly oppoſed him in that Matter, to Priſon, P. 371; this Order produces great Diſturbances in the Aſſembly, *Ib.*

LÆTORIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor* for the Year 543, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.

LÆTORIUS, (*Lucius*) *Plebeian Ædile* in the Year 551, abdicates that Office, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142; is ſent into *Sicily*, *Ib.*

LÆTORIUS, (*Marcus*) is choſen General of Horſe by the *Dictator Q. Ogulnius*, in the Year 496, V. 2. P. 568.

LÆTORIUS MERGUS, (*Caius*) an infamous Debaucher of Youth, was a memorable Inſtance of the *Roman* Severity, V. 2. P. 381. N. 65.

LÆVI, (*The*) a People of *Celtic Gaul*, paſs into *Italy* in the Year 362, V. 2. P. 8. N. 42; *Pliny* makes them the Founders of *Pavia*, *Id. Ib.*

LÆVINUS, is appointed to carry on the Expedition againſt *Macedon*, by the *Conſul Ælius*, in the Year 552, V. 4. P. 3; writes to the Senate, to perſuade them to declare War with *Philip*, *Ib.*

LÆVINUS, (*Caius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

LÆVINUS, (*Marcus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

LÆVINUS, (*Publius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

LAGOS, a City of *Great Phrygia*, whoſe true Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 236. N. 89.

LAKE LEMANUS, See *Lemanus*.

LAMIA, a City of *Theſſaly*, ſituated on an Eminence near the Sea-Coaſt, V. 3. P. 315. N. 13; it was one of the moſt conſiderable Cites of *Phthiotis*, a Canton of *Theſſaly*, P. 397. N. 51; and belonged to the *Ætolians*, V. 4. P. 162.

LAMPETIA, See *Clampetia*.

LAMPONIUS, (*Marcus*) is appointed Governour of *Lucania*, by the Rebels in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; there defeats a ſmall Body of *Romans*, P. 341; oppoſes *Sylla* with a Body of Troops, P. 437; endeavours to relieve young *Marius*, when ſhut up in *Prænеſte* by *Sylla*, P. 447; but the latter by his Activity, renders all the Deſigns of *Lamponius* abortive, *Ib.*

LAMPSACUS, a maritime City of *Aſia Minor*, on the Coaſts of the Sea of *Marmora*, V. 4. P. 96. N. 41; is beſieged by *Lucullus*, V. 5. P. 503.

LAMPSUS, a City in the moſt weſtern Parts of *Æſtiotis*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 36.

LAMUS, the Progenitor from whom the *Lamians* deſcended, according to *Horace*, V. 2. P. 184. N. 3.

LANCEDONIA, a City in *Italy*, which is probably thought to have been old *Coſa*, or *Coſſa*, V. 2. P. 489. N. 36.

LANCI, or LANGI, a Name common to two or three Cities in *Old Spain*, V. 5. P. 36. N. 85; one, whoſe Inhabitants are called by *Pliny*, *Lancienſes Ocellenſes*, which City *Ptolomy* calls *Ocellum*: Another, which was called *Lancia Oppidana*: And a third, which was probably the *Lanciatum* of *Ptolomy*, *Ib.*

LANDS, The *Conſul Spurius Caſſius*, in the Year 267, propoſes to the Senate the paſſing a Law for dividing both the old Lands of the Republick, and thoſe lately taken from the *Hernici*, equally between the *Latins* and *Romans*, V. 1. P. 331; the Senate order, that the old Lands ſhall be given partly to the publick Treaſury, and partly to the indigent *Romans*, P. 333; but put a ſtop to the nominating ten Commiſſioners to make this Diſtribution, *Ib.*; upon finding that this Law is not put in execution, the People murmur, P. 335; and their *Tribunes Mænius* and *Icilius* firſt oppoſe the raiſing the Troops which are very neceſſary, P. 339; and afterwards the Election of the *Conſuls*, P. 341; *Pontificius* likewiſe, another *Tribune of the People*, renews the ſame Complaints in the Year 273, and oppoſes the new Levies as his Predeceſſors had done, P. 344; other *Tribunes* do the ſame Thing in the Year 276, P. 356; and new Troubles are raiſed on this Account in the Year 277, P. 358; in the Year 280, P. 364; in the Year 283,

283, P. 374; in the Year 298, P. 423, &c. in the Year 337, P. 550; and in the Year 343, P. 554, 555. See *Agrarian*.

LANGO, the preſent Name of the Iſland of *Cos*, the Birth-place of *Apelles* and *Hippocrates*, V. 4. P. 201. N. 10.

LANUVIUM, a City of *Latium*, twenty Miles from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 33. N. 85; declares againſt the Republick, P. 38; the *Antiates* having been vanquiſhed by *Camillus*, the *Latins* ſeparate from them, and return into their own Country, P. 39; the *Roman* Deputies complain of the Hoſtilities lately committed by them againſt the *Romans*, P. 41; the *Latins* throw the Blame on their Youth, who were always headſtrong and ungovernable, *Ib.*; their Faithleſsneſs is diſcovered by the *Dictator Coſſus*, who among the Priſoners he had taken in the *Pontine* Territory, finds ſeveral *Latin* Officers, P. 42, 43; the Nation ſends to *Rome* to demand thoſe Officers, P. 46; *Rome* ſeems to have refuſed to deliver them up, *Ib.*; they enter into a League with the *Volſci* againſt the *Romans*, P. 58; drew them into an Ambuſcade and defeat them, *Ib.*; the whole Body of the Nation revolt, *Ib.*; are beaten by the *Roman* Army, P. 60; and being abandoned by their Allies, revenge this Defection on *Satricum*, which they reduce to Aſhes, P. 62; ſurprize *Tuſculum*, and oblige the Inhabitants to retire to their Citadel, *Ib.*; the *Romans* come to their Relief, and ſo entirely deſtroy the *Latins* ſhut up in the City, that not one of them eſcapes, *Ib.*; after this the *Latins* renew their old Treaty of Confederacy with the *Romans*, in the Year 395, P. 99; but again ſhake off the Yoke in the Year 412, and declare againſt *Rome*, P. 154; the *Roman* Senate ſummons ten of their Chiefs to appear before them, to give an Account of their Conduct, P. 156; which they refuſe to do, P. 157; the *Romans* therefore march againſt them, P. 159; prepare to give them Battle, P. 161; a Deſcription of the Engagement, P. 162, 168; the *Latins* are beaten, P. 168; their Camp plundered, P. 169; their Lands divided among their Conquerors, P. 169, 170; and their whole Country entirely ſubdued by the *Romans*, P. 174; then the *Roman* Senate after deliberating on their Fate, *Ib.*; determine it differently, as to different Parts of them, according as they had a greater or leſs Share in the late Wars, P. 174, 175; this City was in the *Campagna di Roma*, and is now *Civita Lavina*, V. 3. P. 392. N. 40; it ſtood on *The Appian Way*, about 7 Leagues from *Rome*, V. 5. P. 369. N. 28.

LAODICE, the Wife and Siſter of *Mithridates*, attempts to poiſon him, but he prevents it, and puts her to Death, V. 5. P. 319. N. Col. 1.

LAODICEA, a Name common to ſeveral Cities. One in the Eaſt of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 339. N. 111; two in *Syria*, one of which took its Name from *Laodice*, the Mother of *Seleucus Nicator*, who after the Death of *Alexander the Great* ſeized Part of his Conqueſts: And the other near the Springs of *The Orontes*, and about 100 Miles diſtant from *Damaſcus*, P. 529. N. 115; and one in *Phrygia*, which was firſt called *Dioſpolis*, afterwards *Rhoas*, and whoſe Territory was watered by the River *Lycus*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 11; the laſt was one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Great Phrygia*, V. 6. P. 169. N. 10.

LAPATHUS, a Fortreſs near the Valley of *Tempe* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 427. N. 94.

LAPICINI, an ancient People of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 352. N. 6.

LAPITHUS, or LAPITHOS, was formerly a City and conſiderable Port in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, V. 4. P. 555. N. 40.

LAPPA, a City of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 554. N. 2.

LARES, (*Dii*) were the tutelary Gods of the publick Places, Croſs-ways, Houſes, &c. V. 1. P. 143. N. 19; *Servius*, in honour to them, inſtitutes the Feſtival of the *Compitalitia*, ſo called from their Name *Compitales*, P. 142. N. 18; they were uſually repreſented, either under the Figure of a Dog, or covered with Dogs ſkins, or at leaſt attended by Dogs, P. 143. N. 19; their Feſtival was celebrated by Slaves, their only Prieſts, who offered Cakes to them with great Solemnity, *Ib.*; when any Slaves obtained their Liberty, they hung up their Chains to the *Dii Lares*, P. 143. N. 21.

LARES BULLATI, were thoſe *Lares* to whom the young *Romans*, when arrived at the Age of Manhood, had offered their *Bullæ Aureæ*, V. 1. P. 44. N. 153.

LARES GRANDILES, were *Lares* of *Romulus*'s Invention, in Memory of the Sow that brought forth thirty Pigs at one Time, V. 1. P. 143. N. 19.

LARES PERMARINI, were thoſe *Lares* who were eſteemed the Guardians of Ships and Boats, V. 1. P 143. N. 19.

LARINUM, now *Larina*, a City in the Country of the *Trentani*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 58; on the Frontiers of *Apulia*, P. 101. N. 61; in the Country now called *The Hither Abruzzo*, P. 411. N. 106; its Territory is ravaged by *Coſconius*, in the Year 664, V. 5. P. 353.

LARIS, an ancient City of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 239. N. 60.

LARISSA, the Capital of ancient *Theſſaly*, ſtill retains that Name, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3; there were two Cities of this Name in *Theſſaly*, P. 422. N. 128; one a maritime City of *Phthiotis*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 114; famous for having been the Habitation of *Achilles*, ſtood on the Banks of the River *Peneus*, another on a Hill of Mount *Oeta*, between the Gulphs of *Zeiton* and *Armiſa*, *Ib.*

LARISSUS, (*The*) now *The Riso*, separated *Elis* from the Country of the *Achæans*, V. 3. P. 403. N. 74; and rises in Mount *Scollis*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 101.

LARS, or LARTES, the *Prænomen* of *Porsenna* King of *Clusium*, V. 1. P. 208; *Lars* is said to have been an *Hetrurian* Word, which signified a Monarch, *Ib.* N. 49; and it was given to him who was Chief for Life of all the *Hetrurian Lucumonies*, P. 521. N. 38.

LARTIUS, (*Herminius*). See *Herminius*.

LARTIUS, (*Spurius*) surnamed *Rufus* or *Flavus*, V. 1. P. 219. N. 73; commands the Right Wing of the *Roman* Army, in the Battle they fought with *Porsenna*, after he had taken the Citadel of Mount *Janiculus*, P. 209; joins with *Horatius Cocles*, in defending the Bridge of *The Tyber*, P. 210; is made *Consul* for the Year 247, P. 219; a Difficulty concerning his *Consulship*, and that of his Collegue *Titus Herminius*, *Ib.* N. 73; is made *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 263, P. 310; is made Governour of *Rome* during an *Interregnum*, in the Year 271, P. 340; pacifies the *Tribunes of the People*, who oppose the Levies which the Senate had ordered to be made, P. 341.

LARTIUS, (*Titus*) the Brother of the preceding, and like him, surnamed *Rufus*, or *Flavus*, V. 1. P. 236. N. 13; is made *Consul* for the Year 252, P. 236; obtains that Honour a second Time for the Year 255, P. 242; presses the Siege of *Fidenæ* with Vigour, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of it, and beheads many of the Inhabitants, P. 243; is by the Senate vested with an absolute Authority in *Rome*, under the Title of *Dictator*, in the Year 255, in order to enable him to put a stop to the Seditions of the People, P. 249; appoints twenty four *Lictors* to attend him with their *Axes* and *Fasces*, *Ib.*; orders a *Census* to be made of the *Roman* People, in the Year 255, P. 250; sends back to the *Latins* the Prisoners which *Clælius* had taken from them, *Ib.*; concludes a Truce with them, and lays down the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the Senate, on occasion of the Divisions between the Senate and People, and of the Complaints brought to *Rome* from several of the neighbouring Nations, P. 272; is deputed to go to the Rebels on *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 284; his Speech to them, P. 285; is ill received by them, P. 286; takes *Corioli*, after gaining a Victory over its Inhabitants, P. 292.

LARYMNA, a City of *Achaia*, over-against the Island of *Eubœa*, according to *Pomponius Mela*, V. 5. P. 420. N. 83.

LAS, a City, or little Town, situated on *The Laconick Gulph*, to the South of *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 249. N. 108.

LASER, the Juice of a medicinal Plant which the *Latins* call *Laserpitium*, V. 5. P. 310. N. 34.

LASTHENES, a *Cretan*, and Favourite of *Alexander Bala*, is made Tutor to the two Sons of *Demetrius Soter*, after the Death of that Prince, V. 5. P. 2. N. 2; commands the *Cretan* Troops in the Year 685, P. 545; and is beaten by the *Romans*, *Ib.*

LATERES, a Name given by the *Romans* to Ingots of Gold and Silver, because in the Shape of *Bricks*, V. 2. P. 500. N. 79.

LATIA, a Name given to the general Assemblies of the *Latins* and *Romans*, which were annually held in the Temple of *Jupiter Latialis*, from the Time that *Tarquin* renewed the Confederacy made by *Servius* between the two Nations, V. 1. P. 167.

LATICLAVIUM, a *Roman Tunick* adorned with large Flowers of Purple, and which was worn only by the first Magistrates, Senators, and chief Officers of the Army, V. 1. P. 120. N. 58; as the *Angusticlavium* was a *Tunick* or *Vest*, adorned with the same Flowers, but of a lesser size, which was worn only by the inferior Magistrates and Officers, and *Roman Knights*, *Ib.*; but it is more probable, according to some, that these Ornaments were not large and small Flowers, but broad and narrow Stripes of Purple, V. 2. P. 240. N. 8.

LATIN, (*Tongue*) *The*, All the Cities which the *Roman* Republick subdued, were not, without distinction, allowed to make use of the *Latin Tongue* in their publick Acts, but it was granted as Matter of Favour to some only, V. 4. P. 332. N. 99.

LATIN, (*Way*) *The*. See *Way*.

LATINITY, signified among the *Romans*, the Rights and Privileges which they granted to the *Latins*, in the Confederacy they made with them about the Year 226, V. 1. P. 168. N. 60.

LATINS, *The*, are in vain summoned by the *Romans* to surrender to them, V. 1. P. 94; they go to lay waste the *Roman* Territories, *Ib.*; make a Truce with *Tullus*, *Ib.*; revolt in the Time of *Ancus*, P. 99; experience the Valour of that Prince, *Ib.*; are, the greatest Part of them, transplanted to *Rome*, P. 100; revolt again, P. 110; are defeated by *Tarquin* near *Fidenæ*, P. 112; make a League with the *Sabines* and *Hetrurians* against *Rome*, *Ib.*; lose a Battle, P. 113; and a second, P. 114; which is described, P. 113, 114; implore the Clemency of the Conqueror, P. 114; and obtain favourable Terms from him, *Ib.*; the *Latin* Cantons of *Tusculum*, *Camerii*, and *Antemnæ*, enter into a League in favour of the *Tarquins*, under the Conduct of *Mamilius*, P. 208; break the Confederacy they had made with the *Romans* in the Time of the Kings, P. 237; at which the *Latin* People murmur, P. 239; take *Fidenæ* by Treachery, *Ib.*; send a solemn Deputation to *Rome*, to demand the Restoration

ſtoration of the *Tarquins*, P. 239; the Senate give them a very civil, and at the ſame Time a very haughty Anſwer, P. 240; all the *Latin* Cantons enter into a League againſt the *Romans*, P. 242; the Number and Names of the Cities which entered into this League, P. 243. N. 30; the *Rutuli* join them, P. 244; they conclude a Truce with the *Romans* for one Year, P. 250; take the Field again, and make themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle of *Corbio*, P. 252; the *Volſci* join their Troops with thoſe of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; the *Latins* deliberate whether they ſhall attack the Camp of the *Dictator Poſthumius*, P. 253; give him Battle, and are overcome, P. 255; and through the Clemency of the *Romans* obtain a tolerable Peace, P. 258; being entered into a Confederacy with the *Romans*, they give them notice of the Preparations the *Sabines*, *Hernici*, and *Volſci* are making for a War with *Rome*, P. 262; the Senate ſhew their Gratitude to them, by reſtoring them 6000 Priſoners taken in the late War, *Ib.*; the *Latins* on the other hand, ſend to *Rome* a Crown of Gold to be put into the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; they give the *Romans* information that the *Volſci* had taken the Field, P. 264; their Territories are laid waſte by thoſe *Volſci*, P. 266; the *Romans* come to their Aſſiſtance, and defeat the Enemy, *Ib.*; *Rome* confirms the old Alliance with them, and they add a third Day to the *Feriæ Latinæ*, P. 292; the Contents of this laſt Treaty between the *Latins* and *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 56; the *Romans* give them the Right of *Roman Citizenſhip*, P. 369. N. 61; they come with the *Hernici*, to demand Succours of the *Romans*, againſt the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, who had juſt laid waſte their Lands, P. 389; in the Year 365, they join with the *Volſci* in making War with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 31; are defeated by *Camillus* the *Dictator*, P. 32; their Youth join with the *Antiates*, P. 38; the *Latins* murmur againſt the Senate of *Rome*, for reſolving to raiſe *Latin* Troops for the *Roman* Army, V. 3. P. 360.

LATINUS, King of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 9; enters into a Negotiation with *Æneas*, *Ib.*; gives this *Trojan* Prince Lands in his Territories, P. 10; in Quantity 500 Acres, according to *Marcus Octavius*, *Ib.* N. 45; marries his only Daughter to him, *Ib.*; is killed in Battle, *Ib.*

LATINUS, (*Titus*) or *Tib. Atinius*, gives the Senate an Account of a myſterious Dream which he pretends to have had, V. 1. P. 310. N. 88; this Relation, whether true or falſe, cauſes moſt pompous Proceſſions to be made at *Rome*, P. 311.

LATIUM, was a Country extremely populous in the Times of the firſt *Romans*, V. 1. P. 112; *Old Latium* was bounded to the North by the River *Anio*, to the South by *The Pomptin Marſhes*, and the City of *Circæum*, to the Eaſt by Mount *Algidus*, and to the Weſt by *The Tiber*; *New Latium* contained the Countries of the *Æqui*, *Hernici*, *Volſci*, and *Aurunci*, V. 2. P. 133; in the Year 549, the *Roman* Senate paſs a Decree againſt twelve *Latin Colonies*, which had for ſix Years together refuſed to furniſh the Republick with the Contingents of Troops which they were obliged to ſend to her, V. 3. P. 485, 486.

LATOBRIGI, *The*, poſſeſſed the Territories of *Lauſanne*, and *the Upper Valais*, V. 6. P. 65. N. 31.

LATOMIÆ, a Dungeon in *Rome*, ſo called becauſe cut twelve Feet under Ground, V. 6. P. 32. N. 50.

LAVAGNA, (*The*) a River in the Eaſt of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 129.

LAVERNA, a Surname given to the Goddeſs *Tellus*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 6.

LAVERNIONES, *The*, were thoſe who were in a particular manner devoted to the Goddeſs of *Laverna*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 6.

LAVERNIUM, a Temple built in *Rome*, in Honour to the Goddeſs *Tellus* who was ſurnamed *Laverna*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 6.

LAVICAN, (*Way*) *The*, was the Road that led from *Rome* to *Lavicum*, V. 5. P. 365. N. 16.

LAVINIA, the only Daughter of King *Latinus* marries *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 10; retires into the *Woods*, and there brings forth a Son, whom ſhe therefore calls *Æneas Sylvius*, P. 13; is prevailed on to return to *Lavinium* with her Son, *Ib.*

LAVINIANS, (*The*) are maſſacred in an Ambuſh laid for them by the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 46; revenge the Death of their Countrymen, by killing King *Tatius*, P. 47.

LAVINIUM, a chief City of *Latium* built by *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 46.

LAVINIUM, the Name of a Camp pitched by *Æneas* in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 10; *Marcus Octavius* probably miſtaken in his Etymology of this Name, *Ib.* N. 46.

LAURENTINI, *The*, or rather their City *Laurentum*, according to *Cluver*, ſtood in the Place now called *Paterno*; according to *Holſtenius* and *Kircher*, in the Territory where is a Tower now called *Torre di Santo Lorenzo*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 23; the *Laurentini* are continued by the *Romans* in the Enjoyment of all their Privileges, after the Conqueſt of *Latium*, V. 2. P. 170.

LAURETA, a Port in *Hetruria*, concerning which, Authors give us many different Conjectures, V. 3. P. 562. N. 133.

LAURON, an ancient City of *Further Spain*, V. 5. P. 486. N 65.

LAUS, *The*, a River which divided *Bruttium* from *Lucania*, now *The Laino*, V. 3. P. 387. N. 18.

LAUTIÆ, ſignified among the *Romans* the Entertainments which the Republick ordered

dered to be given to the Ambaſſadors of the Confederate Provinces, V. 3. P. 459. N. 5.

LAUTULÆ, a Neck of Land, or narrow Paſs near the River *Uſens*, V. 2. P. 147. N. 22; which was ſo called from the Word *Lavare* to waſh, becauſe *waſhed* by the Sea, P. 148. Note; this Name was alſo given to that Quarter of *Rome* which led to the Temple of *Janus*, *Ib.*

LAW, (*Agrarian*) *The*, or *Licinian Law*, concerning the Diſtribution of the Lands of the Republick among the poor *Citizens*, which *Sempronius Gracchus* endeavours to revive, in the Year of *Rome* 620; cauſes great Troubles at *Rome*, V. 5. P. 99, 112; an extract of three Speeches which *Cicero*, when *Conſul*, made againſt *Rullus*, concerning this Law, V. 6. P. 7, 8, 9. N. 18.

LAW, (*Caſſian*) *The*, enacted, That the old Lands of the Republick ſhould be given partly to the publick Treaſury, and partly to the indigent *Citizens*, V. 1. P. 332; this was the firſt of the *Roman* Laws called *Agrarian*, P. 331; *Spurius Caſſius*, the *Conſul*, who firſt moved it, in the Year 267, intended to have extended it to a diviſion of both the old and new Lands of the Republick, between the poor *Romans*, and the poor *Allies*, *Ib.*; but he is overruled in that Attempt, P. 332; in the Year 272, *The Tribune Icilius* cauſes great Diſturbances, by endeavouring to carry the *Caſſian Law* into Execution, P. 341; but does not ſucceed, *Ib.*; in the Year of *Rome* 616, *Lucius Caſſius Longinus*, *a Tribune of the People*, gets another Law paſſed, from him called likewiſe *The Caſſian Law*, whereby he enlarged *The Gabinian Law*, and got it enacted, *That for the future, in all criminal, as well as civil Cauſes, (except thoſe of Treaſon againſt the State) which came before the People, they ſhould vote by* TABLETS, V. 5. P. 59, 61.

LAW, (*Cincian*) *The*, ſo called from its Author, *Marcus Cincius Alimentus*, a *Tribune of the People*, who got it paſſed in the Year 549, was deſigned to reſtrain the Avarice, 1*ſt*, Of the *Patrons* and *Senators*, who were thereby debarred from demanding thoſe great Sums, which they had before demanded of their Clients; and 2*dly*, Of the *Orators*, who by this Law were obliged to plead *gratis*, V. 3. P. 516. N. 32.

LAW, (*Cælian*) *The*, ſo called from *Caius Cælius Caldus*, a *Tribune of the People*, who got it paſſed in the Year 646, was an extenſion of *The Caſſian*, V. 5. P. 230; it enacted, *That the Suffrages of the People ſhould be taken by* Tablets, *or* Ballot, *in State Crimes as well as others*, *Ib.* See *Cælian.*

LAW, (*De Repetundis*) *The*, was paſſed by *Lucius Calpurnius Piſo*, *Conſul* in the Year 614, and reſtrained the Avarice of oppreſſive Magiſtrates, who robbed the Publick, as well as the People under their Government, V. 5. P. 121. N. 10.

LAW, (*Gabinian*) *The*, ſo called from *Gabinius*, *the Tribune of the People*, in the Year 614, V. 5. P. 52; enacted, *That the People ſhould vote by* Tablets *in Elections*, *Ib.* N. 105. See *Gabinian*, *Gabinius.*

LAW, (*Julian*) *The*, ſo called from *Lucius Julius Cæſar*, *Conſul* in the Year 663, who got it enacted, *That all the People of* Italy, *whoſe Alliance with* Rome *was indiſputable*, *ſhould enjoy all the Rights of* Roman Citizens, V. 5. P. 345.

LAW, (*Licinian*) *The*, ſo called from *Licinius Stolo*, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 277, who got this and two other Laws paſſed, enacted, *That no Roman ſhould poſſeſs more than* 500 *Acres of Land*, V. 2. P. 64; it was by endeavouring to revive this Law, that *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus* cauſed thoſe Troubles in *Rome*, in the Year 620, which ended in his own Deſtruction, V. 5. P. 99, 112; this Name was alſo given to the other two Laws paſſed at the ſame Time by *Licinius Stolo*, one of which enacted, *That the Intereſt Money then paid ſhould be deducted out of the Principal, and the Diſcharge of their Debts be made eaſy to the Debtors, by being divided into three Payments*; and the other, *That for the future, one of the Conſuls ſhould be a Plebeian*, V. 2. P. 64. See *Licinius*, and *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus.*

LAW, (*Memmian*) *The*, ſo called from *Memmius* then *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 613, who got it paſſed, enacted, *That no one ſhould be proſecuted for any Crime, who was employed in the publick Service in the Provinces*, and *That if any Informer was proved to have born Falſe-Witneſs, he ſhould be marked in the Forehead with the Letter* K, that is, the firſt Letter of the Word *Kalumniator*, V. 5. P. 49.

LAW, (*Mucia-Licinian*) *The*, ſo called from *Mucius Scævola*, and *Licinius Craſſus*, the *Conſuls* in the Year 658, who got it paſſed, enacted, *That Informations ſhould be taken againſt thoſe who falſly pretended to be* Roman Citizens; and *That thoſe, who, tho' born at* Rome, *had enjoyed the Right of Citizenſhip without a Title to it, ſhould be ſent to the Country of their Anceſtors*, V. 5. P. 311.

LAW, (*of Poplicola*) *The*, which made the People Judges in the laſt Reſort, in all criminal Cauſes, proved very prejudicial to the Republick, V. 1. P. 205. N. 37; the Senate endeavour to get it aboliſhed, P. 247, 248; *Cicero* was baniſhed for not paying Obedience to it, V. 6. P. 79, 84.

LAW, (*Sacred*) *The*, is an Expreſſion often uſed by ancient Authors, to ſignify a ſolemn Treaty, or Promiſe, confirmed by Oaths and Execrations on thoſe who violated it, V. 2. P. 285. N. 99.

LAW, (*Thorian*) *The*, ſo called from *Spurius Thorius Balbus*, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 646, who got it paſſed, enacted, That the Rich might hereafter enjoy their overplus Lands, upon paying large Sums to the Uſe of the Publick, V. 5. P. 232.

LAWS, *The*, eſtabliſhed by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 28; are explained or reformed by *Numa*, *Ib.* and 29; the Forms obſerved by the Republick in paſſing Laws, P. 559. N. 11; a Deputation is ordered to be ſent to *Greece*, to collect together the Laws of the *Greek* Policy, P. 431; theſe Deputies were *Sp. Poſtumius*, *S. Sulpicius*, and *A. Manlius*, *Ib.*; they return to *Rome*, which diſpleaſes the *Conſuls*, who delay as long as they can the giving a Sanction to the *Laws* which the Deputies deſire to eſtabliſh, P. 434; at length the *Decemviri* are created, to compile a Body of *Laws*, P. 436; their original *Laws* are now loſt, and we have only ſome Fragments of them tranſmitted to us, P. 437; a Collection of the Remains we have of thoſe Laws, and of the Explanations the beſt Interpreters have given us of them, P. 438; they are propoſed to the *Curiæ* for them to examine them, P. 460; then received by the Senate, and the *Comitia by Centuries*, P. 461; and engraven on Tables of Braſs, *Ib.*; the *Decemviri* propoſe to the People the two laſt *Tables* of *Laws*, P. 464; which are received as well as the *Ten* former *Tables*, P. 494; the Excellency of theſe *Twelve Tables* of *Laws*, P. 498. N. 149; the Laws of the *Twelve Tables*, and ſome others, are re-eſtabliſhed by the Care of ſome *Tribunes* who were created after the Deliverance of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 29. See *Tables*.

LAWS, (*Julian*) *The*. See *Julian*.

LAWS, (*Valerian*) *The*, were the Laws paſſed by *Publius Valerius Poplicola* in his *Conſulſhip*, V. 1. P. 248. N. 37.

LEBADEA, formerly one of the moſt famous Cities in *Bœotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 65.

LEBECI, (*The*) or *Libici*, a People who came originally from the Country of the *Salyes*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 32.

LEBETHRUM, or *Libithrum*, a City of *Magneſia*, near *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 426. N. 92; near it was the Fountain of *Libethra*, conſecrated to the *Muſes*, *Ib.*

LECCA. (*Marcius Porcius*) See *Porcius*.

LECHÆUM, a Port on *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 57. N. 55. P. 654. N. 62.

LECHISTERNIUM, a ſort of ſacred Banquet, V. 1. P. 575. N. 41; to theſe Banquets the *Romans* invited their Gods, V. 2. P. 83; they were ſo called from the *Beds* ſtrewed with Leaves and odoriferous Herbs, which were prepared in the Temples for the Gueſts at the *Banquets*, *Ib.* N. 3; and on theſe Beds they placed the *Images* of *Jupiter* and the other Gods, as if they had partaken of the Feaſt; the Goddeſſes were placed in Seats after the Manner of the *Roman* Women, this being thought the moſt decent Poſture for the Sex, *Ib.*; but in the latter Ages, when Modeſty was laid aſide, the *Roman* Women lay along on the Beds like the Men, *Ib.* N. 5; there was a *Lechiſternium* made at *Rome* in the Year 536, after the Battle of the Lake *Thraſimenus*, V. 3. P. 93. N. 29.

LECTUM, a Promontory in *Troas*, V. 4. P. 429. N. 107.

LEGES, a People of *Aſia*, near Mount *Caucaſus*, V. 5. P. 572. N. 40, 41.

LEGION, (*Roman*) *The*, was ſo called from the Word *Legere*, *to chooſe*, becauſe they were all choſen Men, V. 1. P. 36. N. 134; it conſiſted at firſt of 4000, and afterwards of 6000 Men, P. 43. N. 151; only *Romans*, and thoſe only of the five firſt *Claſſes* could at firſt be incorporated in the *Legions*, P. 147, 148, 168. N. 63; *Tarquin the Proud* firſt brought Foreigners into them, P. 168; the *Legions* were compoſed of four Sorts of Soldiers, called *Haſtati*, *Principes*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*, P. 202. N. 25; in the Year 255 each *Legion* contained at leaſt 4200 Foot and 300 Horſe, P. 244. A *Roman Legion* which is ſent to the Relief of *Rhegium*, in the Year 473, poſſeſs themſelves of the City by Treachery, V. 2. P. 437, *&c.* which *Rome* ſeverely puniſhes, P. 497; the *Legions* till the War with *Pyrrhus* were not divided into *Manipuli*, P. 458. N. 93; the *Roman Legions* in the Year 536 were enlarged to 5000 Foot and 300 Horſe, V. 3. P. 115. Sometimes the Term *Legion* was applied to the Auxiliary Forces, tho' ſtrictly ſpeaking, it was uſed only of the *Roman* Soldiers, V. 4. P. 217. N. 45.

LEGITIMATE. By the *Roman* Laws a Child born of a Widow in the tenth Month after the Death of her Huſband, was to be deemed *Legitimate*, V. 1. P. 469; the fault of this Law was, that it was confined within too narrow Bounds, N. 125.

LEMANUS, (*Lake*) *The*, now *The Lake of Geneva*, V. 5. P. 174. N. 12; is 140 Miles long and 80 broad, V. 6. P. 64. N. 25.

LEMNOS, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, between Mount *Athos* and *The Thracian Cherſoneſus*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; the *Athenians* had conquered it, under the Command of *Miltiades*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 25.

LENDING. By the *Roman Laws* of the *Third Table*, if a *Roman* took more than one *per Cent.* for Money lent, he forfeited four times the Sum lent, V. 1. P. 445. *Law* 1.; the Creditor was obliged to give the Debtor 30 Days for Payment after the Debt was proved, *Ib. Law* 2.; if

the Debtor refuſed to pay or give Security, the Creditor could carry him home and put him in Chains, P. 446. *Law* 3.; and keep him his Priſoner for 60 Days, *Ib. Law* 5.; and then, after proclaiming his Debt three Market-Days, could, upon Non-payment, cut him in Pieces, *Ib. Law* 6. In the Year 411 the *Romans* were abſolutely forbidden lending any Money upon Intereſt, V. 2. P. 157.

LENTULUS BATIATUS, a Burgher of *Capua*, kept a School of *Gladiators*, who raiſed a Civil War in the Republick, in the Year 680, V. 5. P. 509, 510.

LENTULUS. (*Cneius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS. (*Lucius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS. (*Servius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) by his wiſe Advices extricates the *Conſuls* out of the Difficulties in which they were involved in *The Caudian Forks*, V. 2. P. 237; is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 433, P. 249. N. 15.; marches againſt the *Samnites*, P. 250; makes a great Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; ſubdues moſt of the Cities in *Apulia*, P. 252; returns to *Rome* and lays down the *Dictatorſhip*, P. 253.

LENTULUS-LUPUS. (*Lucius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS MARCELLINUS. (*Cneius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS-SPINTHER. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LENTULUS-SURA, (*Publius*) who was adopted by *Publius Cornelius Lentulus*, enters into the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, and is one of the chief Actors in it, V. 6. P. 3. N. 1; *Catiline* appoints him to take Care that the City of *Rome* be ſet on fire, P. 16; when this Attempt has failed, *Lentulus* endeavours to draw the Envoys of the *Allobroges* into the Confederacy, P. 21, 23. which is the Cauſe of his Ruin. He is taken with them, P. 24; proſecuted, *Ib.* 25; condemned to die P. 31; and executed, P. 32.

LENTULUS-SURA. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

LEON, a Town in *Sicily*, ſtood a little to the North of *Syracuſe*, tho' ſome Editions of *Livy* ſay the contrary, V. 3. P. 255. N. 26.

LEONATUS, an *Epirot*, ſaves the Life of *Pyrrhus*, in the firſt Battle he fights with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 443.

LEONTINI, a City of *Sicily*, deſcribed, V. 2. P. 474. N. 9.

LEONTO-CEPHALE, one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Old Phyrgia*, ſituated on the Coaſt of the *Ægean* Sea, V. 5. P. 395. N. 10.

LEPANTO, a Name given by the *Italians* both to the ancient City of *Naupactus*, a maritime City of *Ætolia*, and to the neighbouring Gulph, V. 3. P. 314. N. 4.

LEPIDUS. (*Decimus Junius Brutus*) See *Junius*.

LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) is ſent into *Egypt* by the *Roman* Senate, to be Governor to the young King *Ptolomy Epiphanes*, and to govern his Kingdom, V. 4. P. 6. N. 10.

LEPIDUS. (*Marcus Æmilius*) See *Æmilius*.

LESBOS, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Chios* and *Tenedos*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 13.

LESINA, an Iſland, anciently called, *The Iſland of Pharos*, V. 3. P. 21. N. 46.

LESIUS, (*Seppius*) a Man of neither Birth nor Merit, is choſen by the *Capuans* to command within their City, when beſieged by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 295.

LETTERS or *Characters*. The Uſe of them was taught the *Latins* by *Evander*, V. 1. P. 8. N. 37; thoſe of old *Rome* had a great Affinity to thoſe of *Greece*, P. 154. N. 45.

LETTERS or *Epiſtles*, (*The*) of the *Romans* were faſtened in this Manner; they firſt folded them up, then tied them with a String, and ſecured the Knot by covering it with Wax, or a ſoft Earth called *Creta*, V. 3. P. 392. N. 30.

LEVIES. The Manner in which Troops were raiſed in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 244; there were great Difficulties in making *Levies* there for the War with the *Latins* in the Year 255, P. 244; and for that with the *Volſci* in 258, P. 261; and for that with the *Sabines* in the Year 259, P. 271; the Ceremonies practiſed by the *Romans* on theſe Occaſions, V. 2. P. 116. N. 76.

LEUCA, a City which is thought to have ſtood on the Banks of the River *Hermus*, near *The Gulph of Smyrna*, V. 5. P. 132. N. 38.

LEUCAS, an Iſland, anciently a Peninſula, now known by the Name of *The Iſland of St. Maur*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 12; there was in the middle of it a Temple dedicated to *Venus the Mother of Æneas*, *Ib.*

LEUCAS, the Capital of *Acarnania*, ſtood formerly on an *Iſthmus*, which was afterwards dug through, V. 4. P. 85. N. 2; it gave its Name to an Iſland which the *Greeks* now call *Leucada*, P. 86. N. 3.

LEUCI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Belgic Gaul*, V. 6. P. 91. N. 110.

LEUCOPHRYS, a Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Tenedos*, V. 4. P. 446. N. 25.

LEUCOTHEA. See *Matuta*.

LEUCTRICA-PUGNA, an Appellation given by *Cicero* to the Meeting between *Milo* and *Clodius*, in which the former kill'd the latter, as being greatly to his Honour, as the Battle of *Leuctræ* was to that of the *Thebans*, V. 6. P. 150. N. 65.

LEUCAS, (*The*) a River which is thought to have been one of thoſe which fell into the River *Haliacmon*, V. 4. P. 462. N. 55.
LEUSINIUM, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 78.
LIBELLA, a Coin worth the tenth Part of a *Roman Denarius*, that is about one *Farthing* half Farthing *Engliſh*, V. 2. P. 504. N. 84.
LIBER, a Name the Ancients gave to the God *Bacchus*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54.
LIBERA, a Name the Ancients gave to the Goddeſs *Proſerpine*, V. 1. P. 292; who had a Temple erected to her Honour, at the End of *The Great Circus*, *Ib.* N. 55.
LIBERTINI, or *Freemen*, who were born of Freedmen who had been Slaves, V. 2. P. 270; the Difference between *Libertini* and *Liberti* was this, that the latter were Perſons who from Slaves were made free themſelves, the former thoſe whoſe Fathers had been ſo, *Ib.* N. 60; the *Cenſor Appius* firſt introduced them into the Senate in the Year 441, *Ib.* See *Freedmen.*
LIBERTY, (*The Goddeſs*) had a Temple erected to her Honour on the Hill *Aventinus*, V. 3. P. 220; the *Romans* deified her in a particular Manner, and have left her Figure on multitudes of Monuments, *Ib.* N. 27; in the Veſtibule of her Temple at *Rome* the *Cenſors* depoſited their Archives, V. 4. P. 481. N. 14; the *Tribune Clodius*, made the *Pontifices* conſecrate to *Liberty* and *Peace*, the large Spot of Ground in *Rome* on which had ſtood *Cicero*'s Houſe, which he had pulled down, V. 6. P. 85.
LIBITINA, a Part of *Rome* where all Sorts of Neceſſaries for Funerals were ſold, V. 1. P. 142; the Word alſo ſometimes ſignifies Death; ſometimes the funeral Bed of the Deceaſed; ſometimes the Expences of a Funeral; and ſometimes the Proceſſion, *Ib.* N. 15.
LIBITINA, (*The Goddeſs*) preſided over *Funerals*, V. 1. P. 142. N. 15; ſome make her the ſame with *Proſerpine*; but the more learned Authors, with *Venus*, *Ib.*; in the Time of *Servius* every Maſter of a Family was obliged to carry a Piece of Money to the Temple of this Goddeſs, upon the Death of any Perſon in it, *Ib.*
LIBITINARII, a Sort of *Undertakers* at *Rome*, who furniſhed all Things neceſſary for Funerals, V. 1. P. 142. N. 15.
LIBO, (*Lucius Scribonius*). See *Scribonius.*
LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius Poetelius*). See *Poetelius.*
LIBYA, a vaſt Country, containing half of *Africa*, was divided into *The Upper* and *The Lower Libya*, V. 5. P. 199 N. 6.
LICINIA, a *Veſtal*, was very ſeverely puniſhed for her Intrigues, V. 5. P. 191, 192.
LICINIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was *Plebeian*, and divided into four Branches, V. 3. P. 457. N. 1.
LICINIAN, (*Law*) *The*. See *Law.*
LICINIUS-CALVUS, the Son of him that follows, is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 357, V. 1. P. 580.
LICINIUS-CALVUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573; he was of *Plebian* Extraction, *Ib.* N. 34; is choſen *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in the Year 356, P. 579; by a Plurality of Voices in *The Prerogative Tribe*, N. 52; deſires that this Dignity may be conferred on his Son, P. 579; which is granted him, P. 580.
LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Caius*) is advanced to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 589, V. 4. P. 438; has the Care of the new Levies, P. 439; but the Defeat of *Perſes* and *Gentius* ſhorten that Trouble for him, *Ib.*
LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, undertakes to transfer the Right of electing the Prieſts to the People, V. 5. P. 11; makes uſe of an Artifice to conceal his Deſign from the Senate, P. 12, 13; but *Lælius* renders his Deſign abortive, P. 13; this *Craſſus* was the firſt who changed the old Method of aſſembling the People in *The Comitium*, *Ib.* N. 30.
LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) the famous Orator, ſo often highly extolled by *Cicero*, began to diſplay his great Talents for Eloquence ſo early as in the twenty-firſt Year of his Age, by accuſing a *Conſular* Man of a capital Crime, and purſuing him ſo cloſely that he killed himſelf, V. 5. P. 180; greatly helps by his Eloquence to get a Law paſſed, which the *Conſul Quintus Servilus Cæpio* had drawn up in the Year 647, P. 254; *Cicero* ſays his Speech to the People on that Occaſion was a perfect Model of Eloquence, *Ib.* N. 2; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 658, P. 310, N. 35; in Concurrence with his Collegue *Mucius* he gets the famous *Mucian Licinian Law* paſſed, P. 311; defeats ſome Banditti in *Gaul*, and demands a *Triumph* for it, which is refuſed him, P. 312; the remarkable Probity of this great Man, P. 312, 313; nevertheleſs he diſcovered his Paſſion in an Accuſation he brought againſt *Claudius Marcellus*, P. 317. N. 49; and in the Difficulties which aroſe between him and his Collegue in his *Cenſorſhip*, P. 325, 326; ſome Inſtances of the ſatyrical Reflections he caſt on his Adverſaries, *Ib.*; his Death, which was in the Year 662, was occaſioned by his Vehemence in Pleading, P. 335. N. 82.
LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Marius*) one of *Sylla*'s Party, receives a Commiſſion from him to go and make War with the *Marſi*, V. 5. P. 439; is inſatiably covetous in heaping up Riches, P. 467, 528. N. 37; is ordered to make War with the rebellious *Gladiators*, P. 520; a Parallel drawn between *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, P. 519; his Talents

Talents for Eloquence, and his good Breeding, P. 520. N. 24, 25; he punishes *Mummius*, one of his Lieutenants, for fighting without his Orders, *Ib.* N. 26; gains some Advantages over the *Gladiators*, *Ib.*; gives *Spartacus* no rest, P. 521; gains a memorable Victory over the *Gauls*, allies to *Spartacus*, *Ib.* N. 27; and endeavours to put an End to the War by taking the Chief of the Rebels, P. 522; who is killed in Battle, fighting with great Bravery, P. 523; *Crassus* crucifies all the Prisoners he takes, *Ib.*; *Pompey* destroys the rest of these Robbers, *Ib.*; and prevents *Crassus*'s obtaining the Honours of an *Ovation* at his Return to *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Crassus* and *Pompey* are made *Consuls* together for the Year 683, P. 526; *Crassus* to gain the Affections of the People, treats them in a most expensive and profuse Manner, P. 528; enters into Engagements with *Catiline*, P. 569; and is by them led to favour the seditious *Piso*, *Ib.*; carries the *Consul Cicero* a Letter which he had received from *Catiline*, and by that Means, in some Measure clears himself of the Suspicions which had been raised of his Fidelity to the Republick, V. 6. P. 24; is nevertheless accused of Disaffection in full Senate, but the Accusation is over-ruled, P. 26; he leaves *Rome* upon hearing that *Pompey* was ready to return thither, P. 45, 46. N. 86; greatly favours *Clodius*, P. 51. N. 98; is Security for *Cæsar* for one hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-seven Pounds *Sterling*, P. 59; the Origin of the famous *Triumvirate* between him and *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, P. 62; *Crassus*, at the Persuasion of his Son, reconciles himself to *Cicero*, to whom he had hitherto been an implacable Enemy, P. 79. N. 68. P. 82; gains *Cæsar*'s Consent to his Promotion again to the *Consulate*, P. 118; and is made *Consul* again for the Year 698, P. 120; labours much to increase the Power of the *Triumvirate*, P. 123; obtains the Province of *Syria* for five Years, P. 124; makes Levies in *Rome*, and in spight of the Opposition of a *Tribune of the People*, sets out to make War with the *Parthians*, P. 125; passes through *Galatia* in his Way to *Parthia*, P. 129; has a short Interview with King *Deiotarus*, *Ib.*; the People of *Mesopotamia* surrender themselves up to *Crassus*, *Ib.*; who severely revenges the Treachery of *Apollonius*, *Ib.*; young *Crassus* joins his Father at *Antioch*, *Ib.*; the Covetousness of the Father makes him very desirous of seizing the Treasures laid up in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, P. 131; in the mean Time he is resolutely bent, contrary to the Advice of his Officers, and notwithstanding some fatal Presages, to march against the *Parthians*, P. 138; and neglects to follow the wise Advice the King of *Armenia* gave him, to pass through his Dominions into *Parthia*, P. 139. N. 35; the Reasons that led him to this Resolution, and kept him steady in it, P. 140; the two *Asiatick* Princes he had in his Army, and in whom alone he confided, betray him, P. 140, 141; *Surena*, with whom the Traitors kept a Correspondence, makes a terrible Slaughter of the *Roman* Troops, P. 142; invests *Crassus* so closely that he knows not how to escape, P. 144; but is killed, and his Head sent to the King of the *Parthians*, P. 145; the Character of *Crassus*, P. 145, 146. See *Crassus* (young) and *Orodes*.

Licinius-Crassus, (*Publius*) surnamed *Dius*, is advanced to the supreme Pontificate in the Year 541, without having passed through the inferior Offices, V. 3. P. 272. N. 11; is created *Curule Ædile* in the Year 542, P. 295. N. 35; then *Censor* in 543, *Ib.*; is obliged to lay down the *Censorship*, by the Death of his Collegue, P. 358. N. 86, was the first who gave Crowns with Leaves wrought in Gold and Silver, P. 295. N. 35; is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Quintus Fulvius Flaccus*, in the Year 543, P. 356. N. 73; consecrates *Caius Valerius Flaccus* High-Priest of *Jupiter* by Force, P 359; is made *Consul* for the Year 548, P. 461; his Province is assigned him in *Bruttium* against *Hannibal*, P. 463; the Plague commits great Ravages in his Army, P. 466; he nominates a *Dictator* to preside at the Elections of the great Magistrates, P. 475; is continued in his Province of *Bruttium*, with the Title of *Proconsul*, P. 484. The Character of this great Man, P. 515. N. 29. Col. 2.

Licinius-Crassus, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 582, V. 4. P. 374; his Province is to make War with *Perses*, *Ib.* he finds great Difficulties in making his Levies, P. 375; sets out for *Macedon*, P. 385; penetrates into *Thessaly*, P. 389; enlarges his Army with Auxiliary Forces, P. 390; *Perses* insults him in his Camp, *Ib.*; and gains a considerable Advantage over him, P. 391; *Masinissa* sends him a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 393; *Licinius* refuses *Perses* the Peace he demands, *Ib.*; repairs his former Misfortune, by gaining an Advantage over that Prince, P. 395; his Expeditions after this Victory, P. 396; he is continued in *Macedon* in Quality of *Proconsul*, P. 400; greatly oppresses the People of his Province, P. 401; delivers up his Army to his Successor, *Ib.*

Licinius-Crassus, (*Publius*) *Curule Ædile* in the Year 613; entertains the People in his *Ædileship* with *Publick Games*, in which he employs the two most famous Poets of his Time, *Pacuvius* and *Attius*, V. 5. P. 47; this *Licinius* was the Son of *Publius Mucius Scævola*, who was *Consul* in the Year 578, P. 47. N. 95; *Cicero* ranks him

him among the greateſt Orators of his Time, P. 47; he was immenſely rich, P. 47, 125; choſen *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 47; and promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 622, P. 125; the People give him a Commiſſion to go and command the *Roman* Armies in *Aſia*, P. 126; he goes thither, P. 129; finds Affairs in a worſe Situation than formerly, *Ib.*; and an Army which almoſt wholly conſiſted of Troops of the *Allies*, P. 131; advances towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, P. 132; beſieges *Luca*, and in the beginning of the Siege, unjuſtly puniſhes an Engineer with great Severity, *Ib.*; his Avarice is the Cauſe of his being taken Priſoner by *Ariſtonicus*, P. 133; and he is killed by a private Soldier of the Enemy's Army, P. 133.

LICINIUS CRASSUS, (*Publius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 643, V. 5. P. 213; revives the ancient ſumptuary Laws, P. 213, 214; makes a Law, That on particular Days, as Feſtivals, the *Romans* might expend 30 *Aſſes* at a Meal, but that on ordinary Occaſions, no Man ſhould have more Meat at his Table, than three Pound of freſh Meat, and one of ſalt, P. 213; deſires to be continued in the *Tribuneſhip*, P. 213, 214; was the Father of the famous *Craſſus*, *Pompey*'s Rival, P. 213. N. 21; is made *Conſul* for the Year 656, P. 307; ſubdues the rebellious *Luſitanians*, and obtains a *Triumph*, P. 317. N. 49; is choſen *Cenſor*, in the Year 644, P. 350; *Marius* and *Cinna* order him to be put to Death, 385; but before this is done, he himſelf kills his eldeſt Son, to prevent his being executed by the Tyrants, P. 386; his ſecond Son, the famous *Marcus Craſſus*, ſo noted in Hiſtory for his immenſe Riches, eſcapes the Cruelty of his Father's Murderers, P. 386. N. 72.

LICINIUS FLACCUS, (*Aulus*) is choſen *Prætor* of *Macedon*, for the Year 611. V. 5. P. 23.

LICINIUS GETA, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 637, V. 5. P. 184; the *Cenſors* ſtrike him out of the Liſt of Senators, P. 187; but he was afterwards reſtored, *Ib.* N. 55; and in the Year 645 made *Cenſor* himſelf, P. 229.

LICINIUS, (*Lucius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, *Curule Ædile*, in the Year 551, entertains the People with *The Roman Games*, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, a *Roman* of Diſtinction, borrows of the *Conſul Mummius* in the Year 607, ſome of his Statues to adorn a Temple he had built by Vow, and was going to dedicate; and afterwards baſely refuſes to return the Images to the *Conſul*, under Pretence that they belonged to the Gods, V. 4. P. 647.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Caius*) was one of the firſt Members of the ſacerdotal College of *Epulones* at *Rome*, upon its Inſtitution, in the Year 557, V. 4. P. 101.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 602, V. 4. P. 567; and appointed to make War in *Spain*, P. 568; finds it ſettled in Peace by his Predeceſſor, *Ib.*; turns his Arms againſt the *Turduli* and *Cantabri*, more out of Avarice than a love of Glory, P. 569; ſubdues them, and lays them under Contribution, *Ib.*; and contrary to the Law of Nations, plunders one of their Cities, P. 570; ſhews his Avarice ſtill more at the Surrender of *Intercalia*, P. 571; beſieges *Palantia*, P. 572; and is obliged to raiſe the Siege, *Ib.*; gluts his Avarice in *Luſitania*, *Ib.*

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) goes into *Sicily* in quality of *Prætor*, to make War with the rebellious Slaves, V. 5. P. 288; gains a Victory over them at firſt, *Ib.*; but is afterwards beaten by them, upon which he is recalled, P. 289; and baniſhed, *Ib.*; his Baniſhment creates a long Enmity between the *Licinian* and *Servilian* Families, *Ib.*

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) *Quæſtor* in *Sylla*'s Army, V. 5. P. 400; diſtinguiſhes himſelf by the fine Money he coins in his *Quæſtorſhip*, P. 404; *Sylla* ſends him to get together a Fleet to block up the Ports of *Piræeus* and *Munichia*, *Ib.*; which Commiſſion he executes with great Bravery, *Ib.*; has extraordinary Honours paid him in the Places through which he paſſes, *Ib.* N. 46; diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the War with *Mithridates*, P. 428; whom he in point of Honour would not take Priſoner when he could eaſily have done it, P. *Ib.*; he performs an heroic Action in the Wars which preceded *Sylla*'s *Dictatorſhip*, P. 448; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* for the Year 689, P. 495; takes pains to get the Government of *Cilicia*, become vacant by the Death of *Octavius*, *Ib.*; embarks for that Province, P. 496; carries only one *Legion* with him, *Ib.* N. 85; arrives in the Eaſt, P. 498; makes it his firſt Buſineſs to deliver his Collegue, who is blocked up in *Chalcedon* by the Enemy, P. 499; behaves himſelf wiſely with reſpect to *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; finds out a ſingular Way of conveying a Letter to the Inhabitants of *Cyzicus*, who were beſieged by *Mithridates*, P. 502; makes a dreadful Slaughter of the Troops that Prince ſent into *Bithynia*, *Ib.*; and afterwards of the Remains of his Army before *Cyzicus*, *Ib.*; kills no leſs than 20000 Men in this ſecond Action, *Ib.* N. 107; the *Cyzicans* pay extraordinary Honours to their Deliverer, P. 503; *Lucullus* beats *Mithridates*'s Lieutenants at Sea, *Ib.*; which Succeſs greatly increaſes his Reputation at *Rome*, P. 503, 504; he forms a Deſign of driving *Mithridates* by force even out of his Capital, P. 513; lays Siege to three of the chief Cities

ties of *Pontus* at once, P. 513, 514; the ſlowneſs with which theſe three Sieges are carried on, make his Officers and Soldiers murmur againſt him, and they ſend to *Rome* Complaints of his Inactivity, P. 514; he comes up with *Mithridates* deſigning to give him Battle, *Ib.*; that Prince ſends a young *Scythian* to the *Roman* Camp to aſſaſſinate *Lucullus*, P. 515; which being prevented, the *Roman* removes to another Poſt which was more favourable to his Deſigns, P. 516; defeats a conſiderable Body of the Enemy, *Ib.*; which is followed by the entire Defeat of *Mithridates*, who by mere Accident eſcapes falling into the Hands of *Lucullus*, *Ib.*; the Conſequences of this Victory, P. 517; *Amiſos* is taken and burnt, P. 518; *Lucullus* ſends to *Tigranes*, to demand *Mithridates*, who had taken Refuge in his Dominions, P. 525; rectifies the Abuſes which had been continued in the *Roman* Governments in *Aſia*, *Ib.*; which creates him many powerful Enemies, P. 526; he ſeizes *Synope*, and there ſignalizes his Clemency, P. 531; this Clemency was founded on a pretended Viſion which *Lucullus* had ſeen, according to ſome Hiſtorians, *Ib.* N. 44; he deſigns to make War with *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*, *Ib.*; to that end, takes his Rout through *Cappadocia*, P. 532; paſſes *The Euphrates*, *Ib.* N. 48; and encamps on the Banks of *The Tigris*, *Ib.*; there defeats a Body of Troops ſent againſt him by *Tigranes*, *Ib.*; and then routs *Tigranes* himſelf, and beſieges *Tigranocerta*, P. 533; *Tigranes* advances with a formidable Army to deliver the Place, P. 534; *Lucullus* paſſes *The Tigris* to meet his Enemy, P. 535; puts him to flight, and deſtroys all his Army, *Ib.*; which Victory is ſaid to have coſt no more than five Men, and ſtops the Mouths of all who envied him at *Rome*, P. 536; he gives up *Tigranocerta* to be plundered by his Soldiers, *Ib.*; ſends an Embaſſy to *Arſaces*, King of the *Parthians*, whom *Tigranes* and *Mithridates* ſollicited earneſtly to make a League with them, P. 539; this Negotiation ſucceeding ill, *Lucullus* reſolves to enter *Parthia*, *Ib.*; but his Army prevent it by their Mutinies, P. 540; and revive in *Rome* the ill Deſigns of the Envious, who at laſt got one appointed to ſucceed him, *Ib.*; but notwithſtanding the Diſobedience of his Troops, and the Diſgrace which his Enemies endeavoured to bring him under at *Rome*, he continues to labour to compleat the Work he had begun, P. 541; ſooths his Soldiers, preſſes the Enemy by degrees, P. 542; and at laſt forces them to give Battle, P. 543; a Deſcription of this Battle, *Ib.*; which ends wholly to the Advantage of *Lucullus*, *Ib.*; who ſeizes *Niſibis*, P. 544; the arrival of the Commiſſioners ſent by the Senate to ſettle Affairs in the Eaſt, ſtop the Progreſs of his Victories, P. 546; his Lieutenant Generals are beaten by *Mithridates*, P. 554, 555; his Troops grow more and more mutinous, P. 555; *Lucullus* ſtoops ſo low, as to aſk it as a Favour of them to follow him, P. 556; in the mean Time, the People at *Rome* nominate *Pompey* to ſucceed him, P. 557, 558, an Interview between theſe two great Men, P. 559; *Lucullus* embarks to return to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and then chooſes to retire and live privately, P. 560; ſhamefully ſpends his Time in Luxury and Debauchery, *Ib.*; and dies in a very advanced Age, in the Year of *Rome* 687, P. 561.

Licinius Lucullus, (*Lucius*) a Senator, makes a Report to the Senate of the Preparations *Catiline* was making to diſturb the Peace of the State, V. 6. P. 12; aſſiſts *Cicero* with his Advice in this critical Conjuncture, P. 21; declares againſt a Requeſt which *Pompey* had made to the Senate, P. 57; conſents to *The Agrarian Law*, being intimidated by *Cæſar*, who threatened to call him to an Account for his immenſe Riches, P. 69. N. 41; adviſes *Cicero* to take up Arms to defend himſelf againſt the unjuſt Preparations of *Clodius*, P. 82.

Licinius Lucullus, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, for the Year 567, V. 4. P. 272.

Licinius Muræna, (*Caius*) preſerves *Picenum* and *Ciſalpine Gaul* from the Contagion of Sedition, which *Catiline* by his Emiſſaries, endeavoured to ſpread there, V. 6. P. 21. N. 32.

Licinius Murena, (*Lucius*) diſtinguiſhes himſelf at the Siege of *Athens*, and on other Occaſions, V. 5. P. 406, 415; *Sylla* makes him Governour of the *Aſiatick Province*, P. 434, 453; when he, of his own Head, breaks the Peace which *Sylla* had made with *Mithridates*, P. 477; ſucceeds at firſt in this unjuſt War, *Ib.*; is afterwards defeated by the King of *Pontus*, P. 478; but has the Addreſs to renew the Peace with him, *Ib.*; and for that Reaſon is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 479; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 13; obtains it for the Year 691, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office, P. 33; is accuſed of having bought the Suffrages of the People, *Ib.* N. 54; is cleared of that Accuſation by *Cicero*, *Id. Ib.*; and acts with great Generoſity towards *Cato* who had been his Accuſer, P. 35. N. 57.

Licinius Nerva, is appointed to govern *Further Spain*, in the Year 586, V. 4. P. 480.

Licinius Nerva, (*Publius*) *Prætor* of *Sicily*, greatly contributes to the new War the *Romans* were engaged in there with the Slaves, by his Weakneſs and Avarice, V. 5. P. 266, 267.

LICINIUS POLLIO, (*Lucius*) is ſent with two other Senators to the *Conſul Quinctius*, to receive his laſt Advice, V. 3. P. 394.
LICINIUS SACERDOS, (*Caius*) makes uſe of baſe Means to procure the *Conſulſhip*, in the Year 689, V. 6. P. 6.
LICINIUS STOLO, (*Caius*) ſurnamed *Calvus*, is choſen *Military Tribune* for the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59; why he is here put in the Room of *Licinius Menenius*, which ſome ancient Editions of *Livy* make to have been *Military Tribune* in his Place, *Ib.* N. 14; this *Caius Licinius Stolo* is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Publius Manlius*, P. 69.
LICINIUS STOLO, (*Caius*) ſurnamed *Calvus*, *Tribune of the People* in the Year 385, V. 2. P. 71. N. 34; joins with *Sextius* his Brother *Tribune*, in drawing up three Laws, to one of which he ſoon after fell a Victim, P. 64. N. 24; takes great Pains to get theſe Laws paſſed, P. 63, 64; it is not probable that he was made General of Horſe, tho' *Plutarch* affirms it, P. 69. N. 33; but he was made *Conſul* a firſt Time, for the Year 389, P. 82; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 392, P. 93. N. 31; in the Year 396, he is fined for tranſgreſſing the Law which limited the Quantity of Lands which any *Roman* might poſſeſs, and of which he was himſelf the Author, P. 103.
LICINIUS STRABO, a *Legionary Tribune*, falls like a brave Man, in a Battle with the *Iſtrians*, V. 4. P. 342.
LICINIUS TEGULA, (*Publius*) an ancient *Latin* Poet, flouriſhed about the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9. N. 21.
LICINIUS VARRO, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in the Year 517, V. 3. P. 9. N. 15; ſubdues the Iſland of *Corſica*, P. 10.
LICINIUS VARUS, (*Publius*) *Curule Ædile* in the Year 544, entertains the People with *The Roman Games*, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86.
LICINIUS VARUS, (*Publius*) *Prætor* of *Rome*, receives Orders from the Senate to refit the Ships in the Port of *Oſtia*, V. 3. P. 385.
LICINUS, (*Lucius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
LICINUS, (*Marcus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
LICTORS, were inſtituted by *Romulus*, to be his private Executioners, whenever he ſent them to perform his Will, unknown to the Senate, V. 1. P. 50; it is probable, tho' not the moſt common Opinion, that the Kings of *Rome* were attended by *Lictors* with their *Axes* and *Faſces*, by way of Guard, or State, before the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 120. N. 59; the *Conſuls* at firſt had 24 *Lictors* as the Kings had, and afterwards reduced them to twelve, and they attended the *Conſuls* only alternately, P. 188. N. 107.
LIEGE, See *Eburones*.
LIGHTNING, *Numa* ordered, That Perſons killed with *Lightning* ſhould be inſtantly buried without any Ceremony, V. 1. P. 71; they were looked on as accurſed, and the Place where the *Lightning* fell was immediately ordered to be walled in, and appropriated to the burial of Perſons killed in that manner, *Ib.* N. 77; a Medal of *Jupiter Fulgurator*, *Ib.*; The *Roman* Law which ſeems to forbid the burial of Perſons ſtruck with *Lightning*, is not to be underſtood of burial abſolutely, but of burying them with Form and Ceremony, V. 3. P. 383. N. 8. Col. 1; the ſuperſtitious Ceremonies and Opinions of the *Romans* concerning Places ſtruck with *Lightning*, *Ib.* Col. 1; they were purified by Sacrifices and formal Conſecrations, *Ib.* Col. 2; the Sacrifice uſed on this Occaſion was called *Bidens*, and the Place where it was offered up, *Bidental*, *Ib.*; the Altar erected there, which was hollow like a Pit, was called *Puteal*, *Ib.*; the Goddeſs *Fulgura* was a Deity invented by the *Romans*, and implored to protect them againſt *Thunder* and *Lightning*, P. 384. N. Col. 1; the *Lightning* and *Thunder* that happened in the Day, they aſcribed to *Jupiter*, that in the Night to *Summanus* or *Pluto*, *Ib.*; the Art of diſcovering future Things by Thunder was a Part of the *Augural* Science, *Ib.* Col. 2; the chief Particulars of that Science, with reſpect to *Thunder* and *Lightning*, *Ib.* Col. 2; the myſtical Terms uſed by the *Augurs* and *Aruſpices*, to diſtinguiſh, as they pretended, the different Sorts of *Thunder* and *Lightning*, as *Fulmina Perpetua*, *Fulmen Prorogativum*, *Provorſum*, *Vanum & Brutum*, *Fatidicum*, &c. P. 384. N. Col. 2; P. 385. N. Col. 1; the *Hetrurians* reckoned up nine Deities, who, as they pretended, ſhared the Prerogative of making *Thunder* and *Lightning* with *Jupiter*, P. 384. N. Col. 1.
LIGURES, (*The*) are called by ſome Authors *Salyes*, V. 2. P. 6; they ſeem to threaten *Rome* with an approaching War, in the Year 515, V. 3. P. 3; are defeated in a pitched Battle, P. 4; their Origine, according to the Ancients, P. 6. N. 11; *Poſthumius Albinus* gains Advantages over them, of which the Hiſtorians have not given us any particular Account, P. 12; they are driven out of *Italy* by the *Conſul Pomponius*, in the Year 520, P. 14; ſome of *The Ligures* lived about *The Apennines*, and others about *Genoa*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 118; their Country was very rough and mountainous, P. 256; *Rome* ſends two *Conſular* Armies thither in the Year 566, *Ib.*; which almoſt entirely reduce them, P. 257; nevertheleſs, they revolt again, and are ſubdued by *Paulus Æmilius* ſo low, as to deſire a perpetual Peace with the *Romans*, P. 323; who gain more Victories over them, P. 328; and after another Revolt, they are again beaten by the *Romans* in the Years 576, 577, P. 348, 349, 350; By *The Gallic Ligures*, the *Roman* Hiſtorians mean the People who lived next to *Ligu-*

Liguria Ciſalpinâ, that is, the People who inhabited the Sea-Coaſts of *Provence*, from *The Var* to *The Rhone*, V. 5. P. 184. N. 47.

LIGURIA, anciently comprehended the Countries which we now call *The Marquiſate of Saluzzo*, the greateſt Part of *Piedmont*, *Montſerrat*, the County of *Nice*, the Coaſt of *Genoa*, the Lordſhip of *Mourgues*, and Part of the *Dutchy of Milan*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 3.

LIGURIA CISALPINA, was the Country between *The Apennines* and the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, V. 2. P. 6. N. 29; it was formerly divided into two Parts, *Maritime Liguria*, and *Mountainous Liguria*, P. N. 31.

LIGURIA TRANSALPINA, was the Name given by the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* to the Country which lies between *The Var* and *The Rhone*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 24; P. 6. N. 31; V. 5. P. 276.

LIGUS, (*Publius Acilius*). See *Acilius*.

LIGUSTINUS, a brave Citizen, gives an extraordinary Account of himſelf in a Speech, when the Severity with which new Levies are raiſed, create great Diſturbances in the State, V. 4. P. 375; and by his Probity and Bravery aſſuages thoſe Diſturbances, for which he has the Thanks of the Senate, P. 376.

LILYBÆUM, the Name of a City and Promontory in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 4; the City is beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 592; the Hiſtory of that Siege, P. 593, *&c.* the Siege is turned into a Blockade, P. 602; a Diſpute is raiſed in the Senate on account of a Defeat of the *Romans* before this Place, *Ib.*; V. 3. P. 395. N. 34; the Rebellion of the Slaves in *Sicily* began near this City, V. 5. P. 268.

LIMETANUS, (*Manilius*). See *Manilius*.

LIMNÆA, a City of *Theſſaliotis*, between *The Peneus*, and *The Apidanus*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 9.

LIMONUM, the Name *Cæſar* gives to the City of *Poitiers*, V. 6. P. 174. N. 28.

LINGONES, (*The*) came into *Italy* with the other *Gauls*, and ſettled between *Bologna* and *Ravenna*, V. 2. P. 8, 9.

LINGUS, one of the Branches of Mount *Pindus* in *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 22.

LINGUS, a City mentioned in ſeveral Copies of *Livy*, but we can find no Footſteps of it, in the Country where he places it, V. 4. P. 28. N. 67.

LINEN, (*Legion*) *The*, a Body of 16000 *Samnites*, who in the Year of *Rome* 460, bound themſelves under the moſt horrible Imprecations, not to diſobey their General, or flee in Battle, V. 2. P. 358; ſo called, not becauſe they were clothed in Linen, or light-armed, but becauſe they had taken their Oaths under a Canopy, or Covering of Linen, *Ib.*

LINTERNUM, or LINTERNA, a City near the Mouth of *The Clanis*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, V. 3. P. 99. N. 53.

LIPARA, an Iſland near *Sicily*, one of the largeſt of the *Æolian* Iſlands, V. 2. P. 586; the *Romans* fail in their Attempt on its Capital, *Ib.*; but at laſt take it by Aſſault, P. 587; this Iſland lay to the North of *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 147. N. 72.

LIRIS, (*The*) a River of *Campania*, *Florus* gives us a falſe Account, when he ſays, That *Pyrrhus* beat the *Romans* near *Heraclea*, on the Banks of this River, V. 2. P. 443. N. 74.

LISINÆ, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 48.

LISSOS, a City of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 420. N. 77; on the Confines of *Macedon*, P. 447. N. 26.

LITABRUM, a City of *Hither Spain*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 198.

LITANA, (*The Foreſt of*) the moſt probable Account of its Situation, V. 3. P. 166. N. 125; a *Roman* Army periſh in it, *Ib.*; it was near the Territory of *Bologna*, and *Modena*, V. 4. P. 131. N. 124.

LITARE, the Word was uſed at Sacrifices, when they were propitious and foreboded well; *non Litare*, when they were the contrary, V. 2. P. 30. N. 79.

LITENNO, a Leader of the *Numantini*, treats with the *Roman* General of a Peace, V. 4. P. 569.

LITERNUM, a maritime City of *Campania*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 93; P. 174. N. 159; V. 4. P 134. N. 128. See *Linternum*.

LITTLE TOWNS, The Canton called *Septem pagium*, or *The Seven Little Towns*, or *Villages*, lay between *The Tyber* and *The Aro*, V. 1. P. 214. N. 64.

LITUBIUM, an ancient City of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 120.

LITUUS, See *Tuba*.

LIVIANUS MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.

LIVIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 631, oppoſes *Caius Gracchus* at the Deſire of the Senate, V. 5. P. 161; and takes vigorous Steps to ruin his Adverſary, P. 162.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, See *Andronicus*.

LIVIUS, (*Caius*) is admitted into the College of *Pontifices*, in the Year 542, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.

LIVIUS DENTOR, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 451, V. 2. P. 305; and then *Pontifex*, P. 316; pronounces the Form of the *Devotement* of *Decius*, 344; in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, rallies the Troops which the *Gauls* had routed, *Ib.*; and with the help of a Reinforcement, which comes very ſeaſonably, routs the Enemy, P. 345.

LIVIUS DRUSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 506, V. 4. P. 614.

LIVIUS DRUSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 641, V. 5. P. 200; ſubdues the *Scordiſci*, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; dies in his *Cenſorſhip*, in the Year 644, P. 222.

Livius Drusus, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People*, Son of that *Livius*, who was the firmeſt Support of the Senate againſt the Violences of the *Gracchi*, V. 5. P. 327. N. 70; is repreſented as a very haughty Man, by the Author of *Lives of illuſtrious Men*, *Ib.*; takes it into his Head to attempt to rectify the Faults which the Paſſions of Men had introduced in the publick Adminiſtration, P. 328; and to revive the ancient Virtue of the *Romans*, which had done them ſo much Honour, *Ib.*; to this End makes it his firſt Buſineſs to reconcile the Senators to the *Roman Knights*, P. 329; gives the People of *Italy* Reaſon to hope for the ſame Rights as the *Roman Citizens* enjoyed, *Ib.*; propoſes a Law for giving the Poor what Bread they wanted, P. 330; which is paſſed, *Ib.*; then propoſes to make the Senate conſiſt for the future of half Senators and half *Knights*, P. 331; which increaſes the mutual Hatred of the two Orders, *Ib.*; *Livius* ſends the *Conſul Marcius* to Priſon, P. 332; and threatens him who was at the Head of *The Knights*, to have him thrown down from *The Tarpeian Rock*, *Ib.*; the People of *Italy* preſs him to perform his Promiſe of putting them on an equal Foot with the *Citizens* of *Rome*, *Ib.*; he informs the *Conſuls* that the People had entered into a Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate them at the *Feriæ Latinæ*, P. 333; and is himſelf aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 334.

Livius, (*Lucius*) oppoſes the delivering up to the *Samnites*, the *Roman* Officers who had been the Cauſes of the Affront offer'd to *Rome*, after the Battle of *Caudium*, V. 2. P. 243; but at laſt conſents to it, P. 245.

Livius-Macatus, (*Caius*) Commander of the Garriſon the *Romans* had left at *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 273; ſuffers himſelf to be impoſed on by two young Lords of the City, who, under Pretence of Hunting in the Night, for which he gave them Leave, enter into a Plot with *Hannibal*, to deliliver up the City to him, P. 273, 274; after the taking of the City *Livius* retires to the Citadel, P. 275; makes a Sally from thence, and kills a great many Men, P. 276; makes a ſecond Sally with Succeſs, P. 276, 277; defends the Caſtle with Conſtancy, P. 337; gains a conſiderable Advantage over *Hannibal*'s Troops, P. 338; is continued Governor after the *Romans* had retaken the City, P. 371; is by Miſtake confounded with *Marcus Livius Salinator* by *Cicero*, P. 386. N. 9; is called to an Account for having ſuffered *Tarentum* to be ſurprized when he was Governor of it, *Ib.*; is zealouſly defended by his Friends, *Ib.*; a ſevere Reply of *Fabius* to ſome of his Friends, who ſaid, it was he who retook *Tarentum*, *Ib.* N. 11; how that Proſecution ended is not known, *Ib.*

Livius-Salinator, (*Caius*) is made Admiral of a *Roman* Fleet, V. 4. P. 170; with which he ſignalizes himſelf, P. 185; by beating the Fleet of *Antiochus*, P. 186, 187; offers Sacrifices to the Goddeſs *Minerva* in the Fortreſs of *Ilion*, P. 199; inveſts the Port of *Seſtos*, and takes it, *Ib.* beſieges *Abydos*, which he is obliged to abandon when juſt ready to take it, P. 200; goes to *Epheſus* to fight *Antiochus*'s Fleet, which refuſes the Challenge, P. 202; gives up the Command of the *Roman* Fleet to *Æmilius* his Succeſſor, *Ib.*; who ſhews his Jealouſy when *Æmilius* gives him his Advice, concerning the Operations of the Campaign, and he rejects it, P. 203; *Æmilius* orders him to execute a Scheme which had been preferred to his own in the Council of War, *Ib.*; he fails of his Blow, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; An ancient Author ſays, that, during his *Conſulſhip*, he drove all the *Gauls* of *Liguria* beyond *The Alpes*, P. 247.

Livius Salinator, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 534, and ordered to make War with *Demetrius of Pharos*, V. 3. P. 43; whom he and his Collegue drive out of *Illyricum*, P. 44; by which they both deſerve the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; his Enemies get him condemned for having applied the Spoils he had taken from *Demetrius* to his own private Uſe, *Ib.*; and he is extremely grieved at the unjuſt Decree the People had paſſed againſt him, P. 44, 406; makes a Speech to the Senate in favour of *Livius Macatus*, and draws him out of that Obſcurity in which he had lived for twelve Years, P. 406; is choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time for the Year 546, *Ib.*; *Ciſalpine Gaul* falls to him by Lot for his Province, P. 407; *Aſdrubal* encamps within Sight of his Army, P. 414; *Livius* fights a Battle with the *Carthaginian* on the Banks of *The Metaurus*, P. 416; defeats and kills *Aſdrubal* on the Field of Battle, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome* with his Collegue, P. 430; where they both are honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 431; *Livius* is nominated *Dictator* to preſide in the *Comitia*, P. 432; goes to *Hetruria* in Quality of *Proconſul*, *Ib.*; where he puniſhes the Rebels, P. 433; commands an Army of *Volones* in *Hetruria*, P. 458; and afterwards two *Legions* in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, P. 484; his Quarrels with *Claudius Nero*, P. 502; he lays a Tax upon Salt, P. 503; and from thence had the Nickname of *Salinator*, *Ib.*

Loan. See *Lending*.

Locha, a City of *Africa*, mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 3. P. 510. N. 17.

Locri, or *Locris*, a City in *Italy* famous for a Temple of *Proſerpine*, V. 2. P. 467. N. 103; is taken by *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.*; the *Locrians* maſſacre the Garriſon he leaves there, P. 481; *Pyrrhus*, in his Return from *Italy*, puniſhes this Maſſacre in a very cruel Manner,

Manner, and plunders the Temple, but ſoon repents of it, *Ib.*; this City ſtood in the Country now called *Further Calabria*, V. 3. P. 386. N. 13; in the Year 545 the *Romans* beſiege it, P. 387; but are obliged to raiſe the Siege, P. 394; the ancient Geographers call this City *Locri Epizephirii*, P. 469. N. 36.

LOCRIS, a Country in *Achaia*, whoſe Inhabitants had different Names, according to the different Parts of it which they poſſeſſed, V. 3. P. 319. N. 32.

LOCUTIUS, (*Aius*). See *Aius*.

LOGUNTINA, an ancient City which ſtood on the Confines of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in the Country of the *Conteſtani*, but is now only a Village called *Oliva*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 66.

LOLLIUS, a *Samnite*, eſcapes from *Rome*, where he was an Hoſtage, and raiſes an Inſurrection againſt the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 499; who ſoon ſubdue the Rebels, P. 500.

LONGINUS. (*Caius Caſſius*) See *Caius*.

LONGINUS. (*Lucius Caſſius*) See *Caſſius*.

LONGINUS. (*Quintus Caſſius*) See *Caſſius*.

LONGULA, a conſiderable City in the Country of the *Volſci*, is taken and plundered by the *Conſul Cominius*, V. 1. P. 289.

LONGUS. (*Tiberius Sempronius*) See *Sempronius*.

LORACINA, (*The*) a little River in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 4. P. 406. N. 48.

LORYMA, a maritime City of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 204; near the South Coaſt of an Iſland in which was formerly the City of *Cnidus*, P. 204. N. 18.

LOTHRONUS, (*The*) Another Name for the River which the *Romans* called *Vulturnus*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 45.

LOTOPHAGI, the Inhabitants of an Iſland, who were ſo called from their eating the Fruit of the Tree called *Lotos*, and from whence their Iſland was called *Lotophagitis*, V. 2. P. 585. N. 21.

LOTS OF PRÆNESTE. See *Prænesle*.

LOUIS, (*The Word*) is by ſome derived from the Name of *Elitouis*, the Leader of the *Cænomani*, when they removed from *Gaul* to *Italy*, V. 2. P. 7.

LUA, (*The Goddeſs*) was ſuppoſed to preſide over Expiations, V. 1. P. 149. V. 2. P. 152. N. 26; and was ſo called from the Verb *Luo*, V. 1. P. 149. N. 35; *Servius* dedicated a Temple to her, P. 149; ſhe was a long Time unknown to learned Men, *Ib.* N. 35; Soldiers ſacrificed to her by throwing their Arms and Spoils in the Fire, V. 2. P. 152. N. 26; ſhe was confounded with the Goddeſs *Luna*, V. 4. P. 501. N. 73.

LUCANI, (*The*) a People who were originally *Samnites*, V. 2. P. 156; inhabited the Country which was bounded by *The Silurus* to the North, *The Vageſto* towards *The Picentini*, *The Brudano* towards *Apulia*, *The Laus* and *Syberis* to the South, *The Gulph of Tarentum* to the Eaſt, and the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the Weſt, N. 33; theſe People are taken in ſome Editions of *Livy* for the *Paluſcani*, P. 198. N. 43; in the Year 427 they offer their Services to the *Romans* againſt the *Lucani*, P. 209; enter into an Alliance with *Rome*, P. 210; are drawn off from it by the *Tarentini*, P. 212; their Senate declare War with *Rome* in the ſame Year, *Ib.*; but ſoon find Cauſe to repent of it, P. 213; in 455 they complain to the *Romans* againſt the *Samnites*, P. 321; in the Year 471 they revolt from the *Romans*, P. 416; who march againſt them, P. 418; defeat them, P. 419; they join *Pyrrhus*, P. 446; are beaten by the *Romans* in the Abſence of that Prince, P. 478; the *Conſul Lentulus* marches an Army into their Country, P. 483; in the Year 480 they are routed in a pitched Battle by *Claudius Canina*, P. 488; and are entirely ſubdued in the *Conſulſhip* of *Papirius* and *Carvilius*, in 481, P. 494; they are ſubdued again in the Year 544, V. 3. P. 367; they and the *Bruttii* were originally but one and the ſame People, P. 340. N. 57.

LUCANIA, contained Part of *The Hither Principality*, *The Baſilicata* and *Hither Calabria*, V. 2. P. 156. N. 33. V. 3. P. 386. N. 12.

LUCCA, a City on the Frontiers of *Liguria* and *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 82. N. 52; now a free City of *Tuſcany*, famous for its Antiquity, V. 6. P. 118. N. 190.

LUCCEIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, propoſes the electing *Pompey Dictator*, but *Pompey* fruſtrates his Schemes on that Head, V. 6. P. 146; he was one of *Pompey*'s moſt zealous Friends, *Ib.* N. 58.

LUCCEIUS HIRRUS, (*Caius*) a Man of great Learning, and a famous Hiſtoriographer, ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 63. N. 19; but cannot obtain it, P. 64.

LUCERES, a Name given to one of the three Tribes into which *Romulus* divided the People, V. 1. P. 43. N. 150; ſo called from *Lucerus*, King of *Ardea*, who, according to *Feſtus*, joined with *Romulus* againſt the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; *The Tribe of the Luceres* was alſo called *Collina*, P. 141.

LUCERIA, the different Accounts Authors give us of this City, V. 2. P. 227. N. 99; a Medal on which its Name is found, *Ib.* the *Romans* ſend a Colony thither in the Year 430, *Ib.*; in 433 *Papirius* makes himſelf Maſter of this City, which after the Battle of *Caudium* had ſurrendered to the *Samnites*, P. 253; in the Year 439 it rebels again, is taken by Aſſault, and the Inhabitants put to the Sword, P. 263.

LUCETIUS. (*Jupiter*) See *Jupiter*.

LUCI. The Sacred Groves were ſo called, according to ſome, becauſe they were ſo thick that the Light of the Sun could not penetrate through them, V. 2. P. 175. N. 80.

N. 80; the Veneration which the Pagans paid theſe Groves was very great, *Ib.*; *Conlucare Lucum*, ſignified to cut off thoſe Branches of the Trees in the Sacred Groves which were ſtruck with Lightning, it being impious to cut them on any other Occaſion, *Ib.* Col. 2.

LUCIA or *Lutia*, a City in the Country of the *Arevacæ* in *Spain*, not far from *Numantia*, V. 5. P. 91. N. 61.

LUCILIUS, an ancient *Latin* Poet, who flouriſhed in the Year 620, V. 5. P. 83. N. 57. Some Account of his Life and Writings, *Ib.*

LUCILIUS, (*Sextus*) who had been *Tribune of the People* in 668, is thrown from *The Tarpeian Rock* in 669, V. 5. P. 436. N. 118.

LUCINA, one of the Names of the Goddeſs *Juno*, which was given her as the Protectrice of Women in Childbed, V. 1. P. 142. N. 16. A Medal of her, *Ib.*

LUCIUS ACCIUS, See *Accius*.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, See *Æmilius*.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, See *Æmilius*.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, See *Æmilius*.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, See *Regillus*.

LUCIUS AFRANIUS NEPOS, See *Afranius*.

LUCIUS ANICIUS GALLUS, See *Anicius*.

LUCIUS ANTISTIUS, See *Antiſtius*.

LUCIUS ANTISTIUS RHEGINUS, See *Antiſtius*.

LUCIUS APULEIUS, See *Apuleius*.

LUCIUS APUSTIUS TULLO, See *Apuſtius*.

LUCIUS AQUILIUS, See *Aquilius*.

LUCIUS ATINIUS, See *Atinius*.

LUCIUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, See *Attilius*.

LUCIUS AURELIUS COTTA, See *Aurelius*.

LUCIUS AURELIUS ORESTES, See *Aurelius*.

LUCIUS BETUCIUS BERTUS, See *Betucius*.

LUCIUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, See *Cæcilius*.

LUCIUS, (*Caius*) the Nephew of the great *Marius*, V. 5. P. 270; is killed by a young Soldier, whoſe Modeſty he would have violated, and the Soldier rewarded for his Bravery by *Marius*, *Ib.*

LUCIUS CALPURNIUS BESTEA, See *Calpurnius*.

LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.

LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO BESTEA, See *Calpurnius*.

LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONIUS, See *Calpurnius*.

LUCIUS CANTILIUS, See *Cantilius*.

LUCIUS CARVILIUS, See *Carvilius*.

LUCIUS CASSIUS, See *Caſſius*.

LUCIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS, See *Caſſius*.

LUCIUS CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, See *Cincius*.

LUCIUS COELIUS ANTIPATER, See *Coelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINNA, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS DOLABELLA, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS MERULA, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SYLLA, See *Cornelius*.

LUCIUS DOMITIUS, See *Domitius*.

LUCIUS DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, See *Domitius*.

LUCIUS EBUTIUS ELVA, See *Ebutius*.

LUCIUS EQUITIUS FIRMANUS, See *Equitius*.

LUCIUS FANNIUS, See *Fannius*.

LUCIUS FLAVIUS NEPOS, See *Flavius*.

LUCIUS FURIUS, See *Furius*.

LUCIUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, See *Furius*.

LUCIUS FURIUS CURVUS, See *Furius*.

LUCIUS FURIUS MEDULLINUS, See *Furius*.

LUCIUS FURIUS PUBLIUS, See *Furius*.

LUCIUS GEGANIUS, See *Geganius*.

LUCIUS GELLIUS POPLICOLA, See *Gellius*.

LUCIUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.

LUCIUS GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS, See *Genucius*.

LUCIUS GENUCIUS CATUS, See *Genucius*.

LUCIUS HORATIUS, See *Horatius*.

LUCIUS HORATIUS BARBATUS, See *Horatius*.

LUCIUS HORTENSIUS, See *Hortenſius*.

LUCIUS HOSTILIUS, See *Hoſtilius*.

LUCIUS HOSTILIUS CATO, See *Hoſtilius*.

LUCIUS HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, See *Hoſtilius*.

LUCIUS JULIUS, See *Julius*.

LUCIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, See *Julius*.

LUCIUS JULIUS LIBO, See *Julius*.

LUCIUS JULIUS VOPISCUS, See *Julius*.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS, See *Junius*.

LUCIUS JUNIUS PULLUS, See *Junius*.

LUCIUS LÆTORIUS, See *Lætorius*.

LUCIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.

LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS, See *Licinius*.

LUCIUS LICINIUS MURENA, See *Licinius*.

LUCIUS LICINIUS POLLIO, See *Licinius*.

LUCIUS LICINIUS VARUS, See *Licinius*.

LUCIUS LIVIUS, See *Livius*.

LUCIUS LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, See *Livius*.

LUCIUS LUCCEIUS HIRRUS, See *Lucceius*.

LUCIUS LUCRETIUS, See *Lucretius*.

LUCIUS LUCRETIUS FLAVUS, See *Lucretius*.

LUCIUS LUCULLUS, See *Lucullus*.

LUCIUS MAGIUS, See *Magius*.

LUCIUS MAMILIUS, See *Mamilius*.

Lucius Mamilius Vitulus, See *Mamilius.*
Lucius Manilius, See *Manilius.*
Lucius Manlius Acidinus, See *Manlius.*
Lucius Manlius Imperiosus, See *Manlius.*
Lucius Manlius Torquatus, See *Manlius.*
Lucius Manlius Vulso, See *Manlius.*
Lucius Marcius Censorinus, See *Marcius.*
Lucius Marcius Philippus, See *Marcius.*
Lucius Menenius, See *Menenius.*
Lucius Menenius Agrippa, See *Menenius.*
Lucius Messinius Rufus, See *Messinius.*
Lucius Minucius, See *Minucius.*
Lucius Mummius Achaicus, See *Mummius.*
Lucius Murena, See *Murena.*
Lucius Nasidius, See *Nasidius.*
Lucius Ninnius Quadratus, See *Ninnius.*
Lucius Octavius, See *Octavius.*
Lucius Opimius, See *Opimius.*
Lucius Oppius Salinator, See *Oppius.*
Lucius Papirius, See *Papirius.*
Lucius Papirius Crassus, See *Papirius.*
Lucius Papirius Cursor, See *Papirius.*
Lucius Papirius Mugillanus, See *Papirius.*
Lucius Pinarius Mamercinus, See *Pinarius.*
Lucius Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus, See *Pinarius.*
Lucius Plautius Venno, See *Plautius.*
Lucius Pomponius, See *Pomponius.*
Lucius Porcius, See *Porcius.*
Lucius Porcius Cato, See *Porcius.*
Lucius Porcius Lecca, See *Porcius.*
Lucius Porcius Licinus, See *Porcius.*
Lucius Posthumius Albinus, See *Posthumius.*
Lucius Posthumius Megellus, See *Posthumius.*
Lucius Presenteius, See *Presenteius.*
Lucius Publilius Capitolinus, See *Publilius.*
Lucius Quinctius, See *Quinctius.*
Lucius Quinctius Flamininus, See *Quinctius.*
Lucius Roscius Otho, See *Roscius.*
Luscus, or Lucius Rufus, (*Titus Annius*). See *Annius.*
Lucius Sauffeius, See *Sauffeius.*
Lucius Scipio, See *Scipio.*
Lucius Scribonius Libo, See *Scribonius.*
Lucius Sempronius Atratinus, See *Sempronius.*
Lucius Septimius, See *Septimius.*
Lucius Sergius Catilina, See *Sergius.*
Lucius Sergius Fidenas, See *Sergius.*
Lucius Servilius Structus, See *Servilius.*
Lucius Sicinius Dentatus, See *Sicinius.*
Lucius Statilius, See *Statilius.*
Lucius Tarquinius. See *Tarquinius.*
Lucius Tarquitius, See *Tarquitius.*
Lucius, (*Titus Annius*). See *Annius.*
Lucius Thorius, See *Thorius.*
Lucius Tremellius Flaccus, See *Tremellius.*
Lucius Valerius, See *Valerius.*
Lucius Valerius Flaccus, See *Valerius.*
Lucius Valerius Messala, See *Valerius.*
Lucius Valerius Poplicola, See *Valerius.*
Lucius Valerius Vitulus, See *Valerius.*
Lucius Vargunteius, See *Vargunteius.*
Lucius Veturius Crassus Cicurinus, See *Veturius.*
Lucius Veturius Philo, See *Veturius.*
Lucius Villius Tappulus, See *Villius.*
Lucius Virginius Tricostus, See *Virginius.*
Lucius Volcatius Tullus, See *Volcatius.*
Lucius Volumnius Flamma, See *Volumnius.*
Lucretia, the Wife of *Collatinus*, V. 1. P. 182; a Woman of great Accompliſhments, P. 183; is violated by *Sextus Tarquinius*, P. 184; inſiſts on her Relations avenging the Injury done her, *Ib.*; ſtabs herſelf with a Ponyard to the Heart, P. 185; her tragical End proves fatal to the *Tarquins*, P. 186, 187.
Lucretius, the Father of *Lucretia*, V. 1. P. 184, was left Governour of *Rome* by *Tarquin*, P. 185; and continued in the Government of it after the Proſcription of the *Tarquins*, P. 187.
Lucretius, the famous *Latin* Poet, was born in the Year of *Rome* 660, V. 5. P. 316. N. 43; a Judgment of his Works, *Ib.*
Lucretius Flavus, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 360, V. 1. P. 591; gains a Victory over the *Æqui*, P. 592.
Lucretius, (*Hoſtus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 324, V. 1. P. 533.
Lucretius, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 362, V. 2. P. 10. N. 50; defeats the *Volſinienſes*, *Ib.*
Lucretius, (*Marcus*) is appointed by *Scipio* to command the Reinforcement of Troops, which he ſent to *Italy* by Sea, V. 3. P. 410.
Lucretius, (*Marcus*) Admiral of *a Roman* Fleet in the Year 582, V. 4. P. 385; arrives in the Port of *Cephalonia*, *Ib.*; lands at *Chalcis*, P. 389; beſieges *Haliartus*, P. 393; takes it by Aſſault, P. 394; and ſtrikes a Terror throughout all *Bœotia*, *Ib.*; is guilty of exceſſive Oppreſſions, P. 401; the *Prætor Hortenſius* comes to command the Fleet in his Room, *Ib.*; the *Chal-*

Chalcidians complain to the Senate againſt them both, P. 405; and *Lucretius* is puniſhed for his Tyranny, P. 406.

LUCRETIUS OFELLA, (*Quintus*) a Soldier of Fortune, is appointed by *Sylla* to keep young *Marius* blocked up in *Præneſte*, whither he had fled for Refuge, V. 6. P. 445; the Inhabitants deliver up their City to *Ofella*, and *Marius* periſhes there, P. 452; *Ofella* cauſes ſome of the Magiſtrates to be maſſacred, *Ib.*; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, tho' expreſly forbidden by *Sylla*, P. 459; who cauſes him to be beheaded, *Ib.*

LUCRETIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 544; and a ſecond Time in the Year 336, P. 548.

LUCRETIUS, (*Publius*) is ſent into *Africa* by the Senate, to complain of *Hamilcar* to the *Carthaginians*, V. 4. P. 8, 9. N. 20.

LUCRETIUS, (*Spurius*) ſoftens the Minds of the People, who were exaſperated againſt *Collatinus*, and prevails on that *Conſul* to lay down his Office, V. 1. P. 200; is choſen *Conſul* in the Year 244, after the Death, and in the Room of *Junius Brutus*, P. 205; ſome Authors give him the Surname of *Tricipitinus*, *Ib.* N. 34; ſome *Annals* do not place him among the firſt *Conſuls*, becauſe his *Conſulſhip* was ſhort, and not diſtinguiſhed by any memorable Events, P. 206.

LUCRETIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Prætor* of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458; gives the Senate notice of *Mago*'s arrival in *Italy*, P. 463; his Expedition againſt *Indibilis* and *Mardonius*, who had made an Inſurrection, P. 473, 474.

LUCRETIUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* with *Publius Valerius Poplicola*, in the Year 245, V. 1. P. 207; whether the Brother of the famous *Lucretia* is not certain, *Ib.* N. 44; is wounded at the Head of the Left Wing of the *Roman* Army, in the firſt Battle *Porſenna* fights with the *Romans*, after he had taken the Fort of Mount *Janiculus*, P. 209; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in the Year 249, P. 223.

LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390; and appointed to make War with the *Æqui*, P. 391; over whom he gains a memorable Victory, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 393.

LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 366, V. 2. P. 35. N. 92; a ſecond Time, for the Year 371, P. 50. N. 1; and a third Time, for the Year 373, P. 51.

LUCRINUS, (The Lake) was near *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175; there are now ſcarce any Footſteps of it to be ſeen, *Ib.* N. 160. Col. 2.

LUCTERIUS, one of the Generals of *Vercingetorix* King of the *Arverni*, V. 6. P. 156; is vanquiſhed by *Caninius* one of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants, P. 175; and afterwards delivered up to *Cæſar* himſelf, P. 176.

LUCULLUS, Governour of *Heraclea*, ſuffers himſelf to be ſurprized by the *Scordiſci*, who cut him and his Garriſon in pieces, V. 5. P. 189. N. 64.

LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the War with the Slaves, in the Year 649, V. 5. P. 266.

LUCULLUS, (*Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

LUCULLUS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

LUCULLUS, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

LUCUMONES, The Name of the Governours or petty Kings of the twelve Cantons of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 25. N. 89.

LUCUMONIES, The Name of the twelve Cantons into which old *Hetruria* was divided, V. 1. P. 25. N. 89.

LUERIUS, a King of the *Arverni*, who was very rich and very liberal, V. 5. P. 175.

LUNA, The Name of a City, Port, and Promontory, at the Mouth of the River *Meora*, V. 4. P. 106. N. 72.

LUPERCAL, a Temple built by *Evander* in *Italy*, and conſecrated to the God *Pan*, V. 1. P. 7; but this Temple was only a Cavern dug in a Rock, *Ib.* N. 33.

LUPERCALIA, a Feſtival firſt inſtituted in *Arcadia*, V. 1. P. 17; the Ceremonies obſerved in the Celebration of it, *Ib.* N. 69; *Ovid*'s Account of the infamous Practice which gave riſe to this Law, and a Deſcription of it, V. 2. P. 300. N. 22; it is improved, and in ſome Senſe reformed, by *Fabius Maximus*, in his *Cenſorſhip*, P. 301.

LUPERCI, (*The*) or Prieſts of *Pan*, ran about the Streets of *Rome* with Whips in their Hands, to ſtrike the *Roman* Women, who came in their Way for that purpoſe, imagining this would make them fruitful, V. 1. P. 142. N. 16.

LUPUS, (*Lucius Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.

LUPUS, (*Publius Rutilius*). See *Rutilius*.

LUSA, a City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 317. N. 22.

LUSCINUS, a petty *Spaniſh* King, revolts from the *Romans* under the Government of the *Prætor Sempronius*, V. 4. P. 81. N. 129.

LUSITANI, This Name was anciently given not only to the People of *Portugal*, but to thoſe likewiſe who inhabited *Eſtramadura* and the weſtern Part of *Old Caſtille*, V. 3. P. 79. N. 47.

LUSTRATIONS, When the Temples at *Rome* were prophaned, they were purified by Sacrifices, Aſperſions of the Luſtral Water, and Fumigations of Sulphur, Olive, Lawrel, and odoriferous Herbs, V. 1. P. 404. N. 34.

LUSTRUM, a Name given to the formal Sacrifice that was offered up to *Mars*, as ſoon as *Servius* had finiſhed the *Cenſus* he took of the *Roman* People, V. 1. P. 149. N. 34; it was moſt probably ſo called from the Name of the Goddeſs *Lua*, *Ib.*; tho' others give different Etymologies of the Word, *Ib.* N. 35; this Ceremony which was performed every five Years, gave riſe to the Cuſtom of computing Time by the *Luſtra* any Perſon had lived, P. 150; the *Luſtrum* was always celebrated in *The Field Mars*, *Ib.*; and generally followed the *Cenſus*, P. 207. N. 46. See *Cenſus*.

LUTATIUS, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 41; makes ſeveral Conqueſts in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and is forced to abdicate the *Conſulſhip*, P. 41, 42.

LUTATIUS CATULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 511, V. 2. P. 615; beſieges *Drepanum*, P. 616; where he is wounded, P. 617; but nevertheleſs, attacks a powerful *Carthaginian* Fleet, *Ib.*; and beats it, P. 618; makes a Peace with the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; continues in *Sicily*, in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 620; returns to *Rome*, and *Triumphs*, P. 622. N. 74.

LUTATIUS CATULUS, (*Quintus*) a Man of diſtinguiſhed Merit, is made *Conſul* in the Year 651, V. 5. P. 273. N. 44; had been twice excluded from that Dignity, P. 274. N. 45; is made *Pro-Conſul*, to keep the *Cimbri* in awe, and gets the famous *Sylla* to be his Lieutenant General, P. 274, 282; his Troops are ſtruck with a Pannick, P. 283; he artfully covers the ſhame of their Flight, *Ib.*; and invents an ingenious Stratagem to eſcape from the *Cimbri*, P. 284; a new Army comes and joins his old one, *Ib.*; *Catulus* and *Sylla* have almoſt all the Honour of the Battle, by which the *Cimbri* are utterly deſtroyed, P. 286; *Catulus* is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 287; he erects a fine Temple to *The Fortune of this Day*, P. 288; the *Latin* Terms of this Inſcription have given room for different Interpretations, *Ib.* N. 82; *Catulus* alſo builds a Portico in *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 83; kills himſelf to avoid being murdered by the cruel *Marius*, P. 387, 388.

LUTATIUS CATULUS, (*Quintus*) *Prince of the Senate*, receives a Letter from *Catiline*, which he communicates to *The Conſcript Fathers*, V. 6. P. 20; aſſiſts *Cicero* with his Advice, in diſcovering the Conſpirators, P. 21; and calls the famous *Conſul The Father of his Country*, P. 25; votes for puniſhing the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators with Death, P. 31. N. 47; *Cæſar* gets the ſupreme Pontificate from him, P. 34. N. Col. 2; accuſes him at the Tribunal of the People, P. 39. N. 65; and then drops the Proſecution, P. 40. N. *Ib.*; *Lutatius* with one ſevere Reflection, confounds one of the Judges, who, contrary to all Juſtice, had acquitted the ſacrilegious *Clodius*, P. 53; his Death and Character, *Ib.*

LUTATIUS CATULUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 675, and has *Italy* for his Province, V. 5. P. 473; his Quarrels with his Collegue, P. 475; which had bad Conſequences, P. 476; he is made *Prince of the Senate*, P. 528; and choſen to conſecrate the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; his Behaviour in the Troubles, which gave Occaſion to *Gabinius* to move the Senate, that there might be created a Captain-General of all the Seas dependent on the Republick, P. 549; and with reſpect to another Law which *The Tribune Manilius* got paſſed in favour of *Pompey*, P. 557.

LUTATIUS CERCO, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Caius Lutatius Catulus*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 512, V. 2. P. 620; ſuppreſſes the *Faliſci* who were revolted from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 621; and goes to put the laſt Hand to the Treaty of Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage*, *Ib.*

LUXURY, is reſtrained in *Rome*, in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 42; but carried to the greateſt exceſs in the Year 642, V. 5. P. 206; in the Year 652, P. 291; in the Year 655, P. 306. N. 23; and in the Year 661, P. 324. N. 61; P. 365. N. 62, 63. See *Dinner*.

LYCÆUM, a Temple in *Greece*, erected in honour to the God *Pan*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 32; it was originally a Temple built at *Athens*, by *Lycus* the Son of *Pandion*, in honour to *Apollo*, V. 5. P. 404. N. 49.

LYCEUM, a pleaſant Walk without the Walls of *Athens*, agreeably encompaſſed with Buildings and Trees, V. 4. P. 23. N. 50.

LYCAONIA, a ſmall Province of *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61.

LYCHNIDUS, or LYCHNIS, a City in the Country of the *Daſſaretæ*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 78; the Name was common both to a City and Lake in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 403. N. 45.

LYCHUS, an ancient City of *Crete*, is taken by *Metellus*, V. 5. P. 545. N. 84.

LYCIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 47.

LYCISCUS, an Orator of King *Philip*, V. 3. P. 316; anſwers the Speech made by the *Ætolian* Orator to the Senate of *Lacedæmon*, to perſuade that Senate into a League with them and the *Romans* againſt *Macedon*, P. 316, 317; but cannot prevent the Concluſion and ſigning of the Treaty, P. 318.

LYCON, a City of *Spain*, which the *Spaniſh* Geographers place four Leagues to the weſt of *Merida*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 60.

LYCORTUS, the Father of *Polybius* the Hiſtorian, V. 4. P. 156. N. 174; makes a Speech in favour of *Philopæmenes*, P. 297; and revenges the Death of that great Man, his

his Friend, P. 303; who had died by the Hands of the common Executioner, by the Treachery of *Dinocrates*, a cowardly *Meſſenian*, *Ib.*; *Lycortus* appoints magnificent Obſequies to be performed for him, P. 304.

LYCUS, (*The*) a River which runs towards the Country of the *Daſſeratæ*, V. 4. P. 28. N. 67; there was alſo a City of this Name in this Canton, *Ib.*

LYCUS, a River of *Phrygia* which falls into the *Meander*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 90; V. 5. P. 515; there were ſeveral Rivers of this Name in *Aſia*, *Ib.* N. 14.

LYDIA, a large Country which bordered on *Great Phrygia* to the Eaſt and North, V. 4. P. 220. N. 56.

LYDIUS, (*The*) a River of *Macedon* which falls into *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27.

LYNGOS, a Name given to the City of *Byzantium*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 69.

LYSIAS, Governour to young *Antiochus Eupator*, V. 4. P. 525; is deprived of that Guardianſhip by the *Roman* Senate, who appoint three *Romans* to take the Care of his Education, P. 527; their Arrival in *Egypt* gives *Lyſias* the more Jealouſy, becauſe his Government of the Prince had been before diſputed, P. 529; and he cauſes the Chief of the *Romans* to be aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; *Demetrius Soter*, when become Maſter of *Syria*, drives the *Roman* Deputies out of his Preſence, and *Lyſias* is put to Death by his own Soldiers, P. 535.

LYSIMACHIA, a City of *The Thracian Cherſoneſus*, V. 4. P. 63. N. 70.

LYSIPPUS, a famous Sculptor, who made the *Coloſſus* of *Hercules* at *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 411. N. 6; he was a Native of *Sicyon* in *Greece*, and lived in the Time of *Alexander the Great*, V. 3. P. 370. N. 109.

LYSIS, (*The*) of *Livy*, is thought to be the River *Lycus* in *Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 90.

LYSSUS, a Port, (on the Confines of *Illyricum* and *Macedon*, near the Mouth of the River *Drilo*) now called *Aleſſio* or *Aleſio*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 51.

M.

M, an initial Letter which ſignifies *Marcus*, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20.

M' with an Apoſtrophe at the top of it ſtands for the Name of *Manius*, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20.

MACARA, a Name anciently given to the City of *Heraclea* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 253. N. 19.

MACATUS, (*Caius Livius*). See *Livius*.

MACEDON, (The Kingdom of) contained all that Country which was bounded by *Theſſaly*, *Epirus*, *The Adriatick Gulph*, *Illyricum*, *Dardania*, *Thrace*, and the *Ægean* Sea; and in *Philip*'s Time, *Theſſaly* was a Part of his Dominions, V. 3. P. 171. N. 144; V. 4. P. 474. N. 1; is made a Republick by the *Romans*, in the Year 586, P. 491; and reduced to the State of a *Roman Province* in 607, V. 5. P. 16. N. 38.

MACELLA, an ancient City of *Sicily*, between *Palermo* and *Segeſta*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 41.

MACHABÆUS, (*Judas*). See *Judas*.

MACHANIDAS, the firſt Uſurper of the Throne of *Lacedæmon*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 35; P. 426, 427; V. 4. P. 23.

MACHARES, one of the Sons of *Mithridates*, is given by his Father to the *Aſiatick Scythians*, to be their King, V. 5. P. 477; kills himſelf to prevent his Father's deſigned Parricide, of putting him to Death, P. 573.

MACHINE, an extraordinary one invented by *Nabis*, the Tyrant of *Lacedæmon*, to exerciſe his Cruelty on thoſe who refuſed to gratify his Avarice, V. 4. P. 68, 69.

MACRA, See *Eubœa*.

MACRA, (*The*) a River which ſeparated the *Ligures* from the *Hetrurians*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 73.

MACRI CAMPI, a Plain at a little diſtance from *Rhegium* in *Lombardy*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 7.

MACRIS, a Name common to ſeveral Iſlands in the *Ægean Sea*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 13.

MADYTOS, the capital City of *The Cherſoneſus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.

MÆCILIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 337, revives the old Quarrels about the Diſtribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 548.

MÆDICA, the moſt ſouthern Diſtrict of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 125; V. 5. P. 429. N. 104.

MÆNIA COLUMNA, a Pillar erected by the *Romans*, by way of *Trophy*, in Memory of the Victory gained over the *Antiates*, by *Mænius*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 415, V. 4. P. 293. N. 38.

MÆNIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 270, hinders the raiſing of Troops, in order to oblige the Senate and People to chooſe *Decemviri* for the diſtribution of the Lands, V. 1. P. 339.

MÆNIUS, (*Caius*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 415, V. 2. P. 173; defeats a Body of Auxiliaries which were coming to the Relief of *Pedum*, *Ib.*; finiſhes the Conqueſt of *Latium*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 174; and a Statue of Braſs is erected to his Memory, *Ib.*

MÆNIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 370, determines the Senate to proſecute *Manlius* in form, V. 2. P. 48.

MÆNIUS, (*Titus*) is made *Prætor of Rome* in the Year 567, V. 4. P. 272.

MÆONIA, See *Meonia*.

MAGALE, a General of the *Boii*, offers *Hannibal* to be his Guide, to conduct his Army over the *Alpes*, V. 3. P. 63.

MAGALIA, or MAPALIA, the moveable Towns or Villages of the *Numidian* Shepherds, V. 3. P. 507. N. 8.
MAGERAS, a General of the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 56; defeats the *Romans*, *Ib.*
MAGICIANS, The *Roman* Laws punished a Man as an Homicide, who made use of magical Words to hurt another, V. 1. P. 453, *Law* X.
MAGISTER, the *Great Master* of the College of the *Salii*, had the inspection of their Conduct, V. 1. P. 65. N. 48.
MAGISTER EQUITUM, the chief Officer in the *Roman* Armies under the *Dictator*, by whom he was appointed, and whose Office lasted no longer than the *Dictatorship* of him who appointed him, V 1. P 249. N. 43.
MAGISTRATES, in the Year 411, *Genucius*, *the Tribune*, gets a Law passed, that no *Magistrate* should succeed to the same Office a second Time, till ten Years after the first, V. 1. P. 151.
MAGIUS, a *Capuan* Nobleman, refuses to join in *Hannibal*'s *Triumph*, when become Master of that City, V. 3. P. 144; for this, *Hannibal* gets him condemned by the Senate of *Capua*, to be delivered up to him, P. 145; he is sent away for *Carthage*, but driven by a Storm to the Dominions of *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, who gives him his Liberty, P. 146.
MAGIUS, (*Lucius*) a proscribed *Roman*, gives *Mithridates* Advice which is very prejudicial to his Country, V. 5. P. 492; is declared an Enemy to the Republick, P. 493; writes to *Lucullus* to get his Pardon at *Rome*, P. 500. See *Fannius*.
MAGIUS, (*Minatius*). See *Minatius*.
MAGNESIA, one of the five Provinces of ancient *Thessaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3; in the eastern Part of it, V. 4. P. 33 N. 88.
MAGNESIA, a City of *Lydia*, bordering on *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 42; there were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 432. N. 109.
MAGO, the *Carthaginian* General in the Year 475, has a Conference with King *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 464.
MAGO, the *Carthaginian Dictator*, V. 2. P. 528; is defeated in *Sicily*, *Ib.* N. 16; kills himself, P. 528; and the *Carthaginians* hang up his Body on a Cross, P. 529.
MAGO, *Hannibal*'s Brother, fights under him in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 76, 140; *Hannibal* sends him to *Carthage* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 146; he there gives an Account of the prodigious Exploits of *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; and proves them, by the great Number of Gold Rings taken from the *Romans*, which he produces in full Senate, *Ib.*; demands Succours for the continuance of this successful War, P. 147; has a Debate with *Hanno* on this Subject in open Senate, *Ib.*; obtains his Desire, P. 148; and is ordered to go first into *Spain*, with the Succours he was preparing to carry into *Italy*, to his Brother, P. 170. N. 140; is put to flight by the *Pro-Prætor Junius Silanus*, P. 419; runs over *Spain* to raise new Troops, P. 435; attacks with Loss the Workmen who were making a Camp for *Scipio*, P. 436; abandons the Remains of his Army after the Battle of *Bæcula*, and shamefully flees to *Gades*, P. 439; is defeated by *Marcius*, P. 444. N. 21; and ordered by his Republick to carry Succours to his Brother in *Italy*, P. 453; in his Way thither, makes a fresh Attempt on *New Carthage* without Success, *Ib.*; exercises great Cruelty on two Magistrates of *Gades*, P. 454; crosses the Sea, rather as a Pyrate, than a General, *Ib.*; arrives in *Italy*, P. 465; his arrival raises a great Alarm in *Rome*, *Ib.*; he receives Orders to go without delay to his Brother's Assistance, P. 468; holds a Council of War on that Head, P. 469, in which it was resolved, that the *Ligures* should raise more Troops for him, *Ib.*; but when in *Italy*, he is not able to join his Brother, P. 536; the *Romans* give him Battle in *Insubria*, *Ib.*; in which he is wounded, P. 537; and put to flight, *Ib.*; receives Orders to return to *Africa*, *Ib.*; and dies at Sea in his Return, P. 538.
MAGO, one of *Asdrubal*'s chief Officers, is taken Prisoner in a Battle which he fights with the *Romans* in *Sardinia*, and carried to *Rome*, V. 3. P. 206.
MAGO, another *Carthaginian* Officer, makes War in *Spain* under *Asdrubal*, the Brother of the famous *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 238; who after a famous Victory which the *Scipio's* gain over him, appoints this *Mago* to raise new Men, P. 239; *Mago* defends *New Carthage* when besieged by the *Romans*, P. 345; surrenders at Discretion, P. 348; is treated with great Respect by the *Romans*, P. 351; and sent to *Rome*, P. 353.
MAGO, the *Carthaginian* Governour of *Locri*, contributes greatly to the raising of the Siege of that City, when invested by the *Romans* in the Year 545, V. 3. P. 394.
MAHERBAL, one of *Hannibal*'s Generals, forces a Body of 6000 Men, who had escaped from the Battle of *Thrasimenus*, to surrender Prisoners of War, V. 3. P. 89, 90; cuts in Pieces a Detachment of Horse which was sent too late, by *Servilius*, to the Assistance of his Collegue *Flaminius*, P. 90; advises *Hannibal* to march directly to the City of *Rome*, P. 128; comes in *Hannibal*'s Name, and summons the Inhabitants of *Casilinum* to open their Gates to him; but is repulsed with Loss, P. 156.
MALEA, a Cape which runs out into the *Ægean* Sea, on the South Coast of *Laconia*,

nia, V. 4. P. 35. N. 96; and divides *The Laconic* from the *Argolic Gulph*, P. 123. N. 109.

MALEFACTORS, (*The Foreſt of*) or *The Malefactors Foreſt*; in *Latin*, *Sylva Malitioſa*, or *Malitioſorum*, was in the extreme Parts of the Country of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 93. N. 120; two famous Battles were fought near it about the Years 92 and 99, P. 93, 94.

MALEOLUS. (*Marcus Poplicius*) See *Poplicius*.

MALEVENTUM. See *Beneventum*.

MALEUS, a famous *Carthaginian Dictator*, V. 2. P. 528; is baniſhed, P. 528; revenges himſelf by making himſelf Maſter of *Carthage* by open Force, N. 16; crucifies his own Son, and dies himſelf a violent Death, *Ib.*

MALIA, a Village belonging to the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 36. See *Mallea*.

MALIAC, (*Gulph*) *The*, or *Streights of Theſſaly*, had ſeveral different Names, V. 3. P. 398. N. 52; but the chief and moſt common of them were *Sinus Euboicus*, and *Sinus Opuntinus*, P. 398. N. 53.

MALLÆA or *Mallia*, a City near Mount *Oeta* and *Thermopylæ*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 92; in *Phthiotis*, P. 283. N. 20.

MALLEA or *Malæa*, a City of *Phthiotis*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 20; which was ſo called from this Place, V. 5. P. 487. N. 67.

MALLIUS MAXIMUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 648, V. 5. P. 257; and appointed to make War with the *Cimbri*, *Ib.*; arrives in his Province, and there quarrels with the *Proconſul Cæpio*, P. 258; and ſeparates his Army from the *Proconſul*'s, *Ib.*; which firſt occaſions the loſs of one of his Lieutenant-Generals, who is taken Priſoner, P. 259; and afterwards the moſt fatal Overthrow which the *Romans* had had ſince the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 259, 260.

MALLUS, a City of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 100.

MALVA, (*The*) divided *Mauritania Tingitana* from *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, and was the Eaſtern Boundary of the former, V. 5. P. 199. N. 3.

MAMERCINUS. (*Lucius Æmilius*) See *Æmilius*.

MAMERCUS, a Surname given to the *Conſul Tiberius Æmilius*, V. 1. P. 381. N. 1.

MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS. See *Æmilius*.

MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS LIVIANUS. See *Æmilius*.

MAMERTUM, a City of *Bruttium*, ſo called from *Mamers*, or *Mars*, the God whom the *Mamertini* worſhipped, V. 2. P. 438. N. 68. P. 471; the *Mamertini* ſeize *Meſſana* by Force, P. 438. N. 68; become the Tyrants of *Sicily*, P. 472; are defeated by *Pyrrhus*, P. 475; and come to moleſt him after he is landed in *Italy*, P. 480; a prodigious Exploit of that Prince with a *Mamertin*, whom he clove in two, down the Back, at one Stroke, *Ib.* N. 22.

MAMILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, the *Plebeian*, carried up their Genealogy to *Telegonus*, the ſuppoſed Son of *Ulyſſes*, V. 2. P. 514. N. 102; a Medal of that Family, *Ib.*

MAMILIUS, *Tarquin*'s Son in Law, forms a Party for him among the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 207; joins *Porſenna*'s Army before *Rome* with a conſiderable Body of Troops from *Tuſculum*, *Cameria*, *Antemnæ*, three *Latin* Cities, P. 208; commands the right Wing of *Porſenna*'s Army in the Battle which that Prince fights with the *Romans* after taking the Fort of the *Janiculus*, P. 209; in vain endeavours to ſeize the Hoſtages which *Poplicola* was carrying back to *Porſenna*'s Camp, P. 215; prevails on the *Latins* to break the Confederacy they had made with *Rome* in the Time of the Kings, P. 236; is killed in the Battle of *Regillus*, P. 255.

MAMILIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, paſſes a Law for ſettling the Boundaries or *Limits* of every *Citizen*'s Eſtate in the Country, whence the Law was called *Limetana*, and the Lawgiver *Limetanus*, V. 4. P. 517. N. 97.

MAMILIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor of Sicily* in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406; ſends a Reinforcement of 4000 into *Italy*, P. 410; is ſucceeded by *Caius Servilius*, P. 432.

MAMILIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 643, paſſes a Law for taking Informations againſt thoſe *Romans* who had been corrupted by *Jugurtha*'s Money, V. 5. P. 214; a Fragment of a Speech made by *Cæcilius Metellus* againſt this *Tribune*, N. 26.

MAMILIUS, (*Lucius*) Governour of *Tuſculum*, comes to the Relief of the *Romans*, when attacked by one *Herdonius*, V. 1. P. 404; aſſiſts in retaking the *Capitol* from that *Sabine* who had ſeized it, P. 405; is made a *Roman Citizen*, and rewarded for his Fidelity by the *Dictator Quinctius Cincinnatus*, P. 416.

MAMILIUS, (*Octavius*) the moſt famous Leader of the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 164; and deſcended from *Telegonus*, the Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Circe*, *Ib.*; marries the only Daughter of *Tarquin the Proud*, *Ib.*; and brings the chief of his Countrymen into the Intereſt of his Father-in-Law, P. 165.

MAMILIUS TURINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 514, V. 3. P. 1.

MAMILIUS TURINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, and put at the Head of a *Roman* Army in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, in the Year 446, V. 3. P. 432.

MAMILIUS VITULUS, a *Plebeian*, is promoted to the Dignity of *Chief of the Curiones*, in the Year 544, V. 3. P. 359.

MAMILIUS VITULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 488, V. 2. P. 513.

MAMILIUS VITULUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 491, V. 2. P. 546; beſieges *Agrigentum*, P. 546; takes it, and gives it up to be plundered, P. 550.
MAMMULA, (*Aulus Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
MAMMURIUS, a famous Workman, who made *Numa*'s *Bucklers*, V. 1. P. 64. N. 43.
MANASTABAL, the Son of *Maſiniſſa*, and Father of the famous *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 199.
MANCINUS, (*Aulus Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
MANCINUS, (*Caius Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
MANCINUS, (*Lucius Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
MANCINUS, (*Manilius*). See *Manilius*.
MANCIPIUM properly ſignified among the *Romans*, an Enemy taken in War, V. 3. P. 134. N. 46.
MANDONIUS, a petty King in *Spain*, whoſe Wife prevails on *Scipio* to diſplay his Generoſity by ordering that no Indignity ſhould be offered her Nieces, who were taken Captives by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 351; he ſurrenders up himſelf to the *Romans*, P. 373; upon the Report of the Death of young *Scipio* quits the *Roman* Intereſt, V. 3. P. 446; prepares to ſupport himſelf in his Revolt, P. 450; is vanquiſhed by *Scipio* in a pitched Battle, P. 451; ſurrenders himſelf up to the Clemency of the Conqueror, and is well received, P. 452; after *Scipio*'s Departure from *Spain* he revolts again, P. 473; the *Roman Pro-Conſuls* give him Battle, *Ib.*; rout him, *Ib.*; and he is delivered up to the Mercy of the Conquerors, P. 474.
MANDROPOLIS or *Mandropus*, a City of *Great Phyrgia*, whoſe Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 236. N. 88.
MANDRUBUCIUS, a young Sovereign Prince over ſome Countries in *Great Britain*, ſurrenders to *Cæſar*, and greatly contributes to bringing the Country under his Power, V. 6. P. 134.
MANDUCUS, a Name given to ſome hideous Figures, which were brought on the Stage to make ſome laugh, and frighten others, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14.
MANDURIÆ, a City in the Country of the *Salentini*, V. 3. P. 367. N. 102.
MANES. A Name given to the infernal Gods, and the Souls of dead Men, V. 2. P. 159. N. 40; it was cuſtomary for the *Romans* to *devote* themſelves to the *Dii Manes*, P. 164; and he that did ſo was called *Poſtulio*, *Ib.* N. 52; the Origin and Ceremonies of the Feſtival, inſtituted by the *Romans* in Honour to the Infernal Gods, and to appeaſe the *Manes* of the Deceaſed, V. 4. P. 142. N. 147.
MANILIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, makes a Motion to the People in favour of *Pompey*, which gives great Uneaſineſs to the Nobility and zealous Republicans, V. 5. P. 557; *Cicero*'s Speech in favour of the Law propoſed, determines the People to paſs it, P. 558.
MANILIUS, (*Caius*). See *Mamilius*.
MANILIUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* of the *Narbonne Gaul*, is beaten by *Sertorius*, V. 5. P. 482.
MANILIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 633. V. 5. P. 176.
MANILIUS, (*Titus*) Preſident of the *Centumviri*, has a teſtamentary Cauſe of great Moment tried in his Court, V. 5. P. 315.
MANILIUS MANCINUS, the *Prætor*, is ſent into the Eaſt, to oppoſe the Enterprizes of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 392; guards the Paſſages through which that Prince might go into *Bithynia*, P. 394; is defeated, and flies to *Pergamus*, without Army or Baggage, P. 395.
MANILIUS NEPOS, (*Manius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 604, V. 4. P. 582; and ordered to begin the third *Punick* War, P. 583; embarks for *Africa*, P. 584; he and his Collegue receive the Deputies from *Carthage* in a haughty manner, P. 587; they beſiege *Carthage*, P. 595; but the Attempt appears to be above the Ability of *Manilius*, P. 598; nevertheleſs he is continued General in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 608.
MANIPULUS, a Sort of *Roman* Battalion, which ſometimes did not contain ſo much as 100 Men, V. 1. P. 19. N. 70; the Soldiers of this Battalion were called *Manipulares*, *Ib.*; the Word *Manipulus* properly ſignified a Bundle of Hay, hung on a long Pole, and uſed for an Enſign; and was from thence applied to the Men who uſed it, P. 19; in the War with *Pyrrhus* the *Roman Legions* were divided into *Manipuli* only, and not into *Cohorts*, V. 2. P. 458. N. 93.
MANIUS, a *Prænomen* given to Children who were born in *The Morning*, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20; it is generally written with the initial Letter M, with an Apoſtrophe at the Top of it, thus, M' *Ib.*; but this Rule is not obſerved in a Paſſage of *Livy*, which has therefore given the Learned much Trouble, P. 274. N. 23.
MANIUS ACILIUS, See *Acilius*.
MANIUS ACILIUS BALBUS, See *Acilius*.
MANIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO, See *Acilius*.
MANIUS AQUILLIUS, See *Aquillius*.
MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS, See *Curius*.
MANIUS GLABRIO, See *Glabrio*.
MANIUS JUVENTIUS THALNA, See *Juventius*.
MANIUS MANILIUS NEPOS, See *Manilius*.
MANIUS OTACILIUS CRASSUS, See *Otacilius*.
MANIUS PAPYRIUS, the firſt *King of the Sacrifices* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 191, 192.
MANIUS POMPONIUS MATHO, See *Pomponius*.

MANIUS SERGIUS FIDENAS, See *Sergius*.
MANIUS VALERIUS, See *Valerius*.
MANIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS, See *Valerius*.
MANLIANA, an ancient City which bordered on the Country of the *Vaccæi*, V. 4. P. 330. N. 93.
MANLIANUS, (*Decius Junius*). See *Junius*.
MANLIUS, or *Manilius*, after being created *Military Tribune* by the Armies revolted againſt the *Decemviri*, is made one of their Generals, and *Oppius* the other, V. 1. P. 487.
MANLIUS, the Son of *Torquatus*, fights, contrary to the expreſs Order of his Father, V. 2. P. 158; and kills a *Latin* Officer, named *Metius*, in ſingle Combat, P. 160; is therefore condemned to die by his own Father, *Ib.*; and after being firſt crowned as a Conqueror, is afterwards executed as a Criminal, P. 161; the Soldiers make a fine Funeral for him, *Ib.*
MANLIUS, one of *Catiline*'s Party, raiſes a conſiderable Body of Troops for him among the *Feſulani*, V. 6. P. 12; and there makes all other Preparations for War, P. 14; the *Prætor* whom *Rome* had ſent to *Feſulæ* to watch him, requires him to give him an Account of his Conduct, and by his Anſwer finds that he is ready for any Enterprize, P. 15, 16; *Catiline* comes to the Army of *Manlius*, and takes upon himſelf the Command of it, P. 20.
MANLIUS, (*Aulus*) is ſent to *Greece* to collect the moſt famous Laws, V. 1. P. 431; is made *Decemvir*, P. 436; was a different Perſon from that *Manlius* who had been *Conſul* in 279, *Ib.* N. 12.
MANLIUS, (*Aulus*) is appointed by *Camillus* to command a Body of Troops which were appointed to cover *Rome*, V. 2. P. 32; is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time in the Year 369, P. 42; a ſecond Time in the Year 371, P. 50; a third Time in the Year 375, P. 58; is ordered to command the Army appointed to act againſt the *Volſci* and *Latines*, *Ib.*; who rout him, *Ib.*; he is made *Military Tribune* a fourth Time in 382, P. 65.
MANLIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 319, V. 1. P. 526.
MANLIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 375, and appointed to command the Troops which were to be ſent againſt the *Latins*, V. 2. P. 58; is defeated, *Ib.*; made *Dictator*, P. 69; and immediately after *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in 386, P. 73.
MANLIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* of *Hither Spain* in 558, V. 4. P. 102. N. 64.
MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.
MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Pro-Conſul* of *Further Spain*, V. 3. P. 455; ſucceſsfully undertakes an Expedition againſt the Kings *Indibilis* and *Mandonius*, P. 473; is continued in his Government, P. 484; is by a Decree of the Senate recalled from his *Pro-Conſulate*, V. 4. P. 20.
MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* in *Spain*, gains a compleat Victory over the Rebels, V. 4. P. 272; at his Return to *Rome* is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 286; and choſen *Conſul* for the Year 574, P. 332.
MANLIUS ATTICUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 509, V. 2. P. 613; and a ſecond Time for the Year 512, P. 620; reduces the *Faliſci*, and *Triumphs* at *Rome*, P. 621; then goes into *Sicily*, to put the laſt Hand to the Treaty of Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage*, *Ib.*
MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 593. N. 70.
MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Marcus*) had a double Title to the Surname of *Capitolinus*; retires into the *Capitol* after the taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*, V. 2. P. 16; hinders the *Gauls* from making themſelves Maſters of it, and is rewarded for it, P. 22, 23; has the Government of *Rome* in an Interregnum, P. 36; envies the great *Camillus*, P. 41; and endeavours to make himſelf Maſter of the Republick, *Ib.*; ſtirs up the People againſt *Camillus*, and joins with all the Malecontents, P. 42; gives great Sums among the People, P. 43; accuſes the Senate of embezzelling great Sums which had before been collected to give to the *Gauls*, P. 44; *Caſſius* cites him to appear at his Tribunal, *Ib.*; and afterwards ſends him to Priſon, notwithſtanding the Mutiny of the People, P. 45; who make ſuch a Stir that he is at laſt releaſed, *Ib.*; his Friends enter into a Plot to ſeize the Citadel of *Rome*, and proclaim him King, P. 47; he makes a ſeditious Speech to his Party, *Ib.*; the Senate deliberate how to ſuppreſs his Inſolence, P. 48; he is proſecuted for State Crimes, *Ib.*; the People prolong the Deciſion of the Cauſe, P. 49; he endeavours to move his Judges by a Narrative of his great Actions, *Ib.* N. 110; is at laſt condemned to die, and thrown down from the Top of the *Capitol*, *Ib.*; the Houſe he had on the *Capitol* is razed, and a Law paſſed, That no *Patrician* ſhould ever have a Houſe there again, *Ib.* N. 112; he is much lamented by the People, who aſcribe to his Death the Plague which ſoon after ravages *Rome*, *Ib.*
MANLIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 273, V. 1. P. 343. N. 20; encamps near *Veii*, P. 344; his Tent is ſtruck with Lightning, and this fatal Preſage, according to the Interpretation of the *Augurs*, makes it neceſſary for him to go and blend his Army with that of his Collegue *Fabius*, P. 345; the *Romans* are very deſirous of a Battle, *Ib.*; the two

two *Conſuls*, after long Delays, at laſt conſent to it, P. 346; *Manlius* is dangerouſly wounded in a Battle he fights with the *Hetrurians*, P. 347; is attacked in his Camp, to which he had retired, P. 348; and dies Sword in Hand, *Ib.*

MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Cneius*) the eldeſt Son of *Lucius Manlius*, is made *Conſul* for the Year 394, V. 2. P. 98; *Diodorus* is miſtaken in giving him the *Prænomen* of *Caius*, N. 42; he was likewiſe ſurnamed *Capitolinus*, P. 103. N. 49; made a *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 396, *Ib.*; reduces the *Faliſci*, P. 105; is *Cenſor* in 402, P. 114.

MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Dictator* in 390, V. 2. P. 88; called *Imperioſus* from his haughty imperious Temper, *Ib.*; is forced to lay down the *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.*; and cited by the *Tribunes* to appear before the *Tribes*, *Ib.*; the Heads of his Accuſation, *Ib.*; his Son extricates him out of this Difficulty by threatening the *Tribune Pomponius*, P. 89.

MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Titus*) the Son of the *Dictator Lucius Manlius*, was baniſhed into the Country by his Father, and reduced to the Condition of a Slave, V. 2. P. 89; the *Tribune Pomponius* accuſes him for it at the Tribunal of the People, *Ib.*; when the Son hears this he reſolves to deliver his Father, *Ib.*; to this End puts a Knife to the Throat of *Pomponius*, and makes him ſwear that he will drop the Proſecution, *Ib.*; is afterwards made *Legionary Tribune*, *Ib.*; fights a *Gaul* of a gigantick Stature, and kills him, P. 94; takes from him a *Collar* of Gold, from whence he and his Deſcendants had the Surname of *Torquatus*, P. 96; the *Dictator Quinctius* puts on his Head a Crown of Gold, as a Reward for his Victory, *Ib.*; this ſingle Combat was fought in the Year 392, *Ib.* N. 39; he is nominated *Dictator*, P. 110; obliges the *Cærites* to make Peace with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* a ſecond Time, in 404, P. 123; then *Conſul* a firſt Time, for the Year 406, P. 127; *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 409, when he dedicates the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, P. 131; and a third Time in the Year 413, P. 155; ſpeaks vehemently againſt one of the *Latin* Deputies, in the Senate, P. 158; excites the *Romans* to make War with the *Latin* Nation, *Ib.*; he and his Collegue begin their March againſt them, P. 159; both have the ſame Dream in one Night, *Ib.*; and in purſuance of this Dream they both agree, that he, whoſe Troops firſt gave way, ſhould *devote* himſelf for the good of his Country, *Ib.*; they forbid all their Officers and Soldiers to fight without expreſs Orders, or out of their Ranks, *Ib.*; his Son diſobeys this Order, P. 160; the Father aſſembles the Troops to execute Juſtice upon him, *Ib.*; and after he has been crowned, by way of Reward for his Victory, puts him to Death for his Diſobedience, P. 161; prepares to give Battle, *Ib.*; the Diſpoſition of his Army, P. 163; the Preſages taken from the Liver of the Victims before the Action, *Ib.*; the Battle deſcribed, P. 164; *Manlius* by his Valour and Prudence gains a compleat Victory, P. 168; defeats the reſt of the *Latins* near *Triſana*, P. 169; *Triumphs* at *Rome*, P. 171; finds the Minds of the young *Romans* alienated from him, on Account of the Execution of his Son, *Ib.*

MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 409, V. 2. P. 131; and, with his Collegue *Martius*, dedicates the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, *Ib.*

MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Titus*) is made *Dictator* in 433, V. 2. P. 253.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in 586, V. 4. P. 480; but the Senate give him a Commiſſion which prevents his going to his Province, N. 12.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 589, V. 4. P. 517.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Lucius*) *Pontifex Maximus*, dies at *Rome* in 551, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in 688, V. 5. P. 568; *Catiline* attempts his Life, P. 569; aſſiſts *Cicero* with his Advice in the Affair of *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 21.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 454, V. 2. P. 317; his Death, P. 319.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) *Conſul* in 608, reduces *Sardinia*, which had revolted from the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 11; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor* in 522, and forced to abdicate, P. 18; made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 529, P. 31; oppoſes the Redemption of the Priſoners taken by the Enemy at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 138; his Advice is taken, *Ib.*; he continues *Pontifex Maximus* to his Death, P. 137. N. 56; and nevertheleſs governs *Sardinia*, as Coadjutor to *Scævola* the *Prætor* of that Province, P. 166.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is ſent to *Sardinia*, to prevent its being reduced by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 205; lands at *Cagliari*, advances into the Country, and defeats the Rebels who had deſerted the *Roman* Intereſt, P. 206; gains a famous Victory over *Aſdrubal the Bald*, whom he takes Priſoner, and the chief of his Officers, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome* with a very rich Booty, which he puts into the Hands of the Magiſtrates for the Service of the Publick, *Ib.* N. 5; ſtands for the ſupreme Pontificate, but cannot obtain it, P. 272; the Youth of *The Veturian Tribe*, who have the *Prerogative* Right, reſolve to nominate him *Conſul*, 326; but he ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſes it himſelf, that they alter their Minds,

Minds, P. 327; he sides with the *Sicilians* against *Marcellus*, P. 332; the *Censor Cethegus* declares for making him *Prince of the Senate*, P. 362; is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 545, P. 395; makes *Caius Servilius* his *Master of the Horse*, *Ib.*; presides at *The Great Games*, *Ib.* N. 32.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 588, V. 4. P. 515; but does nothing considerable during his Administration, *Ib.*

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is ordered to examine into the unlawful Methods used by *Milo* to obtain the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 152, 153.

MANLIUS VULSO, is made *Prætor* of *Sicily* in 556, V. 4. P. 60.

MANLIUS VULSO, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 279, V. 1. P. 363; forces the *Veientes* to sue to the Senate for Peace, *Ib.*; the *Tribune Genucius* summons him to appear before the People, P. 364; and the Prosecution ends in the sudden Death of his Accuser, P. 365.

MANLIUS VULSO, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 575, V. 4. P. 340; goes and makes War in *Istria* of his own Head, without the Consent of the Senate, P. 341; succeeds ill at first, *Ib.*; but repairs his Loss by a bold Action, which he performs with great Courage and Presence of Mind, P. 342; is ordered to continue the War in *Istria* with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 343; the *Consul Claudius* forces him to return to *Rome* with his Army, P. 346.

MANLIUS VULSO, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 564, V. 4. P. 224; goes into *Asia*, and there receives the Command of the *Roman* Army from the *Scipio's*, P. 229; marches with it into *Galatia*, P. 235; puts the City of *Jabæ* under Contribution, P. 236; treats *Moagites* the Tyrant of *Cybira* with Indignity, *Ib.*; ravages the Territory of *Sagalassa*, P. 237; arrives in *Galatia*, P. 238; fortifies his Troops against the dread they still retained of the Name of the *Gauls*, *Ib.*; enters the Country, P. 239; encamps near Mount *Olympus*, P. 240; designs to attack the *Galatians*, who were encamped there, *Ib.*; begins the Attack with Success, *Ib.*; defeats the *Gauls* and takes their Camp, P. 241; they act very treacherously by him, P. 243; which he revenges, P. 244; routs them, *Ib.*; and forces them to sue to him for Peace, P. 245; is continued in his Government of his Province of *Asia*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 246; governs it with much Prudence, P. 251; puts the last Hand to the Treaty with *Antiochus*, *Ib.*; confirms it by the religious Ceremonies used in the like Cases, P. 252; pardons *Ariarathes*, in regard to *Eumenes*, who had married his Daughter, *Ib.*; settles the Interests of the different Nations in *Asia*, according to the Treaty, P. 253; begins his March to return to *Europe*, P. 254; meets with several Adventures in his Way, *Ib.*; arrives near *Rome*, and demands a *Triumph* of the Senate, P. 258; the Speeches his Opponents make against it, *Ib.*; his Answers, P. 259; he succeeds, P. 260; some People attempt to draw him into Difficulties, P. 265, 269. N. 141; he is made *Prætor* in *Spain*, P. 271.

MANLIUS VULSO, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 497, V. 2. P. 569; ordered to make War in *Africa* with his Collegue *Regulus*, *Ib.*; they fight a Battle with the *Carthaginians*, P. 571; and gain a compleat Victory over them, P. 572; land in *Africa*, P. 573; take *Clypea*, *Ib.*; *Manlius* returns to *Rome* with a great Number of Prisoners taken in *Africa*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 574; is made *Consul* a second Time, in 503, P. 589; and begins the famous Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 593.

MANLIUS VULSO, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* in 535, leads an Army to the Relief of *Mutina*, besieged by the *Boii*, V. 3. P. 60; and suffers himself to be shamefully surprized by the Enemy, P. 60.

MANLIUS VULSO, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* in 543, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45; of *Sardinia*, P. 330.

MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in 348, V. 1. P. 562; a second Time, in 351, P. 569. N. 26; and a third Time, in 356, P. 577. N. 47.

MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 331, V. 1. P. 541.

MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune*, in 333, V. 1. P. 544.

MANNUS, a Slave of the *Calarian* Family, accuses his Master of setting Fire to *Rome* in several Places, V. 3. P. 329.

MANTELETS, Machines of War, used to cover the Workmen, and enable the Soldiers to make their Approaches in sapping Towns, V. 1. P. 566. N. 21.

MAPPA, a piece of Stuff used in giving the Signals at the publick Games, V. 2. P. 232. N. 107.

MARCELLÆA FESTA, a Festival instituted at *Syracuse*, to perpetuate the Memory of the great *Marcellus*, V. 3. P. 38. N. 88.

MARCELLINUS, (*Cneius Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.

MARCELLUS, (*Claudius*). See *Claudius*.

MARCELLUS, (*Caius Claudius.*) See *Claudius*.

MARCELLUS, (*Marcus Claudius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 531, V. 3. P. 34. See *Claudius*.

MARCH, (The Month of) was before *Numa's* Time, the first Month of the *Roman* Year, V. 1. P. 72.

MARCIA, the Wife of the famous *Regulus*, V. 2. P. 574; puts the chief *Carthaginians* at

at *Rome* to a very cruel Death, by way of Repriſal for the Torments which her Huſband ſuffered at *Carthage*, P. 596. N. 37.

MARCIA, a *Veſtal*, who had been debauched, V. 5. P. 191; is condemned to be buried alive, P. 192.

MARCIA, (*Aqua*) an Aqueduct whereby Water was brought to *Rome*, V. 5. P. 21. N. 62; built by *Quintus Marcius* in 630, *Ib.*

MARCIUS, (The Hill) ſtood near *Lanuvium*, V. 1. P. 33. N. 86.

MARCIUS, a Relation of *Numa Pompilius*, V. 1. P. 56; perſuades that Prince to accept of the *Roman* Crown, P. 56, 97; is made Senator and the firſt *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 97; is a Competitor with *Tullus Hoſtilius*, and kills himſelf for Grief at not ſucceeding, *Ib.*

MARCIUS, a famous Diviner, who is ſaid to have foretold in his Books the ill Succeſs of the Battle of *Cannæ*, and who was the Occaſion of inſtituting *The Apollinarian Games*, V. 3. P. 268. N. 4.

MARCIUS, one of *Scipio*'s Lieutenants in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 442; makes himſelf Maſter of *Aſtapa*, P. 443; and ſeveral other Cities, *Ib.*; but the Inhabitants of the former carried their Fury to very great lengths before they ſurrendered, *Ib.*; *Marcius* gains great Advantages over the Rebels in *Spain*, P. 444. N. 21; but fails in his Attempt on *Cadiz*, P. 445, 446.

MARCIUS, a *Roman* Officer, in the Year 610, diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the War with *Viriatus*, V. 5. P. 20.

MARCIUS, (*Ancus*). See *Ancus*.

MARCIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Augur* in 453, V. 2. P. 316.

MARCIUS, (*Caius*) a *Roman Knight*, who had learnt the Art of War under *Scipio*, aſſembles together the *Roman* Fugitives in *Spain*, after the Defeat of the two *Scipio's*, V. 3. P. 290; is choſen General by them, P. 291; raiſes their dejected Spirits, *Ib.*; repulſes with Vigour *Aſdrubal*, the Son of *Giſco*, who came to attack his Camp, *Ib.*; aſſembles the Troops, and communicates to them the generous Deſign he had formed of recovering the *Roman* Affairs which were almoſt grown deſperate, ſince the Death of the *Scipio*'s, P. 292; this Deſign he executes, forces two *Carthaginian* Camps, and kills no leſs than 37000 Men, P. 293; after this Action, the *Romans* reſpect him as a Man ſent from Heaven, P. 294; and ſay that a Prodigy was wrought in his Favour, and the Memory of this Prodigy is tranſmitted to us on Medals, *Ib.* N. 29; but by giving himſelf the Title of *Pro-Prætor* in a Letter he writes to the Senate at *Rome*, he makes them forget the important Services he had done the State, P. 296; the *Pro-Conſul Scipio*, ſurnamed *Africanus*, follows his Advice, and diſtinguiſhes him in an extraordinary manner, P. 342.

MARCIUS, (*Marcus*) *King of the Sacrifices*, dies at *Rome* in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86.

MARCIUS, (*Numa*) the Son of him who killed himſelf upon not ſucceeding againſt *Tullus Hoſtilius*, is made *Præfect of Rome*, under *Tullus*, V. 1. P. 97; married *Pompilia*, *Numa*'s only Daughter, P. 73; and was the Father of *Ancus*, the fourth King of *Rome*, P. 97, 106. N. 22.

MARCIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 472, V. 2. P. 424. N. 44; gains great Advantages in *Hetruria*, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 429.

MARCIUS CENSORINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 604, V. 4. P. 582; is ordered to command the Fleet in the War intended to be made with *Carthage*, P. 584; embarks for *Africa*, P. 585; his Anſwers to the *Carthaginian* Deputies, who deſired a Conference with him and his Collegue, P. 587; his Anſwer to *Hanno Gillas*, P. 590; beſieges *Carthage*, P. 595; makes a large Breach in the Walls, *Ib.*; which proves fatal to ſome of his Troops, P. 596; he returns to *Rome*, againſt the Election of the chief Magiſtrates, P. 597.

MARCIUS CORIOLANUS, (*Caius*) a young *Patrician*, V. 1. P. 290, fights with great Bravery, defends a Fellow-Citizen who was in Danger, kills his Enemy, and is rewarded with *a Civic Crown*, P. 291; is ſtrongly attached to the *Patrician* Party, P. 290; diſtinguiſhes himſelf at the Siege of *Corioli*, P. 291; the *Conſul Cominius* extols his Conduct, and diſtinguiſhes him in an extraordinary manner, *Ib.*; his Modeſty and Generoſity on that Occaſion, P. 292; he oppoſes the *Tribunes of the People* to their Face, P. 296; lays waſte the Country of the *Antiates*, *Ib.*; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 298; then very young, *Ib.* N. 72; does not ſucceed, and is greatly enraged with the People and their *Tribunes*, P. 299; warmly oppoſes the Diſtribution which ſome deſired, of a great quantity of Corn among the People, which Corn was a Preſent to the Republick, P. 300; the *Tribunes* would fain get him arreſted, but cannot, *Ib.*; *Sicinius* maliciouſly invites him to make his Apology to the People, P. 301; in anſwer to which, he blames the Creation of the *Tribunes*, as prejudicial to the Intereſts of the Publick, *Ib.*; the *Tribunes*, reſolved to deſtroy him, make a ſecond Attempt to get him arreſted, but with no more Succeſs than before, P. 302; however, he is ſummoned to appear, P. 303; the Senate determine, that the People ſhall judge his Cauſe in the laſt Inſtance, P. 306; but it is diſputed, whether he ſhall be tried by *Comitia by Centuries*, or *Comitia by Tribes*, P. 307;

P. 307; and determined for the latter, *Ib.*; *Coriolanus* makes his Apology to them, P. 308; and gains their Favour, P. 309; but the *Tribune Decius* maliciously brings another Charge against him, and for that gets him condemned to perpetual Banishment, *Ib.*; *Dion Hal.*'s Reflection on the Number of the *Tribes* which voted for his acquittal, is very intricate, and much exercised the Judgment of the Commentators, *Ib.* N. 85; *Coriolanus* receives his Sentence with great firmness of Mind, P. 310; retires to the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; what passed at *Rome* after his Departure, P. 310, 311; he persuades the *Volsci* to take up Arms against the *Romans*, P. 312; makes a remarkable Speech in a general Assembly of that People, P. 314; is put at the Head of their Armies, and lays waste the *Roman* State, P. 315; takes *Circæum*, P. 316; and *Toleria*, *Ib.*; *Labicum* and *Pedum*, P. 317; *Trebia*, *Ib.*; and a great many other Cities, N. 113; besieges *Lavinium*, P. 318; leaves some of his Troops there, and marches with the rest directly for *Rome*, *Ib.*; the Senate send Deputies to him to soften him, *Ib.*; he answers them haughtily, P. 319; but nevertheless grants them a Truce of thirty Days, P. 320; during this Truce, enters *Latium*, and seizes *Longulum*, *Setia*, *Polusca*, *Albietum*, P. 321; *Mugila* and *Corioli*, *Ib.*; returns and encamps near *Rome*, whither other Deputies are sent to him, but he shews them no Regard, *Ib.*; *Veturia* his Mother comes to him, accompanied by many *Roman* Ladies, P. 322; and persuades him to make Peace with his Country, P. 323; he marches back his Army into the Country of the *Volsci*, P. 324; where he is killed by the Intrigues of *Attius Tullus*, P. 325; the Soldiers make a pompous Funeral for him, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 325, 326. Some Authors say he killed himself; others, that he lived to an extreme old Age, P. 325. N. 125.

MARCIUS FIGULUS, (*Caius*) is made Admiral of a *Roman* Fleet in 584, V. 4. P. 417; his military Expeditions, P. 430; he besieges *Cassandria*, *Ib.*; but is forced to raise the Siege, P. 431.

MARCIUS FIGULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 591, V. 4. P. 528; and a second Time in 597, P. 546; and ordered to make War in *Dalmatia*, *Ib.*; where he is beaten at first, but afterwards has his Revenge, *Ib.*; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 547.

MARCIUS FIGULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 689, V. 5. P. 577.

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People* in 649, V. 5. P. 264; shews his Moderation, in the Attempts he makes to put in Execution the *Agrarian* Law, P. 265; stands for the *Consulship* without Success, P. 314.

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) one of the most eloquent Persons of his Age, is made *Consul* in 661, V. 5. P. 327; opposes the Accommodation which the *Tribune Livius* attempted to make between the *Senators* and *Roman Knights*, P. 331; speaks with such Vehemence against the *Tribunes*, that the Senators are forced to check him, *Ib.* N. 76; *Livius* sends him to Prison, P. 332; and he is suspected of being concerned in the Assassination of the *Tribunes*, P. 333.

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) the Orator, gives himself wholly up to *Cinna*'s Faction, V. 5. P. 417.

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) procures for *Pompey*, the Commission to make War with *Suetonius*, V. 5. P. 483; is made *Consul* in 697, V. 6. P. 107.

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus*) is made General of Horse in 490, V. 2. P. 545.

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 567, V. 4. P. 272; makes War in *Liguria*, P. 279; is there defeated by the *Apuans*, P. 280; is sent to visit the Cities of *Greece*, P. 378; *Perses* desires him to be his Intercessor with the Republick, P. 379; has an Interview with him, *Ib.*; *Marcius* at his Return gets his Chicanery approved by the Senate, P. 385; is again promoted to the *Consulate* in 584, P. 410; and appointed to make War in *Macedon*, P. 412; arrives in *Thessaly*. P. 423; makes a Speech to his Troops, *Ib.* resolves to carry the War into *Macedon*, *Ib.*; draws near to the Camp of *Perses*, P. 424; skirmishes with the Enemy, P. 425; is brought into a bad Situation, but escapes purely by the Inactivity of the *Macedonian* Generals, *Ib.*; is very active himself, notwithstanding his great Age, P. 426; at last, through incredible Fatigues, reaches *Macedon*, P. 427; and is there in great Difficulties, *Ib.*; comes to *Dium*, one of the chief Cities of *Macedon*, P. 428; and returns to the Frontiers of *Thessaly* to get Provisions, *Ib.*; besieges and takes *Heraclea*, P. 429; and makes the Roads good from *Thessaly* to *Macedon*, *Ib.*

MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Censor* in 589, V. 4. P. 520.

MARCIUS RALLA, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor of Rome* in 549, V. 3. P. 482.

MARCIUS RALLA, (*Marcus*) one of *Scipio*'s Officers, whom he sends to *Rome* with the *Carthaginian* Ambassadors, which had been sent to him to procure a Peace, V. 3. P. 561. N. 131.

MARCIUS REX, (*Quintus*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 635, V. 5. P. 182; *Transalpine Gaul* falls to his Province by Lot, *Ib.*; before he goes thither he loses his Son, whose Death he seems to bear with a Stoical Insensibility, *Ib.*; he forms a great Design in his *Consulship*, which he puts in Execution the Year after, *Ib.*; and thereby obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 183. N. 42.

MARCIUS REX, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in 685, V. 5. P. 541; and appointed to go to *Aſia*, *Ib.*; ſets out for his Government, P. 546; arrives there, P. 554; and uſes *Lucullus* ill, P. 556.

MARCIUS REX, (*Quintus*) is ſent to *Ferulæ* with Troops to watch *Manlius*, a zealous Partizan of the ſeditious *Catiline*, V.6. P. 15; comes and requires the Rebel to appear before him, and ſhews his Commiſſion, *Ib.*

MARCIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 396, V. 2. P. 103; defeats the *Privernates*, obliges their City to ſurrender, and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 104; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 106; gains a compleat Victory over the *Hetrurians*, and in ſpight of the Oppoſition of the Nobility, *Triumphs* a ſecond Time, *Ib.*; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 401, P. 111; ſtands for the *Cenſorſhip*, P. 112; and obtains it, P. 113; is made *Conſul* a third Time, in 411, P. 146; and commands the Army ſent againſt the *Samnites* in *Campania*, *Ib.*; finds his Army greatly enervated, *Ib.*; endeavours to deſtroy the Plot the Soldiers had formed of ſeizing *Capua*, *Ib.*; a whole *Cohort* deſerts from his Camp at once, P. 147; and is followed by many other Deſerters, P. 148; this little Army force a *Patrician*, named *Quinctius*, to take upon himſelf the Command of them, *Ib.*

MARCIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 443, V. 2. P. 277; makes War in *Samnium*, at firſt with Advantage, P. 282; fights a Battle, the Succeſs of which is very doubtful, P. 284; is made *Pontifex*, P. 316.

MARCIUS RUTILIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Cenſor* in 488, V. 2. P. 516; and continues in that Office, tho' it was much oppoſed, P. 517.

MARCIUS TREMULUS, a *Roman* who vanquiſhed the *Samnites* twice, and to whoſe Honour an Equeſtrian Statue was erected, V. 1. P. 106. N. 22.

MARCIUS TREMULUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in 447, V. 2. P. 294; reduces the revolted *Hernici*, P. 295; gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 296; a Statute is erected to his Honour at *Rome*, *Ib.*; and he is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 465, P. 382.

MARCOLICA, a City, not mentioned by the ancient Geographers, V. 4. P. 476. N. 4.

MARCOMANI, (*The*) or *Sclavonians*, originally inhabited the Coaſts of the *Baltick* Sea, V. 2. P. 4. N. 18; in *Cæſar*'s Time, they inhabited that Part of *Germany* which lay near the Springs of *The Rhine* and *The Danube*, V. 6. P. 92. N. 117.

MARCUS, a Deſcendant from one Branch of the *Tarquinian* Family, V. 1. P. 239; comes to *Rome* with the *Latin* Ambaſſadors, and there enters into a Conſpiracy againſt the Senators and *Conſuls*, P. 239; is forced by the Remorſes of his own Conſcience to diſcover the Plot himſelf, P. 240; and after they have puniſhed the other Conſpirators, the Senate reward him plentifully, P. 241.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS NUMIDA, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS PAPUS, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, See *Æmilius*.

MARCUS ALBINIUS, See *Albinius*.

MARCUS ANTONIUS, See *Antonius*.

MARCUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, See *Attilius*.

MARCUS AQUILIUS, See *Aquilius*.

MARCUS AURELIUS COTTA, See *Aurelius*.

MARCUS AURELIUS SCAURUS, See *Aurelius*.

MARCUS BÆBIUS TAMPHILIUS, See *Bæbius*.

MARCUS BRUTUS, See *Brutus*.

MARCUS CÆCILIUS, See *Cæcilius*.

MARCUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, See *Cæcilius*.

MARCUS CASSIUS SCÆVA, See *Caſſius*.

MARCUS CALPURNIUS BIBULUS, See *Bibulus*.

MARCUS CÆLIUS RUFUS, See *Cælius*.

MARCUS CENTENIUS PÆNULA, See *Centenius*.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, See *Claudius*.

MARCUS CONSIDIUS NONIANUS, See *Conſidius*.

MARCUS CORNELIUS, See *Cornelius*.

MARCUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cornelius*.

MARCUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, See *Cornelius*.

MARCUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.

MARCUS CURIUS DENTATUS, See *Curius*.

MARCUS CURTIUS, See *Curtius*.

MARCUS DURONIUS, See *Duronius*.

MARCUS EBUTIUS ELVA, See *Ebutius*.

MARCUS FABIUS, See *Fabius*.

MARCUS FABIUS BUTEO, See *Fabius*.

MARCUS FABIUS DORSO, See *Fabius*.

MARCUS FABIUS LICINIUS, See *Fabius*.

MARCUS FABIUS VIBULANUS, See *Fabius*.

MARCUS FAVONIUS, See *Favonius*.

MARCUS FLAVIUS, See *Flavius*.

MARCUS FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR, See *Foſlius*.

MARCUS FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.

MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, See *Fulvius*.

MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, See *Fulvius*.

MARCUS FULVIUS PÆTINUS, See *Fulvius.*
MARCUS FURIUS, See *Furius.*
MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, See *Furius.*
MARCUS FURIUS PHILUS, See *Furius.*
MARCUS FURIUS FUSUS, See *Furius.*
MARCUS GEGANIUS, See *Geganius.*
MARCUS GEGANIUS MAURINUS, See *Geganius.*
MARCUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius.*
MARCUS GENUCIUS CIPUS, See *Genucius.*
MARCUS HELVIUS BLASIO, See *Helvius.*
MARCUS HERENNIUS, See *Herennius.*
MARCUS HORATIUS BARBATUS, See *Horātius.*
MARCUS HORATIUS PULVILLUS, See *Horatius.*
MARCUS JULIUS SILANUS, See *Julius.*
MARCUS JUNIUS, See *Junius.*
MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, See *Junius.*
MARCUS JUNIUS PENNUS, See *Junius.*
MARCUS JUNIUS PERA, See *Junius.*
MARCUS JUNIUS SILANUS, See *Junius.*
MARCUS LÆNIUS FLACCUS, See *Lænius.*
MARCUS LAMPONIUS, See *Lamponius.*
MARCUS LEPIDUS, See *Lepidus.*
MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius.*
MARCUS LIVIUS, See *Livius.*
MARCUS LIVIUS DENTER, See *Livius.*
MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS, See *Livius.*
MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR, See *Livius.*
MARCUS LUCRETIUS, See *Lucretius.*
MARCUS MANLIUS, See *Manlius.*
MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Manlius.*
MARCUS MANLIUS VULSO, See *Manlius.*
MARCUS MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, See *Manlius.*
MARCUS MARCIUS, See *Marcius.*
MARCUS MARCIUS RALLA, See *Marcius.*
MARCUS METILIUS, See *Metilius.*
MARCUS MINUCIUS, See *Minucius.*
MARCUS MINUCIUS FESSUS, See *Minucius.*
MARCUS MINUCIUS RUFUS, See *Minucius.*
MARCUS MINUTIUS, See *Minutius.*
MARCUS OCTAVIUS, See *Octavius.*
MARCUS OCTAVIUS CÆCINA, See *Octavius.*
MARCUS OPPIUS, See *Oppius.*
MARCUS PACUVIUS, See *Pacuvius.*
MARCUS PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, See *Papirius.*
MARCUS PERPENNA, See *Perpenna.*
MARCUS PERPERNA, See *Perperna.*
MARCUS PETREIUS, See *Petreius.*
MARCUS PINARIUS POSCA, See *Pinarius.*
MARCUS PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS, See *Plautius.*
MARCUS PLAUTIUS SILVANUS, See *Plautius.*
MARCUS PLÆTORIUS, See *Plætorius.*
MARCUS POETELIUS LIBO, See *Poetelius.*
MARCUS POMPONIUS, See *Pomponius.*
MARCUS POMPONIUS MATHO, See *Pomponius.*
MARCUS POPILIUS, See *Popilius.*
MARCUS POPILIUS LENAS, See *Popilius.*
MARCUS POPLICIUS MALEOLUS, See *Poplicius.*
MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, See *Porcius.*
MARCUS PORCIUS LECCA, See *Porcius.*
MARCUS POSTHUMIUS, See *Posthumius.*
MARCUS PUPIUS PISO, See *Pupius.*
MARCUS RABULEIUS, See *Rabuleius.*
MARCUS SAUFFEIUS, See *Sauffeius.*
MARCUS SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, See *Sempronius.*
MARCUS SERGIUS, See *Sergius.*
MARCUS SERGIUS SILUS, See *Sergius.*
MARCUS SERVILIUS GEMINUS, See *Servilius.*
MARCUS SERVILIUS PULEX, See *Servilius.*
MARCUS STATILIUS, See *Statilius.*
MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO, See *Terentius.*
MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLEIANUS, See *Terentius.*
MARCUS TITIUS, See *Titius.*
MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, See *Tullius.*
MARCUS TULLIUS DECULA, See *Tullius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS CORVUS, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS FALTO, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS LACTUCINUS, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS MAXIMUS, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VALERIUS MESSULA, See *Valerius.*
MARCUS VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, See *Veturius.*
MARDI, (*The*) a People of *Great Armenia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 76.
MARENA, a District of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 400. N. 40.
MARICA, a Nymph whom the Inhabitants of *Minturnæ* worshipped as their tutelary Goddess, V. 3. P. 408. N. 93; and to whom they paid great Honours, V. 5. P. 370; they consecrated a Wood to her, which all Strangers, were forbidden to enter, under the Penalty of not being suffered ever to go out of it again, P. 371. N. 38.
MARIUS ALFIUS, See *Alfius.*
MARIUS BLOSIUS, See *Blosius.*
MARIUS, (*Caius*) we have a Medal still in being, with this Name upon it, V. 1. P. 22.
MARIUS, (*Caius*) the famous Tyrant, makes his first Campaign under *Scipio Africanus the Second*, V. 5. P. 87; and then enters into a strict Friendship with *Jugurtha*, P. 88; stands for the *Tribuneship*, P. 180; and obtains it, P. 181; makes it his first Business to get a Law passed, for narrowing the Bridge over which the *Tribes* passed when they gave their Suffrages, *Ib.*; shews

ſhews great Firmneſs on this Occaſion, P. 181; and no leſs Equity on another, P. 182; gains the *Prætorſhip* by Corruption, P. 185; and behaves himſelf with great Haughtineſs in that Office, *Ib.*; is made by *Cæcilius Metellus*, one of his Lieutenant-Generals, in the War with *Jugurtha*, P. 217; has the Command of the Cavalry, P. 218; becomes a Rival to his General, P. 221; preſuming on his Military Virtues openly oppoſes him, P. 222; is attacked by *Jugurtha*, whom he repulſes like an able General, P. 224; and obliges ſome Days after, to abandon the *Roman* Camp, which he had entered by Force, *Ib.*; *Marius* forces *Metellus* to behead the Governour of *Vacca*, whom he accuſes of having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*, P. 226; his inſolent Speech when the Innocence of that Governour appeared, *Ib.*; he ſpreads Rumours among the Soldiery, which tend to leſſen *Metellus* in their Eſteem, P. 227; and to get himſelf put in that General's Place, *Ib.*; with this View he gets *Ganda*, the Brother of *Jugurtha*, into his Intereſt, *Ib.*; who writes Letters to the *Roman* Republick, as much in commendation of *Marius* as derogation of *Metellus*, *Ib.*; demands Leave of *Metellus* to go to *Rome*, to ſtand for the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; which is denied him, *Ib.*; but he at laſt prevails by his Importunities, and comes to *Rome*, P. 229; is there choſen *Conſul* for the Year 646, *Ib.*; and appointed to ſucceed *Metellus* in *Numidia*, *Ib.*; this Appointment makes him very inſolent, P. 232; he makes a Speech to the People, in order to obtain the new Levies he deſires, P. 233; arrives in *Numidia*, and takes the Command of the Army, P. 236; inures his new Levies to the Labours of War, P. 237; undertakes the Siege of *Capſa*, P. 238; marches his Army into the Deſerts which lead to that City, P. 239; takes it by Surprize, P. 240; puts all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and razes it, *Ib.*; the Battle of *Mulucha* ſtops him in his Career, *Ib.*; but his good Fortune enables him to make himſelf Maſter of it, P. 241; ſhews great Bravery at a critical Time, when the *Gætuli* ſurprize him, P. 244; he attacks them, and kills a great Number of them, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over *Jugurtha* and his Allies, P. 245; receives an Embaſſy from King *Bocchus*, P. 247; to whom he grants a Truce, *Ib.*; in the mean Time the Senate continue him in his Province, in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; *Sylla* brings him *Jugurtha* in Chains, P. 252; his Jealouſy of *Sylla* on this Occaſion, *Ib.*; he ſends *Jugurtha* to *Rome*, P. 254; is honoured with the *Conſulſhip* a ſecond Time in 649, P. 262; which obliges him to return to *Rome*, where he *Triumphs*, *Ib.*; and then prepares to go into *Gaul*, to revenge the Diſgrace ſuffered by the *Cimbri*, who had defeated two *Roman* Armies, P. 263; ſets out for *Tranſalpine Gaul*, P. 265; and there begins with inuring his Troops to military Diſcipline, *Ib.*; ſhews his Abhorrence to Lewdneſs, P. 270; is proclaimed *Conſul* a third Time, for the Year 649, *Ib.*; the Death of his Collegue obliges him to return to *Rome*, to preſide at new Elections, P. 272; makes uſe of Artifice to get himſelf a fourth *Conſulſhip*, P. 273; ſucceeds, and is nominated *Conſul* for the Year 651, *Ib.*; makes uſe of a Stratagem to diſcover which of the *Gallic* Nations are truly attached to the Intereſt of *Rome*, P. 277; has a Canal made in *France*, which from him is called *Foſſa Mariana*, *Ib.* N. 56; an innumerable Army of confederated Nations come and inſult him in his Camp, P. 278; he keeps his Soldiers from fighting, *Ib.*; and gains their Eſteem by falſe Pretences to Revelation, *Ib.*; the Enemy attack his Camp, and are vigorouſly repulſed, *Ib.*; which obliges them to decamp, P. 279; *Marius* follows them in their March, and gains a Victory over them, *Ib.*; and ſoon after, a ſecond, P. 280; upon the News of theſe two Victories, the People at *Rome* confer on him the *Conſulſhip* a fifth Time, P. 282; his Situation when he received the News of it, *Ib.*; he refuſes to *Triumph*, P. 284; is declared Generaliſſimo of the *Roman* Armies, *Ib.*; entirely defeats the *Cimbri*, P. 285; which gains him very great Eſteem among the *Roman* People, P. 287; he is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and erects a Temple *To Virtue and Honour*, *Ib.*; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip* a ſixth Time, P. 293; *Velleius*'s Opinion of this Attempt, *Ib.* N. 3; he is made *Conſul* a ſixth Time, for the Year 653, *Ib.*; begins his *Conſulſhip* with Acts of Violence, *Ib.*; makes uſe of a baſe Artifice to deſtroy *Metellus*, P. 296; makes him baniſh himſelf, *Ib.*; the Conſequences of baniſhing that great Man, P. 297; upon his being recalled *Marius* reſolves to get a great Way from *Rome*, P. 303; goes into *Aſia*, P. 304; there foments the Ill-will which *Mithridates* already had to *Rome*, P. 307; returns to *Rome*, P. 308; there finds the People much leſs inclined to him than formerly, *Ib.*; in *The War with the Allies* is unjuſtly accuſed, by the *Conſul Rutilius*, of diſcovering the Secrets of the Council of War to the Enemy, P. 339; this falſe Accuſation gives him an implacable Hatred to *Rutilius*, P. 340; whoſe Death he nevertheleſs revenges, as if he preferr'd the Intereſt of the Republick to his own, *Ib.* N. 114; the Senate give him the Command of Part of the *Conſul*'s Army, *Ib.*; and upon the Death of the *Pro-Conſul Cæpio*, he has the Command of the whole, P. 341; he routs the General of the *Marrucini*,

cini, P. 343; but *Sylla*, who comes up very ſeaſonably, makes a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, and among the reſt kills the General himſelf, *Ib.*; *Marius* is defeated in another Action, P. 344; and under Pretence of Sickneſs, quits the Command of the Army, P. 346; oppoſes *Sylla*, and endeavours to deprive him of the Commiſſion which had fallen to his Lot, of making War with *Mithridates*, P. 361; commits enormous Acts of Violence in *Rome*, by his Agent, the *Tribune Sulpicius*, P. 362; ſaves the Life of the *Conſul Sylla*, but not ſo much out of Affection as Policy, P. 363; obtains by the Intrigues of his Friend the *Tribune*, the Command of the Army deſigned for *Aſia*, which had fallen to *Sylla*'s Lot, *Ib.*; upon which *Sylla*'s *Legions* ſpeak ſatyrically of him, P. 364. N. 12; he cauſes all the Friends *Sylla* had left in *Rome* to be maſſacred, P. 365; *Sylla* comes to revenge himſelf, at the Head of an Army, P. 366; ſeizes the Gates of *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Marius* attacks him with Vigour, *Ib.* N. 22; and retires into the Citadel, *Ib.*; from whence he is forced to flee, P. 367; is proſcribed, with his Accomplices, by *Sylla*, *Ib.*; his Rambles after his Proſcription, P. 368; he tells his Companions, that the Diviners had foretold, when he was but a Child, that he ſhould be ſeven times *Conſul*, P. 369; is taken in the Lake *Marica*, and dragged to *Minturnæ*, to be there executed, P. 370; is put under the Care of one *Fannia*, *Ib.*; an Adventure which raiſes his Hopes in this Extremity, P. 371. N. 36; the Magiſtrates of *Minturnæ* ſend him to Priſon, intending to execute him there, *Ib.*; how he eſcapes in this critical Juncture, *Ib.*; his Adventures afterwards, P. 372; *Cinna* cauſes him to be recalled, from the Place where he lay hid, to avoid the Fury of his Proſcribers, P. 377; he lands in *Italy*, *Ib.*; and comes to fight under *Cinna*, P. 378; has the Command of one of the Armies which *Cinna* is leading to take *Rome* by Force, P. 378; brings the *Samnites* into *Cinna*'s Intereſt, P. 379; intercepts the Proviſions which were going to *Rome*, P. 380; enters *Rome* with *Cinna*, who diſannuls the Decree of his Proſcription, P. 383; *Marius* treats *Rome* like a City taken by Aſſault, P. 384; makes a moſt furious Speech at a Conference with *Cinna*'s Party, *Ib.*; *Marius* and *Cinna* order all the Senators in *Rome*, who were Men of Integrity, to be put to Death, P. 385; and not being able to reach *Sylla*, *Marius* ſearches for his Wife and Children, but in vain; and being enraged at miſſing of them, pulls down their Houſes, and confiſcates their Eſtates, P. 386; diſcovers a moſt inhuman Diſpoſition when the Head of *Antonius*, the famous Orator, is brought to him, P. 387; *Marius* is made *Conſul* a ſeventh Time, for the Year 667, P. 388; commits new Cruelties, *Ib.*; which at laſt fill his Mind with Remorſe and Horror, P. 389; and he dies miſerably tormented with them, *Ib.*

MARIUS, (*Caius*) *The Younger*, Son of the former, is ſuſpected of having killed the *Conſul Porcius Cato*, V. 5. P. 352; is proſcribed with his Father, P. 367; his Adventures, whilſt purſued by *Sylla* who proſcribed him, P. 369; returns to *Rome*, P. 383; and after the Death of his Father, compleats the Cruelties which he did not live to execute, P. 390, 399, 412; is put at the Head of an Army which is deſigned to act againſt *Sylla*, P. 438; and is made *Conſul* for the Year 671, P. 443; ſignalizes his Cruelty by maſſacring all *Sylla*'s Friends which he could find in *Rome*, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with *Sylla*, is beaten, part of his Army deſert, and he is forced to flee for Refuge to *Præneſte*, P. 444; is there blocked up by a Detachment of *Sylla*'s Army, P. 445; and after various Adventures, P. 446, 448; periſhes there in a miſerable manner, P. 452.

MARIUS, (*Caius*) the Nephew and adopted Son of old *Marius*, follows the Fortune of the *Conſul Cinna*, and is driven from *Rome*, for attempting by Violence to incorporate into the old *Tribes*, the *Italians* who had been favoured with the Rights of *Citizenſhip*, V. 5. P. 376. N. 54.

MARIUS GRATIDIANUS, *Prætor of Rome*, in 667, paſſes a Law to hinder the Adulteration of the *Roman* Money, V. 5. P. 417; is put to Death by *Sylla*'s Order, P. 454, 455. N. 5.

MARKET-PLACE, (*The*) at *Rome*, or *Forum Romanum*, was the open Space between the Hills *Palatinus* and *Tarpeius*, V. 1. P. 45; it was called *Forum a ferendo*, becauſe Proviſions were *brought* thither to be ſold, and Cauſes to be tried, P. 122. N. 62; *Tarquin the Firſt* adorned it finely, *Ib.*; it was the only publick Place in *Rome* till *Julius Cæſar*'s Time, *Ib.* N. 62; the Situation of the ſeveral Market Places in *Rome*, V. 3. P. 329. N. 47.

MARKETS were kept at *Rome* only once in nine Days, V. 1. P. 367.

MARO, or *Mauro*, a Mountain in *Sicily*, which the Natives called *Mandonia*, V. 3. P. 264. N. 37.

MARONEA, or *Maſonea*, a City which *Livy* places in *Samnium*, but its Situation is utterly unknown, V. 3. P. 338. N. 56.

MARONEA, a City of *Thrace*, near the Mouth of the *Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 483. N. 15.

MARRIAGES. *Romulus* confined every Man to one Wife, V. 1. P. 28; but allowed of Divorces in certain Caſes, *Ib.* N. 99; their Goods were in common between the Huſband and Wife, N. 100; if he died inteſtate, and without Children, the Wife was his Heir, P. 29; if with Children, ſhe

ſhe inherited jointly with them, *Ib.*; Drunkenneſs and Adultery were declared capital Crimes in Women, *Ib.*; Fathers had a more abſolute Power over their Children given them at *Rome* than in any other Nation, *Ib.*; by the Laws of *The Twelve Tables*, if a Woman cohabited with a Man a whole Year, ſhe was deemed his lawful Wife, P. 468. *Law* 1; the Huſband had Power to put his Wife to Death for Drunkenneſs or Adultery, *Ib. Law* 2; the Form of a Divorce was to take away the Keys from the Wife, and reſtore her her Fortune, *Ib. Law* 3; *Patricians* were not allowed to marry with *Plebeians*, P. 469. *Law* 5; this laſt Law was not received without much Oppoſition, P. 469; ſecond Marriages were anciently thought diſhonourable in the *Roman* Women, V. 2. P. 336. N. 84; in order to make Marriages the more fruitful, the *Cenſors* require all the *Roman Citizens* to ſwear that they will not marry with any other View than to encreaſe the Subjects of the Republick, V. 3. P. 12; the *Cenſor Metellus* paſſed a Law in the Year 622, whereby all *Roman Citizens* were obliged to marry at a certain Age, V. 5. P. 126.

MARRUBIUM, the capital City of the *Marſi*, founded by one *Marrus*, V. 2. P. 159. N. 38.

MARRUCINI, (*The*) were originally *Marſi*, and poſſeſſed the Diſtrict which is now called the Territory of *Chiati*, V. 2. P. 217. N. 88. V. 3. P. 95. N. 38; in *Hither Abruzzo*, P. 464. N. 19; ſome think they were originally *Sabines*, V. 5. P. 337. N. 93.

MARS. The Way that led from the Gate *Capena* to the Temple of this God, was paved with great Stones in the Year 457, V. 2. P. 337.

MARS, (*The Field of*) a large Plain, which formerly joined to the Gates of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 150; in this Place the *Comitia* aſſembled. A Diſſertation on the Place, and the Ceremonies obſerved there on thoſe publick Occaſions, V. 3. P. 540. N. 85.

MARSALA, a City of *Sicily*, near *Lilybæum*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 34.

MARSEILLES. The Inhabitants of this City are the only *Gauls* which receive the *Roman* Deputies, who come to demand Succours againſt *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 14. Col. 2; they ſend Deputies to *Rome* to inform the Senate of the Preparations *Aſdrubal* makes to paſs *The Alps*, P. 407. N. 88; in the Year 599, they make War with the *Ligures*, V. 4. P. 553; which through the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans* ends to their Advantage, P. 554; they ſhow an inviolable Attachment to the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 145; favour *Marius*'s Expedition againſt the *Teutones*, for which *Marius* greatly rewards them, P. 281. N. 63; in the Year 704 their City is beſieg'd by *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 195; and taken, P. 204.

MARSHES, (*Pontine*) *The*, or *Pomptin Lake*, in *Latium*, V. 1. P. 266. N. 6; had its Name from the City of *Pometia*, which was near them, *Ib.*; and the Country they covered was thought the Garden of *Italy*, before it was thus overflowed by the Rivers *Hymphæus*, *Amaſena*, *Aſtuta*, and *Uſeus*, *Ib.*; three and twenty Cities are ſaid to have been overflowed by this Inundation, *Ib.*; the *Conſul Cethegus* dried up theſe Marſhes in the Year 594, V. 4. P. 539. N. 3.

MARSI, (*The*) a People near the *Samnites*, who were originally *Phrygians*, or *Lydians*, or more probably *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 159. N. 38; declare againſt *Rome* in the Year 445, P. 290, 291; they poſſeſſed part of *The Further Abruzzo*, near the Lake *Fucinus*, now the Lake *Celano*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 17; the *War of the Allies* began in their Country, and is therefore ſometimes called *The Marſian War*, V. 5. P. 329.

MARSI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 5. P. 272. N. 41.

MARTHA, a *Syrian* Sorcereſs, for whom *Marius* pretended to have a great Eſteem, V. 5. P. 278.

MARTIALIS. (*Flamen*) See *Flamen*.

MASINTHA, a petty King of *Numidia*, and Friend to *Hannibal*, is wounded by *Maſiniſſa*, in a Battle which *Scipio* gains over *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 555. N. 123.

MASIUS. The Mountains which *Appian* and *Plutarch* call *Sinnaci*, V. 6. P. 144. N. 54.

MASO. (*Papirius*) See *Papirius*.

MASO. (*Caius Papirius*) See *Papirius*.

MASONEA, See *Maronea*.

MASSESILIANS, (*The*) or *Maſæſylians*, a People who inhabited that Part of *Mauritania*, which the *Romans* called *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 8; or rather, according to *Ptolomy*, the Weſtern Part of that Country, P. 497. N. 116.

MASSIA, *Maſſica*, or *Maxilva*, a City of *Spain*, where Bricks were made which ſwam in the Water, V. 3. P. 420. N. 120.

MASSICUS, (Mount) is the ſame which was called Mount *Falernus*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 48.

MASSILIANS, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Eaſtern Part of *Numidia*, or the Borders of *Africa Propria*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 7.

MASSINISSA, the Son of *Gala*, King of the *Maſſilian Numidians*, a young Prince of great Hopes, V. 3. P. 246; perſuades his Father to make an Alliance with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; gains in his firſt Campaign two Victories over *Syphax*, King of the *Maſſeſilians*, P. 246, 247; goes into *Spain*,

Spain, where he continually haraſſes the Army of *Publius Scipio*, P. 287; contributes greatly to the Defeat and Death of that *Roman* General, P. 288; carries *Aſdrubal* a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 359; follows him like a faithful Friend, after the Battle of *Bæcula*, P. 376; *Scipio* ſends to him one of his Nephews, whom he makes a Priſoner, *Ib.*; he carries a Reinforcement of *Numidian* Cavalry to *Aſdrubal*, P. 435; is abandoned by him after the Battle of *Bæcula*, P. 438; makes a Treaty with the *Romans*, which he ever after faithfully kept, *Ib.*; cements his Alliance with *Rome* more firmly by the Aſſiſtance of *Scipio*, P. 452; has an Interview with *Lælius*, P. 468; is deprived of his Dominions. A ſhort Narrative of this Revolution, P. 504, 505; by his Prudence and Intrepidity he recovers the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, *Ib.*; is defeated by *Syphax*, P. 507; who drives him out of his Dominions, *Ib.*; after he has reduced him to the utmoſt Extremities, P. 508; and then reſtores his Dominions to him, P. 509; *Maſſiniſſa* comes privately to *Scipio*, P. 510; after his returns to *Aſdrubal*, with whom his Intereſts obliged him to keep well, in Appearance at leaſt, P. 511; he takes his Meaſures for embracing openly the Intereſts of *Rome*, and ſucceeds in them, P. 511, 512; returns to his Dominions, P. 526; fights a Battle with *Syphax*, and takes him Priſoner, P. 527; ſeizes the Capital of the vanquiſhed King's Dominions, P. 528; marries *Sophonisba* the Wife of *Syphax*, *Ib.*; *Scipio* forms a Deſign of breaking this Match, P. 529; diſcourſes with *Maſſiniſſa* on that Subject, P. 530; and he at laſt reſolves to put her to Death, *Ib.*; then *Maſſiniſſa* is firſt juridically honoured with the Title of King by *Scipio*, P. 531; and has from that General the Rewards he had deſerved by his Valour, *Ib.*; *Rome* makes him great Preſents, P. 535; as alſo the Ambaſſadors he had ſent thither, *Ib.*; *Maſſiniſſa* obtains of *Scipio*, a Truce for the *Carthaginians*, P. 550; commands his own *Numidian* Squadrons, in the Battle *Scipio* fights with *Hannibal*, P. 554. N. 118; and greatly contributes to the gaining the Victory for the *Romans*, P. 555; the Exploits which ſome bad Memoirs aſcribe to him in this Battle, P. 556; *Scipio* honours him with a Crown, P. 558. N. 126; and after the Concluſion of the Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage* puts him in poſſeſſion of the Territories conquered from *Syphax*, P. 569; *Rome* compliments him on the Increaſe of his Dominions, and deſires Succours of him for the War with *Philip*, V. 4. P. 8; he ſends the *Romans* a Reinforcement of Troops, and ſome Ammunition, P. 21; takes Advantage of the Diviſions among the *Carthaginians*, to invade ſome Lands which lay conveniently for him, P. 137; offers the *Romans* his Service in the War with *Antiochus*, P. 170; has a Diſpute with the Republick of *Carthage*, P. 317; the *Carthaginians* ſend new Complaints againſt him to *Rome*, P. 371; he joins with the *Romans* againſt *Perſes*, P. 377; has freſh Diſputes with the *Carthaginians*, P. 398; orders his Son *Maſgaba* to congratulate the *Romans* on their late Victories in *Macedon* and *Illyricum*, P. 478; which the young Prince does in ſo graceful a manner as gains him the Eſteem of the *Romans*, P. 479; and they ſhew all manner of Reſpect to his Brother *Miſagenes*, who is obliged by Sickneſs to ſtay at *Brunduſium*, *Ib.*; *Maſſiniſſa* endeavours to aggrandize himſelf at the Expence of the *Carthaginians*, P. 544; who raiſe up againſt him the Grandſon of *Syphax*, who declares War with him, P. 565; the *Carthaginians* baſely treat *Maſſiniſſa*'s two Sons, and he to revenge himſelf, beſieges *Oroſcopa*, P. 576; is ſurprizingly active at ninety Years of Age, P. 577; gains a memorable Victory over the *Carthaginians*, P. 578; whom he reduces to extream Diſtreſs by Famine, P. 579; and his Sons treat them with great Cruelty in their Diſtreſs, *Ib.*; the Death of *Maſſiniſſa*, P. 606.

MASSIVA, the natural Son of *Guluſſa*, the Son of the famous *Maſſiniſſa*, V. 5. P. 199; is aſſaſſinated at *Rome*, by *Jugurtha*'s Order, P. 211, 212.

MASSYLIA, a Part of *Numidia* in *Africa*, was called *New Numidia*, either to diſtinguiſh it from *Maſſeſylia*, or in relation to the *Carthaginian* State, which the *Romans* called *The Old Province*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.

MASSYRA, the Nephew of *Maſſiniſſa*, V. 3. P. 376; is taken Priſoner by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and ſent to his Uncle, by *Scipio*, *Ib.*

MASTIANI, (*The*) a People whom ſome Geographers place near *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 3. P. 52. N. 2.

MASTRACA, a Sort of ſavage Dreſs, uſed by the Mountaineers in the Iſland of *Sardinia*, whence they were called *Sardi Maſtrucati*, V. 3. P. 206. N. 3.

MASTUSIA, a Promontory now called *Capo Greco*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.

MATARA, *Mataris*, or *Materis*, a Sort of Weapon very common among the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 118; it was a very long Dart or Javelin, *Ib.* N. 78; was longer and thicker than other Darts, and inſtead of being only pointed, was headed with Iron, V. 3. P. 251. N. 14.

MATHO, (*Manius Pomponius*). See *Pomponius*.

MATHO, (*Marcus Pomponius*). See *Pomponius*.

MATISCONA, the City of *Maçon* in *France*, V. 3. P. 64; ſo called becauſe it ſtood on the Banks of the River *Saone*, anciently called *Scona*, P. 64. N. 30.
MATRES DIÆ, See *Mother*.
MATRONALIA, a Feſtival inſtituted in Memory of the Peace procured for the *Romans* by the *Sabine* Women, V. 1. P. 45. N. 157; and celebrated by the *Roman* Ladies, much as the *Saturnalia* was by their Huſbands, *Ib.*
MATUTA, a Goddeſs to whom *Camillus* makes a Vow to build a Temple, and dedicates it himſelf, V. 1. P. 585; ſhe was the ſame as the *Ino*, or *Leucothea* of the *Greeks*, V. 2. P. 61. N. 20; her Temple at *Satricum* is the only Building the *Latins* ſpare when they burn that City, *Ib.*; the Ceremonies obſerved in her Worſhip, P. 62. N. 20.
MAURITANIA, (*Old*) was the Country which now makes the Kingdom of *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Algiers*, V. 3. P. 247. N. 9.
MAURITANIA TINGITANA, comprehended, according to the beſt Geographers, the preſent Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, V. 3. P. 440. N. 17.
MAURITANIANS, (*The*) are confined within too narrow Bounds by *Livy*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.
MAXIMUS, (*Cneius Mallius*). See *Mallius*.
MAXIMUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
MEADOWS, (*of Mucius*) *The*, were the Lands the *Romans* gave *Mucius Scævola*, as a Reward for his great Services to the Publick, V. 1. P. 217. N. 69.
MEADOWS OF JUNIUS, See *Junius*.
MEALS, See *Dinner*.
MEASURES, *Roman*, a Diſſertation on that Subject, V. 2. P. 597. N. 38.
MECHANICK, (*Arts.*) See *Arts*.
MECILIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People*, revives the old Diſputes about the Diſtribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 548.
MEDALS, The Pieces we now call ancient *Medals*, were really the current Coin, V. 2. P. 502. N. 8.
MEDIA, was a large Territory, which contained the whole Country between *Parthia*, *Hyrcania*, *Great Armenia*, *Aſſyria*, and the *Caſpian* Sea, V. 4. P. 150. N. 159.
MEDIMNOS, a *Grecian* dry Meaſure, which contained 108 pounds Weight, V. 1. P. 299. N. 74.
MEDIOLANUM, or MILAN, had anciently ſeveral Names, V. 2. P. 6. N. 33; the City which now bears that Name was founded by the *Inſubres*, or *Burgundians*, *Ib.*
MEDION, a City in the Country of the *Labeates*, V. 4. P. 449. N. 38.
MEDOACUS, The Name of two Rivers, both in the Territory of *Padua*, V. 2. P. 308. N. 52.
MEDULIA, the native City of *Tullus Hoſtilius*, V. 1. P. 74; is beſieged by that King, P. 94; taken by aſſault, P. 100; beſieged for four Years together by *Ancus*, and at laſt taken and plundered, *Ib.*; and conquered by *Tarquin*, P. 112. N. 32.
MEDULIA, an ancient *Roman Colony*, ſhakes off the Yoke of their Maſters, V. 1. P. 271.
MEGALENSES, (*Ludi*) *Games* inſtituted by *Junius Brutus*, in honour to *Cybele*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 40; V. 3. P. 481. N. 67.
MEGALLIS, a *Sicilian* Woman, V. 5. P. 117, who treats her Slaves with ſo great cruelty, *Ib.*; that they rebel, and return her Cruelties on her ſelf, P. 118.
MEGALOPOLIS, the Capital of *Arcadia*, V. 4. P. 44. N. 14; ſituated in the middle of *Peloponneſus* near the River *Alphæus*, P. 520. N. 102.
MEGARA, a City of *Achaia*, which gave Name to another *Megara* in *Sicily*, ſituated between *Syracuſe* and *Auguſta*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 49; this famous City of *Greece* ſtood between *Corinth* and *Athens*, P. 427. N. 143; was the Capital of *Megaris* in *Achaia*, V. 4. P. 642. N. 58; and one of the moſt noted Cities in all *Greece*, V. 5. P. 401.
MEGELLUS, (*Lucius Poſthumius*). See *Poſthumius*.
MEGISTE, a little Iſland near the Coaſts of *Lycia*, and ſituated over-againſt *Patura*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 23.
MELA, a City which is thought to have ſtood near *Melito*, which belongs to *The Further Principality*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
MELAMBIUM, a City of *Pelaſgiotis* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 72. N. 93.
MELAS, a Name common to ſeveral Rivers, V. 4. P. 254. N. 120; V. 5. P. 419. N. 81.
MELES, See *Melles*.
MELIBÆA, a City which belonged to *Magneſia*, V. 4. P. 432. N. 103; ſituated on the Sea Coaſts, P. 468. N. 71.
MELITA, the Iſland now called *Malta*, V. 2. P. 568. N. 88; is taken by the *Romans* in the Year 535, V. 3. P. 57.
MELITÆUM, a Name common to two Cities in *Greece*, V. 5. P. 418. N. 78.
MELLES, or MILES, a City of *Samnium*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the preſent *Melito*, or the City called *Moliſſa*, V. 3. P. 338. N. 56.
MEMMIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 49. N. 98.
MEMMIAN, (*Law*) *The*, paſſed by *The Tribune Memmius* from whom it took its Name, was deſigned to ſuppreſs the audaciouſneſs of Informers, V. 5. P. 49.
MEMMIUS, *Pompey's Quæſtor*, or Lieutenant General, is killed in a Battle between the *Romans* and *Sertorius*, V. 5. P. 491. N. 75.
MEMMIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People* in 641, exclaims in the *Comitia* againſt the Prevarication of the *Patricians*, who had been

been corrupted in *Jugurtha*'s Affair, V. 5. P. 205; particularly againſt thoſe who had made an infamous Peace with that Prince, P. 210; juridically ſummons *Jugurtha* to come to *Rome*, and anſwer to his Accuſation, P. 211.

MEMPHIS, the famous Capital of one of the *Egyptian Dynaſties*, is by ſome placed where *Cairo* now ſtands, by others at a diſtance from it, V. 4. P. 364. N. 28.

MENALCIDAS, the chief of the *Achaians*, V. 4. P. 632; being gained by the Money of the *Oropians*, engages his People to defend them, *Ib.*; brings a Proſecution on himſelf by his Avarice, and can no otherwiſe eſcape, than by corrupting his principal Judge, P. 633; in a Diſpute between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Achaians*, the former depute him to plead their Cauſe before the Senate, P. 634; after the deciſion of it, *Menalcidas* returns to *Lacedæmon* his native Country, *Ib.*; the *Lacedæmonians* put him at the Head of their Republick, P. 635; he begins Hoſtilities with the *Achæans*, *Ib.*; upon which the *Lacedæmonians* treat him ſo ill, that he kills himſelf, *Ib.*

MENANDER, A ſhort Account of the Life of that *Greek* Poet, V. 4. P. 540. N. 7.

MENAPII, (*The*) poſſeſſed the Territories of *Cleves*, *Bolduc*, and *Guelderland*, and Part of thoſe of *Utrecht* and *Brabant*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.

MENAS, a *Bithynian* Lord, is ordered by *Pruſias* to kill *Nicomedes*, the King's own Son, V. 5. P. 7; but he diſcovers his Orders to the Son, and joins with him againſt the Father, P. 7, 8.

MENAS, (*Publius Ticinius*). See *Ticinius*.

MENELAIUS, or MENELAIS, a City which belonged to *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 102; P. 283. N. 21.

MENELAIUS, a Name common to a Mountain in *Arcadia*, and a neighbouring Country, V. 4. P. 120. N. 102.

MENENIUS, (*Agrippa*, is created *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 545; and a ſecond Time, in 336, P. 548. See *Agrippa*.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 313, V. 1. P. 517.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 276, V. 1. P. 353; was the Son of *Menenius Agrippa*, *Ib.* N. 36; by his affected Delays of acting againſt the *Hetrurians*, occaſions the Loſs of the 600 *Fabii*, P. 355; which, together with the Victory the *Hetrurians* gained over him, bring him into the utmoſt Contempt, P. 356; the *Tribunes of the People* accuſe him, and get him condemned to die, P. 358, but the Puniſhment is changed into a Fine, P. 359; nevertheleſs the Diſgrace ſo affects him, that he dies of Grief, *Ib.*

MENENIUS LANATUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36.

MENENIUS LANATUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 301, V. 1. P. 434.

MENICA, or MOENICAPTUS, a King of the *Gauls*, is killed in a Battle between the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 239.

MENINX, an Iſland near the Coaſts of *Barbary*, formerly inhabited by the *Lotophagi*, V. 5. P. 372. N. 42.

MENIPPUS, an Officer of *Philip of Macedon*, who behaved himſelf very bravely, V. 3. P. 422.

MENTISSA, a City which ſtood in that Part of *New Caſtille*, which is commonly called *La Manche*, V. 3. P. 320. N. 33.

MENYTHILLUS, *Ptolomy Philometor*'s Agent to the *Roman* Senate, V. 4. P. 531; finds Means to procure *Demetrius*'s eſcape from *Rome*, P. 532.

MEONIA, an ancient Name given to the Country ſince called *Lydia*, V. 4. P. 220. N. 56.

MERCEDONIUS, the Name the *Romans* gave to their intercalary Month, V. 1. P. 72. N. 84; it conſiſted of 22 Days only, P. 72; and was ſo called from the *Latin Merces*, V. 4. P. 514. N. 95.

MERCENARIES, (*The War of the*) was a War made with *Carthage* by the Troops of different Nations, which the *Carthaginians* had in their pay, in the Time of *The firſt Punic War*, V. 3. P. 2; theſe *Mercenaries* are driven out of *Africa* by *Hamilcar*, P. 3; and ſeize *Sardinia*, which they ſurrender up to the *Romans*, P. 4.

MERCURIALES, a Denomination given to *Tradeſmen* by *Cicero*, becauſe they were under the immediate Protection of *Mercury* their Patron, V. 1. P. 270. N. 16.

MERCURY, (The God) has a Temple dedicated to him at *Rome* by *Marcus Lætorius*, V. 1. P. 270; who had ſeveral Privileges annexed to this Honour, *Ib.*; the *Mercury* of the *Egyptians* was thought by *Plato* to have been the Inventor of Numbers, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21; cruel Sacrifices were formerly offered to *Mercury* in *The Gauls*, and *The Spains*, V. 3. P. 346. N. 62. See *Thoth*, and *Teuthates*.

MERCURY, (*The Promontory of*) is now called *Capuo Buono*, or *Cape Bon*, and lies on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, over againſt *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 500. N. 123.

MERENDA, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

MERGUS, (*Caius Lætorius*). See *Lætorius*.

MERIC, a *Spaniard*, one of the Chiefs of the Garriſon which defended *Acradina*, when beſieged by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 262; is gained by a young Officer in the Army of *Marcellus*, *Ib.*; has a private Interview with the *Pro-Conſul*, P. 263; to whom he delivers up the Place, *Ib.*; and is rewarded with the Rights of *Citizenſhip*, P. 325.

MERONEA, a City of *Thrace*, at the Mouth of the River *Iſmarus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 33.
MERULA, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
MERULA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
MESETULUS, a *Numidian* Lord, with whom *Hannibal* makes an Alliance, V. 3. P. 548. N. 106.
MESOPOLIS, a City mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 5. P. 422. N. 89.
MESSALA, (*Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
MESSALA, (*Lucius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
MESSALA, (*Marcus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
MESSANA, a City of *Sicily*, called originally *Zancle*, and now *Meſſina*, V. 2. P. 470. N. 6; its ſeveral Revolutions, P. 533; V. 3. P. 495. N. 113.
MESSAPII, (*The*) join with *Pyrrhus* againſt the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 446; who ſubdue them, P. 510. N. 96.
MESSENE, formerly the Capital of *Meſſenia*, a ſouthern Diſtrict of *Peloponneſus*, between *Laconia* and *Elis*, V. 3. P. 316. N. 17; it was one of the moſt powerful Cities in *Peloponneſus*, V. 4. P. 123. N. 108; P. 302.
MESSINIUS RUFUS, (*Lucius*) one of *Cicero*'s *Quæſtors*, V. 6. P. 169.
MESSIUS, (*Vectius*) a brave *Volſcian*, by his Valour ſaves part of the Army, which fought the *Dictator Poſthumius*, V. 1. P. 531.
METAGONIUM, a Name common to two Promontories in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3. Col. 2.
METAPONTINI, a People ſo called from *Metapontus*, or *Metalum*, in *Great Greece*, their City, V. 2. P. 195. N. 34.
METAPONTUS, a *Roman* City on *The Gulph of Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 276; ſurrenders to the *Carthaginians*, P. 280.
METAURUS, (*The*) a River which was formerly in *Umbria*, and famous for *Aſdrubal*'s defeat, V. 3. P. 415. N. 112.
METELLA, *Sylla*'s Wife, becomes infamous for her Debaucheries, V. 5. P. 405. N. 50; her Death and Funeral, P. 468.
METELLUS, a Surname affected by one Branch of the *Cæcilian* Family, tho' it ſignified a Black-guard Boy, or Servant, in an Army, V. 2. P. 410. N. 5.
METELLUS, (*Lucius Cæcilius*). See *Cæcilius*.
METELLUS, (*Marcus Cæcilius*). See *Cæcilius*.
METELLUS, (*Quintus Cæcilius*). See *Cæcilius*.
METELLUS CELER, (*Quintus Cæcilius*.) See *Cæcilius*.
METELLUS NEPOS, (*Quintus Cæcilius*). See *Cæilius*.
METELLUS SCIPIO, (*Quintus Cæcilius*.) See *Cæcilius*.
METHORA, See *Bethſan*.
METHRODORUS, is aſſaſſinated by Order of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 525.
METHYMNA, the ſecond City in Rank in the Iſland of *Leſbos*, V. 4. P. 499. N 72.
METILIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 42; gets a Law paſſed for reſtraining the Luxury of the *Romans*, *Ib.*
METILIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 536, exclaims at *Rome* againſt the wiſe Delays of *Fabius*, V. 3. P. 101; accuſes him before the People, P. 103; for which *Fabius* declares he will have him puniſhed, *Ib.* N. 63.
METILIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 352, accuſes *Virginius* and *Sergius*, V. 1. P. 572. See *Minucius* (*Marcus*).
METILIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People* in 337, revives the old Diſputes about the Diſtribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 548; but is forced to deſiſt much againſt his Will, P. 549.
METIOSEDUM, the Name *Cæſar* gives to the City of *Melun* in *France*, V. 6. P. 161. N. 88.
METIUS CURTIUS, a *Sabine*, diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the Battle his Countrymen fight with *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 39; throws himſelf into a Lake, which from him is called *Curtius*, P. 40. N. 142; is incorporated among the *Romans*, P. 42.
METIUS FUFFETIUS, is declared *Dictator* by the *Alban* Army, V. 1. P. 78; treats of a Peace with *Tullus Hoſtilius*, P. 79; declines the Duel propoſed by *Tullus*, but conſents to the Battle of the *Curiatii* and *Horatii*, P. 80; forms a Plot among the *Romans*, and draws the chief Officers of his Army into it, P. 88; for which he is condemned and put to Death by *Tullus*, P. 90, 91.
METROPHANES, the Admiral of *Mithridates*'s Fleet, is defeated by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 399.
METROPOLIS, (The Name) properly ſignified a *Mother-City*, which had given Birth to ſeveral other Cities, V. 1. P. 78. N. 92; there was a City of this Name in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 30; *Ib.* N. 34; another in *Phrygia*, P. 237. N. 96; and two in *Aſia Minor*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 113.
METULUM, a City in the eaſtern Borders of the *Alpes*, V. 5. P. 142. N. 61.
METYLENE, or MITYLENE, the capital City of the Iſland of *Leſbos*, V. 4. P. 499. N. 72. See *Mitylene*.
MEVANIA, There were two Cities of this Name, one of which was the greateſt City in *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 291. N. 2.
MEZENTIUS, a King of the *Tyrrhenians*, makes War with *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 11; his Country was the Territory of *Agylla*, *Ib.* N. 55; he makes a Peace with *Euryleon*, P. 13.

MEZETULUS, a *Numidian* Lord, drives *Maſiniſſa* out of his Dominions, V. 3. P. 505; but he recovers them not long after, P. 506.

MICIPSA, King of *Numidia*, ſends ten Elephants and 300 Horſe to the *Conſul Servilianus*, to reinforce the Army with which he was juſt ready to attack *Viriatus*, V. 5. P. 30; *Scipio Africanus the Second*, his intimate Friend, writes to him to deſire him to ſend a Reinforcement into *Spain*, P. 84; and *Micipſa* ſends him Cavalry, Elephants, and Slingers, P. 87.

MICIPSA, the Son and Succeſſor of *Maſiniſſa* in the Kingdom of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 199; adopts *Jugurtha*, the natural Son of his Brother *Manaſtabal*, P. 200; which proves fatal to his own Children, P. 200, 201.

MIGDONIA, or MYGDONIA, a ſmall Part of *Meſopotamia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 78.

MILAN, in *Italy* was founded by the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 37. N. 83.

MILIONA, a ſtrong Place in *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 351; *Livy* contradicts himſelf, in relation to a City of this Name, P. 310. N. 58.

MILLIONIUS, *Prætor* of *Lanuvium*, makes a remarkable Speech, after the Rout of the *Latins* by the *Conſul Manlius*, V. 2. P. 169.

MILO, an *Epirot*, comes to the Aſſiſtance of the *Tarentini*, who deliver up their Citadel to him, V. 2. P. 428; and prepare for the Reception of his Maſter *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.*; ſends a Detachment to the Inhabitant of *Crotona*, P. 477; *Pyrrhus* makes him an odd Preſent when he leaves *Italy*, P. 485; the *Tarentines* force him to ſhut himſelf up in the Citadel, P. 488; and *Milo* delivers up both City and Citadel to the *Romans*, P. 494.

MILO, one of the Generals of *Perſes*, is defeated by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 454.

MILO, (*Titus Annius*). See *Annius*.

MILVIUS, (*The Bridge*). See *Bridge*.

MINA, (*The*) a *Grecian* Coin was worth 50 *French Livres*, and 3*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*. *Engliſh*, V. 2. 583. N. 16.

MINATIUS MAGIUS, Grandſon of *Decius Magius*, the famous *Capuan*, who ſhewed ſo heroic a Firmneſs againſt *Hannibal*'s Party, diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his Fidelity and Bravery, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 339. N. 110.

MINATIUS STAJUS, a *Samnite* General, is taken Priſoner by the *Campani*, V. 2. P. 333.

MINCIUS, (*The*) Authors are divided about the Springs of this River, which falls into *The Po*, at ſome diſtance from *Mantua*, V. 3. P. 216. N. 16; it riſes in the *Alpes*, according to ſome, and is now called *Menzo*, or *Mencio*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 123.

MINERVA, (The God) was by the *Romans* thought the Inventor of the Art of Numbering, V. 2. P. 87.

MINERVA, (*The Cape of*) was eight Miles from the City of *Caſtro*, in *Calabria*, and ſo called from a Temple of *Minerva*, built near it, V. 1. P. 5. N. 18.

MINERVII, (*Cantus*). See *Januali*.

MINERVIUM, is thought to have been a Part of the City of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 491. N. 31; the Name was alſo given to a City of *Calabria*, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Minerva*, *Ib.*

MINING, how managed by the Ancients, V. 2. P. 598. N. 39.

MINIO, a Favourite of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 150; treats the *Roman* Ambaſſadors with haughtineſs, P. 151.

MINIUM, (*The*) of the Ancients, was the preſent *Vermilion*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 118; which they called ſo, becauſe it was found near the River

MINIUS, in *Spain*, which riſes in *Galicia*, and falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, near the Confines of *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 118.

MINOA, a Surname given to the City of *Heraclea* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 253. N. 19.

MINTURNÆ, a City a little above the Mouth of *The Liris*, V. 2. P. 108. N. the *Romans* ſettle a *Colony* there in Year 457, P. 334; it ſtood in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 408. N. 93; was a very ancient *Latin* City, V. 5. P. 121. N. 8; P. 370. N. 33.

MINUCIA, a debauched *Veſtal*, V. 2. P. 186; is condemned, P. 187; and executed, *Ib.*

MINUCIUS, the firſt *Intendant of Proviſions*, or *Purveyor* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 517; diſcovers the Plot *Spurius Mælius* had formed to make himſelf King, P. 518; and makes a Report of it to the Senate, *Ib.*; after the Puniſhment of the Criminal, a Statue is erected in Honour of *Minucius*, without the Gate *Trigemina*, P. 520; a Medal of this *Minucius*, *Ib.*; Remarks on that Medal, *Ib.* N. 34; *Minucius*, beſides the Statue, has alſo an Ox and a Field given him, P. 521; a Correction of *Livy*'s Text, in relation to this Fact, *Ib.* N. 36.

MINUCIUS, or MINUTIUS, a *Roman* Soldier, cuts off the Trunk of an Elephant in *Pyrrhus*'s Army, and by that Means happily favours the Retreat of his Countrymen, V. 2. 444, 445.

MINUCIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 352, agrees with *Publius Curatius* and *Marcus Metilius* in accuſing before the People *Sergius* and *Virginius*, whoſe Diſputes in their *Military Tribuneſhip* had been the Cauſe of a conſiderable Loſs which the *Romans* had had, at the Siege of *Veii*, V. 1. P. 572.

MINUCIUS, (*Spurius*) *Pontifex Maximus* in the Year 333, admoniſhes a *Veſtal* to leave off her free and indecent Airs, V. 1. P. 545.

MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 537, cauſes three Commiſſioners

to be appointed to take Care of the publick Treasury, which was exhausted after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 135.

MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 295, V. 1. P. 411; and appointed to punish the *Æqui*, who, contrary to their Treaty, had ravaged the Territory of *Tusculum*, P. 412; imprudently entangles himself in narrow Passes, and is there besieged by the Enemy, P. 412, 413.

MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Marcus*) one of the two first *Quæstors* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 206; is chosen *Consul* the first Time for the Year 256, P. 250; a second Time, for the Year 262, P. 299; makes a Speech to the People, on the Attempt of the *Tribunes* against *Coriolanus*, P. 300; endeavours to persuade them to drop the Prosecution, P. 303; speaks again to the People assembled in *Tribes* to judge *Coriolanus*, P. 308; is sent to this very *Coriolanus*, when at the Gates of *Rome*, and endeavours to dissuade him from his Attempt on the City, P. 318; *Coriolanus*'s Answer to him, P. 319.

MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294.

MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 296, V. 1. P. 417; and ravages *Sabinia*, P. 420.

MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Consul* in 448, V. 2. P. 297; gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; is killed in another Battle, *Ib.*

MINUCIUS FESSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Augur* in 453, V. 2. P. 316.

MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 532, V. 3. P. 39; brings *Istria* under the Dominion of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; the Senate of their own Authority make him General of Horse to the *Pro-Dictator Fabius*, P. 91; whom *Minucius* much blames for his wise Delays, P. 96, 97; and vehemently exclaims against him, P. 97; *Fabius* when recalled to *Rome*, delivers up the Command of the Army to him, P. 101; he gains some Advantage over *Hannibal*, P. 102. N. 62; shares the supreme Power equally with *Fabius*, which makes him very insolent, P. 104; *Hannibal* draws him into an Ambuscade, P. 105; and would have utterly destroy'd his Army, if *Fabius* had not come to his Relief, P. 106; this false Step makes him reflect seriously on his own Conduct, and he generously chooses to act only as a Subaltern, P. 107; he is killed at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 127.

MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Prætor* of *Rome* in the Year 556, V. 4. P. 60.

MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 643, V. 5. P. 208; *Macedon* falls to him as his Province by Lot, *Ib.*; he subdues the *Scordisci*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 209, 221.

MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor* of *Bruttium* in 553, V. 4. P. 3; informs the Senate that the Temple of *Proserpine* had been robbed, P. 9; the Senate order him to make strict Search after the Robbers, P. 40; he is chosen *Consul* for 556, P. 60; he and his Collegue march separately against the *Gauls*, P. 61; he ravages the Territory of the *Boii* and *Ligures*, P. 80; at his return to *Rome* demands a *Triumph* in vain, P. 81; and therefore decrees himself one on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 82.

MINUCIUS THERMUS, is *Tribune of the People* in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 564.

MINUCIUS THERMUS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor* of *Spain* in 557, goes thither, V. 4. P. 89; there gains a famous Victory over the rebellious *Spaniards*, P. 106. N. 71; for which he is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 108; in the Year 560 he is made *Consul*, P. 134; sets out for *Liguria*, to make War there, and continues upon the defensive, P. 140; the Enemy surround him in narrow Passes, and owes his Deliverance wholly to his *Numidian* Horse, P. 145; fights and entirely defeats the *Gauls*, P. 189, 190; and subdues the *Ligures*, P. 191.

MINUCIUS THERMUS, (*Quintus*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 691, is strongly attached to *Cato*, V. 6. P. 35.

MINUTIUS, See *Minucius*.

MISENE, (*The Promontory of*) was on the Sea Coast of *Naples*, V. 5. P. 274. N. 48; and there was a City of the same Name near it, *Ib.*

MITHRIDATES, one of the Sons of *Antiochus the Great*, is sent by that Prince at the Head of an Army to *Sardis*, V. 4. P. 87.

MITHRIDATES, King of *Pontus*, the Father of the famous *Mithridates* who made himself so formidable to the *Romans*, suffers the *Consul Crassus* to raise Troops in his Dominions, V. 5. P. 131; a Mistake of *Eutropius* concerning this Point, N. 34; when they dismember the Kingdom of *Pontus*, the *Romans* give him *Great Phyrgia*, P. 143.

MITHRIDATES, the famous King of *Pontus*, Son of the former, sends Ambassadors to *Rome*, V. 5. P. 294; where they are ill used by a factious *Tribune*, and can procure no Satisfaction, *Ib.*; at the same Time *Mithridates* is insulted in his own Dominions by *Marius*, P. 307; a short History of the Kings his Predecessors, P. 318. N. 53; a Narrative of all the Expeditions of *Mithridates* before he had any Quarrel with the *Romans*, *Id. Ib.*; P. 319, 320. N. 53; he assumes the Surnames of *Eupator* and *Dionysus*, the former out of Affection to his Father, the latter in Respect to the God *Bacchus*, P. 320. N. 53. Col. 2; has also the Surname of *The Great*, P. 318. N. 53; his

Ambition makes him guilty of Cruelty and Parricide, P. 319, 320; the Senate of *Rome* order him to reſtore to the ancient Owners, the Countries in *Scythia* which he had ſeized, and he in part obeys that Order, P. 320; the rebellious *Allies* ſend an Embaſſy to him, to draw him into their Intereſt, P. 352; and he openly declares againſt *Rome*, P. 359; waits for a favourable Opportunity to dethrone *Ariobarzanes*, made King of *Cappadocia* by the *Romans*, P. 391; and does ſo, by the Help of *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, *Ib.*; ſeeks for an Opportunity to invade *Bithynia*, P. 392; in defiance of the Law of Nations, aſſaſſinates *Socrates*, Brother to *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, *Ib.*; ſends Ambaſſadors to ſeveral Countries, to bring the People into his Intereſt, *Ib.*; raiſes a very great Army, with which he fights *Nicomedes*, defeats him, and plunders his Camp, P. 394; cuts in Pieces 10000 *Romans*, commanded by *Mancinus*, P. 395; ſeizes *Bithynia*, and carries on his Conqueſts far into *Aſia*, *Ib.*; treats two *Roman* Generals, who fall into his Hands, very ignominiouſly, *Ib.*; pours melted Gold down the Throat of the *Conſul Manius Aquilius*, and kills him in this cruel manner, *Ib.*; the famous *Monimia*'s Charms detain him at *Stratonice*, P. 396; he marries her, *Ib.*; cruelly orders the Throats of all the *Romans* that could be found in his new Conqueſts to be cut in one Day, P. 397; then beſieges *Rhodes*, *Ib.*; is ſoon after forced to raiſe the Siege, P. 398; draws off from the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of the *Cyclades*, the *Achæans*, *Lacedæmonians*, and others, *Ib.*; a Plot is formed againſt his Life, P. 421; but it is diſcovered, and the Authors of it are put to Death, *Ib.*; he reduces the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Chios* to Slavery, P. 422; ſeveral *Greek* Cities abandon his Intereſt, *Ib.*; he leaves *Pergamus*, and returns to his Kingdom of *Pontus*, *Ib.*; *Sylla*'s Succeſs againſt him, inclines him to make a Peace, P. 423; the Hoſtilities of *Fimbria*, which muſt naturally have retarded the Concluſion of it, help to promote it, P. 427; *Mithridates* is blocked up in *Pitana* by *Fimbria*, *Ib.*; eſcapes, P. 428; and being much affected with his late Misfortunes, ſends an Embaſſy to *Sylla*, P. 429; has a long Conference with him, *Ib.*; after which the King concludes a Peace with him, and immediately performs the Conditions of it, P. 430; but this Peace laſts no longer than till he can get ready to renew the War, P. 458; tho' he had much Difficulty in getting it ratified in the *Dictatorſhip* of his Conqueror *Sylla*, P. 471; *Mithridates* kills one of his Sons of his own Name, becauſe the *Colchians* deſired to have him for their King, P. 477; the *Prætor Murena*, under Pretence of taking Umbrage at the Preparations made by *Mithridates*, reduces *Colchis*, and declares War with him, *Ib.*; of this the King firſt complains to *Murena* himſelf, and afterwards to the Senate of *Rome*, P. 478; but the Senate ſhew no Regard to his Complaints, *Ib.*; and being now become the Sport of the *Romans*, the King makes War with them with great Fury, *Ib.*; defeats *Murena*, *Ib.*; returns Thanks to the Gods for this firſt Victory, in a very particular manner, *Ib.*; *Murena* renews the Peace with him, *Ib.*; all the Honour of which is given to *Mithridates*, P. 479; who brings the *Aſiatick Scythians* into Subjection to him, in order to the Conqueſt of *Colchis*, *Ib.*; under a borrowed Name, breaks the Peace *Murena* had made with him in the Names of his Republick, *Ib.*; two proſcribed *Romans* perſuade him to declare openly againſt the *Roman* Republick, P. 492; he ſends them to *Sertorius* in *Spain*, to negociate an Alliance with him, P. 493; prepares for making War with the *Romans* with Vigour, P. 494; begins his Expedition, P. 497; harangues his Troops before he penetrates into *Bithynia*, *Ib.*; a proſcribed *Roman* whom *Sertorius* had ſent him, acts treacherouſly by him, P. 500; he beſieges *Cyzicus*, *Ib.*; which laſts ſome Time, P. 501; *Lucullus* makes a terrible Slaughter of ſome of his Troops, P. 502; and after *Mithridates* has abandoned it, cuts the reſt of his Army in Pieces, *Ib.*; his Fleet has alſo the ſame Fate, P. 503; he is therefore forced to return to his own Dominions, *Ib.*; and as ſoon as arrived in his Capital, endeavours to perſuade his Neighbours to join him, in order to drive back *Lucullus*, who was on his march, coming to attack him in his own Territories, P. 513; *Mithridates* ſends a young *Scythian* to the *Roman* Camp, to aſſaſſinate *Lucullus*, P. 515; the Aſſaſſin fails of his Blow, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* ſpreads a Report among the neighbouring Nations, that he had entirely routed the Army of *Lucullus*, P. 516; but they are ſoon undeceived by a Victory which the *Romans* immediately after gain over him, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* is forced to flee, *Ib.*; retires to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, and cauſes all the Women in his Seraglio to be put to Death, P. 517; *Tigranes* treats him with Contempt, P. 525; nevertheleſs, after his Troops are defeated by *Lucullus*, *Mithridates* ſhews *Tigranes* more Regard than ever, and endeavours to make him forget his Misfortunes, P. 536. N. 57; and in conjunction with *Tigranes*, ſends Ambaſſadors to *Arſaces* King of *Parthia*, to deſire him to declare for them, P. 538; *Arſaces* refuſes to enter into a Confederacy with them, but aſſiſts them effectually without openly declaring himſelf, P. 539; in the mean Time *Mithridates* raiſes a new Army in *Armenia*

Armenia to oppoſe the *Romans*, P. 541; who beat him again, P. 543; but he defeats ſome of the *Roman* Generals in the Abſence of *Lucullus*, P. 554, 555; *Pompey* ſucceeds *Lucullus*, P. 558; offers *Mithridates* a Peace, which he at firſt refuſes, and is afterwards obliged to ſue for, P. 561; and cannot obtain it, *Ib.*; the King is beaten by the new *Roman* General, P. 562; and very narrowly eſcapes being taken Priſoner, *Ib.*; is defeated again, and retires a third Time into *Colchis*, P. 563; paſſes through ſeveral Countries after the Loſs of his own Dominions, P. 567; and at laſt ſettles in *The Boſphorus*, P. 573; kills his own Son *Xiphares*, P. 574; *Pompey* ſeizes all his Papers, and the Records of his Kingdom, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* in great Deſpair, forms a chimerical Project of carrying the War into *Italy*, P. 577; is betrayed on all Sides, P. 578; his Army diſlike his Scheme of making War in *Italy*, P. 579; *Pharnaces* his beſt beloved Son draws his Army into a Revolt againſt him, P. 580; *Mithridates*, thus abandoned by all the World, endeavours to poiſon himſelf, P. 581; and the Poiſon having little Effect, he ſtabs himſelf with his Sword, and a faithful *Gaul* diſpatches him, *Ib.*; *Pharnaces* ſends his Body to *Pompey*, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 582; and Age, *Ib.* N. 63.

MITHRIDATES, the Son of the former, is vanquiſhed by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 427; and his Father ſacrifices him to his Ambition and Jealouſy, P. 477.

MITHROBARZANES, an *Armenian* Lord, gives *Tigranes* good Advice, who is ſo intoxicated with Flattery as to neglect it, V. 5. P. 532; is killed in Battle by *Sextilius*, P. 533.

MITISTRATA, *Mutiſtrata*, or *Myſiſtrata*, an ancient City in the Weſt of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 557. N. 61.

MITYLENE, now *Metelin*, the capital City of *Lesbos*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 499. N. 72. V. 5. P. 98. N. 68. P. 470. N. 30.

MITYS, (*The*) a River of *Piera* in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 428.

MNESILOCHUS, one of the chief Lords of *Acarnania*, ſurprizes ſome Cities there for *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 173.

MOAGHTES, a petty King of *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 236; is forced to pay Contributions to the *Conſul Manlius*, P. 237.

MODENA, a City in *Italy*, anciently called *Mutina*, V. 3. P. 60. N. 20.

MODIUS, (*The Roman*) a dry Meaſure, contained one Peck *Engliſh*, V. 2. P. 597. N. 38.

MOEDI, (*The*) a People in the moſt Southern Parts of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 125.

MOELIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573; and a ſecond Time, in the Year 357, P. 580.

MOELIUS, (*Quintus*) oppoſes the Deſign of the Senate, to ſend to the *Samnites* the *Roman* Officers who commanded in the Battle of *Caudium*, V. 2. P. 243; but at laſt acquieſces, P. 245.

MOELIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Roman Knight*, V. 1. P. 517; brings Corn from *Hetruria*, and diſtributes it among the People, to gain an Intereſt among them, *Ib.*; is ambitious of being made King, *Ib.*; the Plot is diſcovered by *Minucius*, P. 518; who makes a Report of it to the Senate, *Ib.*; the Senate apply themſelves to the *Conſuls*, who nominate *Cincinnatus Dictator* to take care of the Publick, *Ib.*; *Moelius* is cited to appear at his Tribunal, and upon his refuſing to do ſo, *Cincinnatus* cuts off his Head, P. 519; *Plutarch*'s manner of relating this Story, *Ib.* N. 30; *Moelius*'s Houſe is pulled down, P. 520.

MOELIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People*, and Relation of the preceding, pretends to revenge his Death, V. 1. P. 524; but whether with Succeſs or not, is uncertain, *Ib.*

MOENICAPTUS, See *Menicaptus*.

MOENIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 343, oppoſes the making Levies, and is the Cauſe of the taking of *Carventum*, V. 1. P. 554; and his Collegues oblige him to deſiſt from his Oppoſition, *Ib.*

MOENIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 466, paſſes a Law which deprives the Senate of their Right of confirming the Elections and Regulations made in the *Comitia* of the People, V. 2. P. 407.

MOENIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Dictator* a firſt Time, in the Year 433, V. 2. P. 247; *Livy* does not mention this *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.* N. 12; the *Dictator* begins his Adminiſtration with an Enquiry after thoſe who had injured the Publick, P. 248; this raiſes ſuch Clamours, that he is forced to deſiſt, P. 249; when he abdicates, he inſiſts on giving an Account of his Conduct to the *Conſuls*, who after a full Examination acquit him, *Ib.*; he is made *Dictator* again, in 439, P. 263, 279. N. 80.

MOENIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 35; and a ſecond Time in 357. P. 580.

MOENO, a *Syracuſan*, poiſons *Agathocles*, and makes himſelf Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, V. 2. P. 473.

MOEONIA, See *Meonia*.

MOESIA, anciently comprehended all that Country, which reaches from the Conflux of *The Danube* and *The Save* to *The Black Sea*, V. 3. P. 405. N. 84; it was bounded by the Mountains of *Dalmatia* to the South,

South, and by Mount *Hæmus* to the North, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15.
MOESIAN, (*Foreſt*) *The*, was a Foreſt in the Country of the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 106. N. 21.
MOLISSA, the Capital of the Diſtrict which bears the ſame Name in the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
MOLOCH, a Deity, to whom the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their own Children, V. 4. P. 273. N. 5.
MOLOSSI, (*The*) a People of *Epirus*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 31.
MONACO, the preſent Name of the Place anciently called *The Port of Hercules*, V. 2. P. 2. N. 4.
MONÆCUS, (*Hercules*). See *Hercules*.
MONETA, Money was ſo called from the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, where it was coined, V. 2. P. 131.
MONETA, (*Juno*) See *Juno*.
MONEY, was firſt coined at *Rome* by *Servius*, V. 1. P. 150; the firſt *Roman* Money was Braſs, *Ib.* N. 29; the Impreſſion was that of the three Animals which were offered in the *Sacrifices* of the *Luſtrum*, *Ib.* N. 40; *Servius* makes a Law, That upon the Death of every Perſon, a Piece of Money ſhould be paid in the Temple of the Goddeſs *Libitina*, P. 142. N. 15; another upon the Birth of every Child in the Temple of *Lavina*, *Ib.* N. 16; and another in the Temple of *Youth*, as ſoon as every Perſon was paſt Infancy, *Ib.* N. 17; the *Romans* did not coin any Silver, till five Years after the firſt *Carthaginian* War, P. 562. N. 13; which was in the Year 484, V. 2. P. 500; and the Coin was called *Moneta*, from the Name of *Juno Moneta*, in whoſe Temple it was coined, P. 501. N. 80; what we now call *Medals*, was the current Coin of the ancient *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 81; Officers were appointed to take care of the Mint, and called *Monetales*, *Triumviri*, *Quatuorviri*, &c. according to their Number, *Ib.*; Gold Coin was firſt current among the *Romans* in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 74. N. 45; the Year in which the Battle of *Cannæ* was fought, 537, was the *Æra* of the Alteration of the Silver Coin at *Rome*, V. 3. P. 136. N. 54; the *Roman* Generals had a Right to coin Money in their Provinces, V. 5. P. 404.
MONIMIA, a famous *Grecian* Woman, marries *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 396; has noble Sentiments, *Ib.*; all the Reſpects the King can ſhew her, cannot prevent her lamenting the Loſs of her former Liberty, P. 398; ſhe dies very heroically, P. 517.
ΜΟΝΟΔΟΥΣ, the Surname of *Pruſias*, the Son of *Pruſias the Hunter*, V. 5. P. 7. N. 10; his Fate, P. 9. N. 22.
MONSTERS, the Fathers of Families were obliged to kill all monſtrous Children that were born to them, V. 1. P. 447; but all bodily Defects did not make them ſuch, *Ib.* N. 47.
MONUMENTS, (*The*) which were buried in the Ruins of *Rome* when it was ſacked by the *Gauls*, were afterwards carefully gathered together, V. 2. P. 29.
MOPSIAN, (*Family*) *The*, an illuſtrious one in the City of *Compſa*, and firmly attached to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 140.
MOPSIUM, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 393. N. 29.
MORGETÆ, (*The*) an ancient People of *Italy*, who went from *Latium* into *Sicily*, with the *Siculi*, V. 3. P. 231. N. 41.
MORIAH, a Mountain famous for *Abraham*'s intended Sacrifice of his Son *Iſaac*, V. 5. P. 585.
MORINI, (*The*) anciently poſſeſſed the Dioceſes of *Terouenne* and *Ipres*, and *The Boulonnois*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
MORZES, King of *Paphlagonia*, ſends Troops to the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 244.
MOTHER-GODDESSES, (*The*), or *Matres Deæ* of the *Romans*, were chiefly *Cybele*, *Ceres*, *Juno*, and *Veſta*, V. 3. P. 265. N. 38.
MOUNT PALATINUS, See *Palatinus*.
MOUNTAIN, (*Sacred*) *The*, was three Miles from *Rome*, beyond *The Teverone*, and on *The Nomentan Way*, V. 1. P. 278. N. 32; and was perhaps ſo called, becauſe a Temple was there erected to *Faunus*, or becauſe there was paſſed *The Sacred Law* concerning the Creation of *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*
MOUNTAINS OF SARDINIA, why called *Inſani Montes* by *Livy*, V. 3. P. 562. N. 137.
MOURNING, The Forms and Duration of it at *Rome*, was ſettled by the *Pontifices*, V. 1. P. 67. N. 58; *Numa*'s Regulations concerning Mourning and Funerals, P. 70. N. 70; the *Romans* wore *Black* as a Mark of Mourning, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Ladies anciently mourned only ten Months, that is, a Year at that Time, for the Loſs of their Huſbands, P. 67. N. 58; and they mourned as long for the Death of *Junius Brutus*, P. 203; and for that of *Poplicola*, P. 230; it was cuſtomary at *Rome*, for thoſe who were proſecuted for any State-Crimes, to put themſelves into *Mourning*, V. 2. P. 48. N. 109; in great Calamities, the length of publick Mourning was fixed by the Magiſtrates and Senate, V. 3. P. 131. N. 32.
MUCIA, the Wife of *Pompey the Great*, V. 6. P. 41; intrigues with *Cæſar*, *Ib.*; which obliges her Huſband to divorce her, P. 45; nevertheleſs ſhe afterwards married *Marcus Æmilius Scaurus*, and bore him Children, P. 41. N. 72.
MUCIA-LICINIAN, (*Law*) *The*, was paſſed by *Mucius* and *Licinius*, in the Year 658, V. 5. P. 311; and raiſed great Diſturbances, P. 312. See *Law*.

MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, *Pontifex Maximus* in the Year 671, is murdered at the Foot of the Altar of *Veſta*, by Order of young *Marius*, V. 5. P. 443.
MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in 578, V. 4. P. 352; and by his Exploits procures himſelf the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 352.
MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in 620, V. 5. P. 88; and greatly extolled by *Cicero*, *Ib.* N. 59.
MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in the Year 537, V. 3. P. 165; goes thither to oppoſe the *Carthaginians*, and falls ſick as ſoon as he arrives, P. 205; the *Comitia* continue him in his *Prætorſhip*, P. 215, 241, 270.
MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* in 579, V. 4. P. 354.
MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in 636, V. 5. P. 184; the Character of this great Man, *Ib.* N. 46.
MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus*) *Pro-Conſul* in the Year 655, goes into *Aſia*, in that Character, V. 5. P. 307; there prudently reforms the enormous Vices which prevailed among the *Roman* Troops, eſpecially *The Knights*, P. 337; the People of his Province to teſtify their Gratitude, inſtitute a Feſtival to his Honour before he leaves them, *Ib.*; he is made *Conſul* in 658, what paſſed during his Adminiſtration, P. 311; he oppoſes the *Triumph* demanded by his Collegue, P. 312; and ſhews great Firmneſs in the Affair of *Marius*'s Proſcription, P. 369. N. 29.
MUGIELLA, a Valley at the Foot of *The Apennines*, now called *Val di Mugello*, V. 3. P. 27. N. 65.
MUGILLA, is taken from the *Romans* by *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 321; the Ancients have not told us its Situation, P. 321. N. 118.
MUGIONIA, (The Gate) was one of the Gates of *Rome* in the Time of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 43. N. 152. See *Mugius*.
MUGIUS, a *Roman* Soldier, from whom the Gate *Mugnonia*, where he uſed to ſtand continually, according to ſome Authors, took its Name, V. 1. P. 43. N. 152.
MULSUM, Wine ſweetened with Honey, which the *Romans* greatly loved, and which the triumphant Victors generally gave the Soldiers, V. 1. P. 362. N. 47.
MULUCHA, (*The*) or *Molocath*, or *Chylemath*, or *Mylicath*, a River, which roſe in the Mountains near the Country of the *Gætuli*, V. 5. P. 240. N. 62; and *Ptolemy* gives the Name of *Molochalt*, to a River which runs Northwards on the eaſtern Borders of *Mauritania Tingitana*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3; P. 240. N. 62.
MUMMIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in 699, accuſes *Gabinius* of great Oppreſſions, with Juſtice, but *Pompey* and *Cæſar* protect him, V. 6. P. 130, 131.
MUMMIUS ACHAICUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen by the *Comitia* to command in *Further Spain*, in quality of *Prætor*, V. 4. P. 556; he gains a Victory over the *Luſitanians*, P. 559; is defeated, but in ſome meaſure repairs his Loſs by new Advantages, P. 560; is made *Conſul* in 607, P. 625, and appointed to make War in *Achaia*, *Ib.*; appears before *Corinth* with his Army, P. 643; draws the *Achæans* to a Battle, *Ib.*; makes a terrible ſlaughter of them, P. 644; takes *Corinth*, *Ib.*; where the *Romans* get an ineſtimable Booty, P. 645; and after they have plundered it, ſet the City on fire, *Ib.*; *Mummius*, at his return to *Rome* is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 646; and takes the Surname of *Achaicus*, P. 647; is made *Cenſor* in 611, V. 5. P. 23; his Behaviour in that Office, *Ib.*; is ſent by the Senate to viſit all the Countries in the Eaſt which are ſubject to the Republick, P. 62.
MUNACIUS PLAUCUS, (*Titus*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 701, is accuſed of ſeditious Practices, and condemned, V. 6. P. 155. N. 74.
MUNATIUS, one of *Sylla*'s chief Officers, gains great Advantages over the *Aſiaticks* in *Eubæa*, who were in the Intereſt of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 406.
MUNDA, an ancient City in *Spain*, now only a Village in the Kingdom of *Granada*, V. 3. P. 239. N. 59.
MUNICHIA, a Port in one of the Suburbs of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 401. N. 36.
MUNICIPIA, differed from *Colonies* in ſeveral Particulars ſpecified, V. 2. P. 175. N. 81. See *Colonies*.
MURÆNA, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
MURÆNA, (*Lucius Licinius*.) See *Licinius*.
MURAL, (*Crown*). See *Crown*.
MURDER, (*Wilfull*) was puniſhed with Death by the *Roman* Laws, V. 1. P. 453, *Law* X.
MURENA, A Diſſertation on this ſort of Fiſh, which was ſo famous among the *Romans*, and is ſo little known at preſent, V. 5. P. 324. N. 61; the famous Orator *Craſſus* had one ſo tame in his Ponds, that it would eat out of his Hand, P. 325. N. 63.
MURENA, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
MURGANTIA, a City of *Samnium*, of which no Footſteps are now remaining, V. 2. P. 327. N. 77; V. 3. P. 231. N. 41; V. 5. P. 123. N. 14.
MURGANTIÆ, the Name of an ancient City, which ſtood a little above the Mouth of the River *Simæthus* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 231. N. 41.
MURTIA, or MYRTIA, (*Vallis*) a Valley between the Hills *Aventinus* and *Palatinus*, V. 1. P. 101. N. 10; ſo called from the *Myrtle-Trees* which grew upon it, *Ib.*
MUSES, (*The*) had a Fountain and Meadow conſecrated to them near *Rome*, V. 1. P. 64; and the Care of them was committed to the *Veſtals*, P. 64. N. 41.

MUSTIA, or MASTIA, a City near *Hercules's Pillars*, V. 2. P. 126. N. 99.
MUTHULLUS, (*The*) a River of *Numidia*, of which the Ancients have not ſaid enough to aſcertain its Head, or Courſe, V. 5. P. 219. N. 30.
MUTIANUS, (*Caius*) is very ſeverely and ignominiouſly puniſhed for Deſertion, V. 5. P. 54.
MUTILUM, or MUTILA, the Name of a Fortreſs or City, whoſe Situation is not aſcertained by the Ancients, V. 4. P. 2. N. 5; P. 100. N. 50; P. 347. N. 121.
MUTILUS, a *Roman Citizen*, who, being proſcribed by *Sylla*, kills himſelf in a very tragical manner, V. 5. P. 470. N. 32.
MUTILUS, (*Caius Aponius.*) See *Aponius.*
MUTINA, the City now called *Modena*, V. 3. P. 60. N. 20.
MUTINES, a *Phœnician*, is put at the Head of a Body of *Numidian* Cavalry, after the taking of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 40; confirms ſeveral Cities in the Intereſt of the *Carthaginians*, *Id. Ib.*; alarms the *Roman* Camp, *Ib.* Col. 2; but the Jealouſy of the *Carthaginian* Generals makes his Valour uſeleſs, *Ib.*; *Mutines* therefore revenges himſelf on the *Carthaginians* by delivering up *Agrigentum* to the *Romans*, P. 354; and is rewarded with the *Roman Citizenſhip*, *Ib.* N. 71.
MUTISTRATA, See *Mitiſtrata.*
MUTIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Cordus*). See *Cordus.*
MUTIUS SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 699, out of Zeal for the Republick, raiſes ſuch inſuperable Obſtructions to the Election of the great Magiſtrates, that it produces an *Interregnum*, V. 6. P. 138.
MYCÆNÆ, a famous City on the Banks of the River *Inachus* in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 67. N. 81.
MYGDONIA, an ancient Province of *Macedon*, lying between the Rivers *Axius* and *Strymon*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 16.
MYGDONIA, a ſmall Province in *Meſopotamia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 78.
MYGDONIUS, (*The*) a River in *Meſopotamia*, V. 5. P. 544. N. 78.
MYLA, (*The*) a River in *Sicily*, which watered the Territories of *Megara* and *Leontini*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 48.
MYLÆ, a City of *Pelaſgiotis* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 388. N. 20.
MYLLOS, an indecent Figure which the Pagans carried about in the Celebration of *The Myſteries of Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26. Col. 1; P. 12. N. 26.
MYNDOS, a City of *Caria* near *Halicarnaſſus*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 22.
MYONESOS, a City of *Aſia Minor*, in a Peninſula near *The Gulph of Ionia*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 12; there was alſo an Iſland of this Name in the *Ægean* Sea, *Ib.*
MYRINA, an ancient City in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; V. 4. P. 93. N. 27.
MYRMIDONIA, was the Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Egina*, becauſe inhabited by the *Myrmidons* ſo famous in Fable, V. 4. P. 12. N. 27.
MYSIA, *Great* and *Little*, a ſhort Deſcription of thoſe Countries, V. 3. P. 395. N. 37.
MYSTERIES OF CERES, (*The*) was an Appellation particulary given to the third of the three great Feſtivals which the People of *Attica* inſtituted in honour to *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26; a full Account of theſe Feſtivals, *Ib.*
MYSTAI, or MUSTAI, an Appellation given to thoſe who were preparing to be initiated in *The Myſteries of Ceres Eleuſina*, V. 4. P. 11. Note, Col. 2.

N.

NABDALSA, one of the chief Officers in the Army of *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 228; conſpires againſt his Maſter, *Ib.*; but the King ſeems ſatisfied with his Excuſes, and forgives him, *Ib.*
NABIS, uſurps the Throne of *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 23; makes War with the *Achæans*, *Ib.*; King *Philip* ſurrenders up to him the City of *Argos*, on certain Conditions, P. 67; *Nabis* plunders it of all its Riches, P. 68; and treats with the *Romans* about delivering it up to them, *Ib.*; enters into an Alliance with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; invents a new Machine, to exerciſe his Cruelty on thoſe, who would not gratify his Avarice in the manner he deſired, *Ib.*; begins to be ſuſpected by the *Romans*, P. 114; who form a Deſign to deſtroy him, *Ib.*; and the Matter is propoſed in a Diet of the *Greeks* aſſembled at *Corinth*, P. 384; and there it is reſolved, that the *Greeks* ſhall make War with him, P. 385; he makes what Preparations he can, to ſupport himſelf, P. 119; cauſes fourſcore young Men of the chief of the Nobility to be cut in pieces, becauſe he ſuſpected they were not well affected to him, *Ib.*; condemns ſome *Ilotæ* to die, whom he ſuſpects of deſigning to deſert from him, *Ib.*; is inveſted in *Lacedæmon*, and makes two Sallies, but without Succeſs in either, P. 120; ſends to demand an Interview with the *Pro-Conſul Flamininus*, P. 121; the Diſcourſe he had with that *Roman* General, *Ib.*; the Conditions of the Peace which are propoſed to him, P. 125; he finds Means to prevail on the *Lacedæmonians* to reject them, P. 126; the *Lacedæmonians* make a general Sally on the *Romans*, who repulſe them, *Ib.*; *Nabis* is reduced to extremity in *Lacedæmon*, P. 128. N. 117; ſends to the Camp of *Flamininus*, to propoſe a Peace on the ſame Terms which he had a little before rejected, P. 128; they are accepted by the *Romans*, and confirmed by the Senate, P. 134. N. 134; *Nabis* being preſſed by the *Ætolians*, P. 146;
breaks

breaks the Treaty, *Ib.*; makes War with the *Achaians*, P. 153; takes *Gythium*, P. 155; prepares to fight the *Achæan* General, *Ib.*; who defeats him, P. 156; and forces him to flee, *Ib.*; and he is killed at *Lacedæmon* by the *Ætolians*, P. 159.

NADAGARA, The many different Opinions of Authors concerning the Name of this City, V. 3. P. 551. N. 112.

NÆVIA. *(Gate) The*, is placed by ſome between the Gate *Capæna* and *The Tyber*; by others, more to the Eaſt, near *The Eſquiline Gate*, V. 1. P. 212. N. 61; and it is not eaſy to determine now, where it really ſtood, V. 5. P. 282. N. 66.

NÆVIUS, the Poet, began to diſtinguiſh himſelf about the Year of *Rome* 514, by the Hiſtory he wrote in Verſe of the firſt *Punick* War, in which he had ſerved ſeveral *Campaigns*, V. 3. P. 2. N. 3; became afterwards famous for the firſt regular *Comedies* which were written by any *Roman*, P. 13. N. 22.

NÆVIUS, a Man of Experience and Expedition, and *Præfect* of the Troops of the *Allies*, is ordered to ſtop up the Mouth of the River which led to *Apollonia*, near which City, *Philip* of *Macedon* was encamped, V. 3. P. 224. N. 37.

NAILS, The *Volſcinians* reckon their Years by the *Nails* they drive into the Temple of the Goddeſs *Nortia*, V. 2. P. 87; the *Romans* take this Cuſtom from them, *Ib.*; continue it, after the Art of Writing was invented among them, P. 88; and make the Ceremony of doing it, a religious Act, P. 87; theſe *Nails* the *Romans* drove into that Side of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* which ſeparated it from the Temple of *Minerva*, *Ib.*; the Country People among the *Romans*, in like manner, drove *Nails* into the Walls of their Cottages, to compute thereby their own Ages, and thoſe of their Children, P. 88. N. 22.

NAIS, See *Anaitis*.

NANEA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Parthians*, V. 5. P. 130. N. 28.

NANTUATES, (*The*) are thought to have inhabited the County of *Elea*, upon *The Lake of Lauzanne*, near *St. Maurice* and *Chablais*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 171.

NAPHTHA, a ſort of *Bitumen*, V. 5. P. 533. N. 51.

NAPLES, (The Kingdom of) was formerly called *Japigia*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 17.

NAPLES, (The City of) was one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 204. N. 53; it was alſo called *Parthenope*, *Id. Ib.* Col. 1; the Hiſtory of its Foundation, P. 206; this City ſends to *Rome* a Preſent of forty Vaſes of Gold, and the Senate of *Rome* generouſly refuſe to accept of any but the leaſt valuable of them, P. 112; *Hannibal* is terrified by the heighth of its Walls from laying Siege to it, as he had propoſed, P. 140; and he endeavours firſt to gain the Inhabitants by Intreaties, and afterwards to intimidate them by Threatnings, but ſucceeds in neither, P. 151.

NAR, *The*, or *Nera*, which divided *Umbria* from the Country of the *Sabines*, and gave Name to the City of *Narni*, or *Narnia*, V. 2. P. 317. N. 65; P. 379. N. 61.

NARBONNE, (The City of) was thought the moſt conſiderable City which was ſubject to the *Romans* in the Province of *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 44; it was called *Narbo-Marcius*, from the *Conſul Marcius Rex*, its ſecond Founder, *Ib.*; and afterwards *Colonia Atacinorum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, and *Colonia Julia Paterna*, the former from the River *Aude* (*Atacinus*) which watered its Territory, the ſecond, from the Time that Part of its Territory was divided among the Soldiers of the tenth *Legion*; and the laſt, after *Julius Cæſar* (*The Adoptive Father of Auguſtus*) had founded a new *Roman Colony* there, *Ib.*

NARNIA, or NEQUINUM, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 317. N. 65; is beſieged by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and taken, P. 318.

NARO, (The River) now *The Narenta*, gave its Name to *Narona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 546. N. 14.

NARONA, an ancient City of *Dalmatia*, which *Ptolomy* calls *Narbona*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 50.

NASICA, (*Publius Scipio*). See *Scipio*.

NASICA, (*Publius Cornelius Scipio*). See *Cornelius*, and *Scipio*.

NASIDIUS, (*Lucius*) a zealous Partizan of *Pompey*'s, ſignalizes himſelf at the Siege of *Marſeilles*, V. 6. P. 196.

NOSUS, or NASOS, or NASSUS, a City which ſeems to have ſtood in *Acarnania*, at a little diſtance from *Oeniadæ*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 26.

NATISO, *The*, formerly fell into *The Liſonzo*, and is now called *Natiſſa*, V. 4. P. 281. N. 14.

NAVAL, Diſſertations on the *Naval* Affairs of the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 552. N. 54; V. 3. P. 185.

NAVALIA, a Port in *The Tyber*, near the Bridge *Sublicius*, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47.

NAVALIS, the Gate, which was over-againſt the Port *Navalia*, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47.

NAVIGATION, See *Naval*.

NAVIUS, (*Attius*). See *Attius*.

NAVIUS, (*Quintus*) a Centurion in the *Roman* Army in the Year 542, invents a Stratagem to guard againſt the ſudden irruptions of the Enemy's Cavalry, which ſucceeds, V. 3. P. 298; performs an Act of great Valour, in order to repulſe a Body of *Spaniards*, who came to attack the *Roman* Camp at the Siege of *Capua*, P. 300.

NAUPACTUS, or NAUPACTUM, formerly a conſiderable City in *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 4; an Account of its ſeveral Revolutions, *Ib.*; it was one of the greateſt

Cities in that Country, P. 401. N. 65; was inveſted by the *Romans* in the Year 562, V. 4. P. 182; but had ſome reſpite, P. 185; it has ſince become famous under the Name of *Lepanto*, V. 6. P. 215. N. 100.

NAUTIUS, a young Senator, ſets the other young Senators an Example, in adhering to the Sentiments of the old Senators, who were of Opinion, That a Deputation ſhould be ſent to the Rebels on *The Sacred Mountain*, V. 1. P. 283.

NAUTIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 437, V. 2. P. 257.

NAUTIUS RUFUS, (*Caius*) the Son of *Spurius*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 278; V. 1. P. 359; ravages the Country of the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, P. 362.

NAUTIUS RUFUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* in 265, V. 1. P. 316; marches againſt the *Volſci* after the Death of *Coriolanus*, P. 326; and returns to *Rome*, with only the Shame of having diſcovered his exceſſive Fearfulneſs, *Ib.*

NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 295, V. 1. P. 411; has the Command of the Army deſigned to act againſt the *Sabines*, P. 412; gives them Battle near *Eretum*, P. 417; and beats them, *Ib.*

NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 342, V. 1. P. 553. N. 3.

NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) another of that Name, is made *Conſul* in the Year 466, V. 2. P. 407; extraordinary Troubles ariſe, and diſturb his Adminiſtration, *Ib.*

NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 329, V. 1. P. 537.

NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Spurius*) a different Perſon from the former, is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 545; a ſecond Time, in the Year 337, P. 549; and a third Time, in the Year 349, P. 563.

NEAPOLIS, a large Part of the famous City of *Syracuſe*, in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 225.

NEAPOLIS, There were two Cities of this Name in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 610. N. 25.

NEBRODA, a Mountain in *Sicily*, now called *Mandonia*, V. 3. P. 212. N. 10.

NEMÆA, a City of *Greece*, which gave Name to *The Nemæan Games*, V. 3. P. 400. N. 61. Col. 2.

NEMÆAN, (*Games*) *The*, were inſtituted in Honour of *Archemorus*, the Son of *Lycus*, or *Lycurgus*, King of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 400. N. 61. Col. 1; they conſiſted of all ſorts of Sports, or Chariot-Races, Horſe and Foot-Races, *Ib.* 3. and were common to the *Argians*, *Corinthians*, and Inhabitants of *Cleone*, *Ib.*

NEMETES, (*The*) a People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 93. N. 120.

NEMEUS, (*The*) or *Nemea*, a River which watered Part of *Peloponneſus*, V. 4. P. 76. N. 107.

NEOPTOLEMUS, the General of the Armies of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 394; utterly defeats the *Prætor*, *Manilius Mancinus*, *Ib.*

NEPE, a City of South *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 581. N. 56.

NEPETE, a City in the Neighbourhood of the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 40. N. 101; is retaken from the *Hetrurians*, who had made themſelves Maſters of it, by *Camillus*, in the Year 368, P. 41.

NEPHELIS, a famous City and Promontory in *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 88. N. 14.

NEPOS, (*Lucius Afranius*). See *Afranius*.

NEPOS, (*Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*). See *Cæcilius*.

NEPOS, (*Caius Flaminius*). See *Flaminius*.

NEPOS, (*Lucius Flavius*). See *Flavius*.

NEPOS, (*Aulus Gabinius*). See *Gabinius*.

NEPOS, (*Cneius Octavius*). See *Octavius*.

NEPOS, (*Publius Pleminius*). See *Pleminius*.

NEPOS, (*Quintus Pompeius*). See *Pompeius*.

NEPOS, (*Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

NEPTUNE, No Animals were ſuffered to work during the Feſtival of this God, in gratitude for his making the firſt Horſe that ever was in the World, V. 1. P. 7; from whence the God himſelf was called *Equeſtris*, *Ib.* N. 36; but nevertheleſs the Ancients are not agreed about this Horſe, *Ib.* N. 35; *Neptune* was alſo worſhipped under the Appellation of *Conſus*, and under that Character, conſulted in all Caſes which required Deliberation and Advice, *Ib.* N. 36; and to him were dedicated under this Appellation, *The Great Games*, or *Roman Games*, P. 8. N. 36. An Altar dedicated to *Neptunus Equeſtris* by *Romulus*, was found near *Rome*, P. 32; *Neptune* had a Temple on the Promontory of *Tænarium*, which was an Aſylum to all who fled to it for Sanctuary, V. 3. P. 317. N. 21; the Inhabitants of the maritime Cities, generally put the Figure of this God on their Medals, V. 3. P. 396. N. 41.

NEPTUNIA, the Name which *Velleius Paterculus* gives to the ancient City of *Pæſtum*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3.

NEPTUNIÆ, (*Aquæ*) a Spring near *Terrucina*, the Water of which immediately killed thoſe who drank it, V. 4. P. 292. N. 37.

NEPTUNIUS, (*Fons*) a Spring near *Anxur*, whoſe Water was poiſonous, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21.

NEQUINUM, See *Narnia*.

NERITIS, the firſt Name which the City of *Leucas* anciently had, according to *Pliny*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 12.

NERO, in the *Sabinian* Language ſignified a vigilant and active Man, V. 3. P. 295. N. 32; *Appius Cæcus* was the firſt who bore this Surname, *Ib.*

NERO, (*Claudius.*) See *Claudius*.

NERO, (*Caius Claudius*). See *Claudius*.

NERO, (*Tiberius Claudius*). See *Claudius*.
NERO, (*Tiberius*) ſupports *Cæſar*'s Opinion, with regard to the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, whom *Cicero* had cauſed to be taken into Cuſtody, V. 6. P. 28.
NERTOBRIGA, a City of *Catalonia*, V. 4. P. 563. N. 59; there were two Cities of this Name in *Spain*, one in *Bæturia* or *Eſtramadura*, a Part of old *Bætica*; the other in *Celtiberia*, between *Tarazon* and *Catalayud*, V. 5. P. 29. N. 75.
NERVA, (*Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
NERVA, (*Aulus Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
NERVII, (*The*) an ancient People who inhabited *Hainault*, and part of *Cambreſis*, V. 6. P. 163.
NERULUM, called alſo *Epiſcopia*, a City of *Lucania*, is taken by aſſault by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 257. N. 32.
NESATTIUM, a City in the moſt eaſtern Parts of *Iſtria*, V. 4. P. 347. N. 119; is ſacked by the *Conſul Claudius* in 576, P. 347.
NESIBE, or NISIBE, a City of *Meſopotamia*, V. 5. P. 544. N. 79.
NESSUS, or NESTUS, a Name which the ancient Geographers give to ſeveral Rivers, V. 4. P. 497. N. 64.
NETINA, NETUM, or NEÆTUM, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36. Col. 2.
NEW, (*Man*) A, among the *Romans* was ſtrictly ſpeaking, one who was the firſt of his Family who had attained to the Honour of the *Curule* Offices, and could not produce any Image of any Perſon in his Family but his own, V. 2. P. 78. Note.
NEXI, properly ſignified among the *Romans*, the Debtors, who were held in Slavery by their Creditors, till they had, by their Labour, paid their Debts, V. 2. P. 216.
NICÆA, a *Grecian* City in the Country of the *Locri Epicnemidii*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 46.
NICÆA, or NICE, was firſt called *Antigonia*, from its Founder *Antigonus*, V. 5. P. 9. N. 19; afterwards *Nicæa*, from *Nicæa* the Wife of *Lyſimachus*, who embelliſhed it, *Ib.*; famous for the firſt general Council which met there, *Id. Ib.*; and was one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the Kingdom of *Bithynia*, *Ib.*
NICANDER, the Chief of the *Ætolians*, prevails on that People to continue the War with the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 182; lays waſte *Acarnania*, P. 231. See *Ætolians*.
NICANOR, or NICATOR, (*Demetrius*). See *Demetrius*.
NICEPHORIA, a Name common to a City in the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, and a Foreſt near it, V. 4. P. 62. N. 62.
NICIAS, Phyſician to *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 465; offers the *Romans* to poiſon his Maſter, P. 465. N. 101; and *Pyrrhus* when he leaves *Italy*, leaves *Milo* the Governour of *Tarentum*, a Chair covered with this Traytor's Skin, P. 485.
NICIAS, of the City of *Eugyum*, by his Addreſs, hinders his Countrymen from killing themſelves, V. 3. P. 265; retires to the Camp of *Marcellus* with his Wife and Children, and obtains that General's Favour for his Country, which was juſt fallen into the Hands of the *Romans*, *Ib.*
NICO, a conſiderable Lord of the City of *Tarentum*, enters into a Plot, to deliver up that City to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 273; and under Pretence of going out a Hunting, repairs to that General, to concert Meaſures with him, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* is introduced into the City, P. 275; and makes himſelf Maſter of it, *Ib.*; in the Year 544, falls bravely in the Aſſault made on *Tarentum* by the *Romans*, P. 369.
NICOMACHUS, of *Crotona*, repulſes the *Romans* who came to ſeize that City, V. 2. P. 477; but is ſoon after defeated, and put to flight, *Ib.*
NICOMEDES, the Son of *Pruſias*, King of *Bithynia*, is brought up at *Rome*, V. 4. P. 550; prevents the Execution of his Father's Deſign, who intended to aſſaſſinate him, V. 5. P. 7; gets himſelf crowned King of *Bithynia*, P. 8; and afterwards kills himſelf, P. 9; nevertheleſs ſome Authors will not allow this, P. 10. N. 23; he was ſurnamed *Epiphanes*, *Id. Ib.* Col 1.
NICOMEDES, King of *Bithynia*, excuſes himſelf from ſending Succours to *Marius*, and his Excuſes are allowed by the Senate, V. 5. P. 265.
NICOMEDES, the Grandſon of *Pruſias* King of *Bithynia*, is dethroned by his Brother *Socrates*, V. 5. P. 392; the *Romans* reſtore him, *Ib.*; he makes Incurſions into the Kingdom of *Pontus*, *Ib.*; defends the Paſſes of *Bithynia* againſt *Mithridates*, who endeavours to force his Way through them, P. 394; and is put to flight, *Ib.*; the Fleet *Nicomedes* has at Sea ſurrenders to the Conqueror's Admiral, P. 395; he is a ſecond Time reſtored to his Kingdom, by the Treaty made between *Sylla* and *Mithridates*, P. 430.
NICOMEDIA, was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Bithynia*, as appears by a Medal of the Emperor *Trajan*, V. 5. P. 9. N. 20; nothing is now left of it but Ruins, *Ib.*; it was one of the moſt famous Cities in that Kingdom, P. 425. N. 93.
NICOSTRATA, See *Carmenta*.
NICOSTRATUS, the *Prætor* and General of the *Achæan* Nation, V. 4. P. 75; defeats one of *Philip*'s Generals, P. 76.
NIGHT, The *Romans* divided the *Night* into four equal Parts, V. 2. P. 141. N. 10; which were called *Watches*, *Ib.*; and in the *Roman* Camps the Guards were relieved at every *Watch*, *Ib.*; the firſt *Watch* began at Sun-ſet, the ſecond at Midnight, the third and fourth reached from Midnight to Sun-riſing, V. 3. P. 176. N. 161.

NINNIUS QUADRATUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People* in 695, V. 6. P. 78; guards his Friend *Cicero*, againſt the Intrigues of *Clodius*, P. 79.
NISA, the old Name which was firſt given to the City of *Megara*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 143.
NITIOBRIGES, (*The*) were the People of *Agenois* in *France*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 78.
NOBILIOR, (*Marcus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
NOBILIOR, (*Quintus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
NOBILITY, One conſiderable Privilege of the *Nobility* at *Rome* was, that they had eaſier acceſs than others, to the *Military Dignities*, V. 1. P. 244. N. 33.
NOCTUA, (*Quintus Cædicius*). See *Cædicius*.
NOCTURNI, (*Triumviri*) Officers, whoſe Buſineſs it was to take the Rounds in all Parts of *Rome*, all Night long, V. 4. P. 479. N. 11.
NOLA, a City of *Campania*, V. 2. P. 207; a Medal which bears the Name of this City, *Ib.* N. 61; the *Romans* make themſelves Maſters of it, P. 265; but Authors are divided in Opinion about this Expedition, *Ib.* N. 47; this was one of the moſt ancient and moſt conſiderable Cities in that Province, V. 3. P. 151. N. 79; *Hannibal* was beaten by the *Romans* near this City, in the Year 539, P. 221; it now belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is a Place of no Conſideration, V. 5. P. 341. N. 120.
NOLIBA, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 168; which belonged to the *Baſtuli*, P. 168. N. 201.
NOMADES, a rambling People, who after ſome Time ſettled in the Country, which from them was afterwards called *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 1.
NOMENTUM, a City of *Sabinia*, which ſtood near the Banks of the River *Allia*, V. 1. P. 111. N. 29; experiences the Clemency of *Tarquin*, *Ib.*
NONES, As the ancient *Romans* divided their Months into *Calends*, *Ides*, and *Nones*, the ſame Method of reckoning the Days of a Month, is preſerved in the Chancery at *Rome* to this Day, V. 2. P. 510. N. 97; the *Nones*, in the Months of *May*, *October*, *July* and *March*, were the *Seventh* Day, and in all the other Months, the *Fifth*, P. 511. N. 97. Col. 2; a full Account of the manner of reckoning the Days of the *Month* in uſe among the *Romans*, *Ib.*
NONES, (*Caprotine*). See *Caprotinæ*, and *Populi-fugium*.
NONIANUS, (*Marcus Conſidius*). See *Conſidius*.
NONNIUS, (*Aulus*) is choſen *Tribune of the People*, and aſſaſſinated by *Apuleius* his Competitor, V. 5. P. 293.
NORBA, a City in *Latium*, where the *Romans* ſettled a *Colony* in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 296 N. 65; it was near the *Privernates*, V. 2. P. 151; in the Country of the *Volſci*, V. 4. P. 39. N. 119; on the Borders of *Campania*, V. 5. P. 452. N. 149.
NORBANUS, (*Caius Junius*). See *Junius*.
NOREIA, a City of *Carniola*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 81.
NORICÆ, (*Alpes*). See *Alpes*.
NORICI, (*The*) formerly poſſeſſed the greateſt Part of *Upper Auſtria*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltzburg*, and all *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, V. 5. P. 276. N. 55.
NORICUM, ancient, the Country of the *Norici*, contained Part of *Bavaria*, from the River *Inn*, all *Upper Auſtria*, *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*; but *Strabo* and others make it of the ſame extent as old *Illyricum*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 83.
NORTIA, a Name which the *Hetrurians* gave to *Fortune*, or *Chance*, V. 2. P. 87; *Tertullian* makes this a different Goddeſs, from her, which he calls *Nurſtia*, *Ib.* N. 19.
NOTIUM, a City on the Sea-Coaſts of *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 209. N. 29.
NOVENSILES, (*Dei*) *The*, were probably the *Nine* Gods, which were brought to the *Romans* by the *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 166; tho' Authors give very different Accounts of them, *Ib.* N. 61.
NOVIODUNUM, There were formerly no leſs than four Cities of this Name in *The Gauls*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 85.
NUCERIA, or LUCERIA, a City near the River *Cerbalus* in *Apulia*, has had many Appellations, as *Luceria*, *Apula*, *Nuceria Saracenorum*, *Nocera delli Saraceni*, and *Luceri delli Pagani*, V. 2. P. 227. N. 99; a Medal of this City, *Ib.*; that *Nuceria* which ſtood on the Banks of *The Sarno*, in a Valley, formed the Mounts *Veſuvius* and *Lactuvius*, was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the Surname of *Alphaterna*, P. 283. N. 93; and was taken by *Fabius* in the Year 445, P. 290; there were four Cities of this Name in *Italy*, one in the Dutchy of *Mantua*, now *Luzzara*; a ſecond in *Apulia*; a third in *Campania*, and a fourth in *Umbria*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82; V. 5. P. 265. N. 26; P. 338. N. 105; P. 341. N. 124; P. 510. N. 2.
NUCULÆ, or *Nut-Eaters*, a Nick-Name given the *Præneſtini*, either becauſe their Territory produced great Quantities of Nuts, or becauſe they were once guarded againſt a Famine by the *Nuts* ſent them by the *Caſilini*, when they were inveſted by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 159. N. 105.
NUMA, (*Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
NUMA POMPILIUS, his deſcent and Character, V. 1. P. 54; he applies himſelf to the Study of Wiſdom, *Ib.*; his pretended intercourſe with the Nymph *Egeria*, P. 55, 64; he is elected King of *Rome*, P. 55; does not readily concur in his own Election, P. 56; but at laſt accepts of the Regal

gal Dignity, P. 56; is received by the People of *Rome* with great Acclamations, *Ib.*; comes to the Knowledge of the true God, P. 57. N. 8; was not a Diſciple of *Pythagoras*, *Ib.* N. 9; regulates the Ceremonies of Religion, P. 58. N. 10; eſtabliſhes great Regularity and Order among the Miniſters of the Gods, P. 58, *&c.* avoids the War with which he is threatened by the *Fidenates*, by enquiring ſcrupulouſly into the Grounds of it, P. 66, 67; erects ſeveral Temples, P. 68; reforms the Laws of *Romulus*, P. 69, 70; divides the *Citizens* of *Rome* into ſeveral Bodies or Communities of Tradeſmen, *Id. Ib*; regulates *Mournings*, and the funeral Ceremonies, P. 70, 71; makes ſeveral Laws relating to Religion and the Government, P. 71; reforms the Calendar, P. 72; dies at the Age of 82, or 83, P. 73. N. 85; his funeral Pomp, P. 73; is ſucceeded by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, P. 74; his Addreſs in carrying on his pretended Intercourſe with the Nymph *Egeria*, V. 3. P. 321. N. 36; the Papers he had ordered to be buried in his Tomb with him, were afterwards accidentally dug up in the Year 572, V. 4. P. 326. N. 87; and burnt by Order of the Senate, *Ib.*

NUMANTIA, The Situation of this famous City, and what now remains of it, V. 5. P. 26. N. 72; the firſt Seeds of the War *Rome* carried on with the *Numantini*, P. 34. N. 83; P. 35, 36, 37, 38; a *Roman* Army was almoſt entirely deſtroyed before this City in the Year 613, P. 39; and a Peace concluded between *Rome* and *Numantia*, P. 40; but the *Roman* Senate diſavows and diſannulls this Peace, in the moſt unjuſt manner, P. 54; the firſt Hoſtilities of the *Numantini* prove fatal to the *Romans*, P. 56; they kill 20000 of their Enemies, P. 73; and force them to make a Peace and confirm it with Oaths, *Ib.*; but the Senate moſt unjuſtly breaks this Peace likewiſe, and ridiculouſly pretend to ſatisfy the *Numantini*, by delivering up to them the *Conſul* only, who had made the Peace, P. 74, 76; *Numantia* is beſieged by the great *Scipio*, P. 89; the Hiſtory of this famous Siege, P. 89, 90, *&c.* the Inhabitants are greatly diſtreſſed by Famine, P. 93; and at laſt periſh in the moſt dreadful manner, by deſtroying themſelves in different Ways, ſo that not one of them ſurvived the Ruin of his native City, P. 94.

NUMBERS, *(Unequal)*. The Superſtition of the *Romans* in regard to them, V. 1. P. 72. N. 83; the Invention of *Numbers* and the Uſe of them, is aſcribed by ſome to *Minerva*, others to the *Egyptian Mercury*, by others to *Palamedes*, and by others to *Pythagoras*, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21.

NUMERIA, a Goddeſs who preſided over the Science of Numbers, V. 2. P. 88. N. 21.

NUMERIUS, *(Fabius)*. See *Fabius*.

NUMERIUS, *(Fabius Buteo)*. See *Fabius*.

NUMERIUS, *(Fabius Pictor)*. See *Fabius*.

NUMERIUS, *(Otacilius)*. See *Otacilius*.

NUMERIUS PRISCUS, *(Titus)* is made *Conſul* in the Year 284, V. 1. P. 377; *Diodorus* by Miſtake calls him *Minucius*, *Ib.* N. 73; he beats the *Volſci*, *Ib.*; takes and plunders the Suburbs of *Cæno*, *Ib.*; and lays waſte the Territory of the *Sabines*, P. 378.

NUMERIUS, *(Suffucius)*. See *Suffucius*.

NUMICIUS, who commanded the *Latin* Army in the Battle they fought with the *Conſuls Manlius* and *Decius*, harangues his Troops after his Defeat, V. 2. P. 169; leads them to *Trifana*, and is there defeated a ſecond Time, *Ib.*

NUMICIUS, *(The)* a River near *Lavinium*, in which *Æneas* was drowned, V. 1. P. 12. N. 56.

NUMIDA, *(Marcus Æmilius)*. See *Æmilius*.

NUMIDIA, a very large Country on the Coaſts of *Africa*, near the Streights, now called *The Streights of Gibralter*, V. 3. P. 245; this Kingdom was of different Extents at different Times, which differences are ſhewn, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.

NUMIDIAN, *(Gulph) The*, was the ſame which is now called *The Gulph of Colle*, and *The Gulph of Stora*, V. 5. P. 199. N. 4.

NUMIDIANS, *(The)* ravage the Territory of the *Carthaginians*, V. 2. P. 576; a Body of *Numidian* Cavalry which had ſurrendered to the *Romans*, fill the People of *Rome* with Terror, when coming to their Aſſiſtance againſt *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 305; and afterwards they revolt, P. 323. N. 40.

NUMISTRO, a City of *Lucania*, V. 3. P. 340. N. 57.

NUMITOR, the thirteenth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 15; is dethroned by his Brother *Amulius*, *Ib.*; reaſcends the Throne, P. 19; perſuades his two Grandſons, *Remus* and *Romulus*, to build a new City, P. 20; ſends Succours to *Romulus* in the War with the *Sabines*, P. 38.

NUMITORIUS, Uncle to *Virginia* by the Mother's ſide, V. 1. P. 479; undertakes the Defence of his Niece, P. 480; contributes greatly to the Revolt of the Troops from the *Decemviri*, P. 487; after their Removal, is made *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; and proſecutes *Oppius*, who at laſt dies in Priſon, P. 493.

NUMITORIUS PULLUS, the Chief of the Conſpiracy, which the *Fregellani* had formed againſt the *Romans*, betrays his Countrymen, V. 5. P. 149; and by that Means, procures a Pardon for himſelf, *Ib.*

NURGIA, now *Norcia*, a City in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 21.

NUSTIUS, or HUSTIUS, a Citizen of *Fregellæ*, is ſent by his Countrymen to give the *Romans* notice of the ſudden approach of *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 303.

NUTRIA, a City whose Situation is entirely unknown, V. 3. P. 22. N. 49.
NYMPHÆUM, a City founded by the *Greeks* in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 61.
NYMPHÆUM, a Name common to two Promontories, one in *Macedon*, the other near the *Ionian* Sea, V. 4. P. 378. N. 1.
NYMPHÆUM, a delightful Plain near *Dyrrachium* and *Apollonia*, V. 5. P. 435. N. 115.
NYMPHÆUS, *(The)* a River in *Italy*, now called *The Nympa*, V. 5. P. 452. N. 149.
NYMPHÆUS, *(The)* a River which riſes in *Meſopotamia*, V. 5. P. 479. N. 46.
NYMPHIUS, a Magiſtrate of *Palæpolis*, delivers up that City to the *Romans*, by a Stratagem concerted between him and his Collegue, V. 2. P. 210.

O.

OAK, *Ancus Marcius* orders the Laws concerning Religion to be inſcribed on Boards or Planks of *Oak*, V. 1. P. 98.
OATHS, There was an Altar in *Rome*, appointed for adminiſtring the Oaths to ſuch as were ſworn in Cauſes, V. 1. P. 124; the Form of thoſe *Oaths*, *Ib.* N. 68; the Origin and Uſe of *Oaths* among the *Romans*, and the great Regard that was paid to them, P. 286. N. 40; what was the moſt ſolemn Oath in uſe among them, P. 287. N. 40; it was, properly ſpeaking, by adminiſtring the *Military Oath* only, called *Sacramentum*, that the *Roman* Armies were juridically raiſed, P. 265. N. 5; the Obligation of this Oath, and the Form of adminiſtring it, *Id. Ib.*; it was ſo neceſſary, that no *Roman* could ſerve in the Army as a Volunteer, or kill an Enemy, till he had taken it, P. 277. N. 29; in the Year 519, the *Cenſors* make a Law, that every *Roman* at his Marriage ſhall ſwear, That he marries only with a view to increaſe the Subjects of the Republick, V. 3. P. 12; and in the Year 536, the *Conſul Terentius Varro*, makes his Army take a *Military Oath*, which had not been uſually taken before, P. 117.
OBBA, See *Abba*.
OBLIVION, The River called *Lethe*, or *Oblivion*, was the moſt northern River of all thoſe that water *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 56. N. 115.
OBOLCULÆ, or OBULCULA, a City of *Bætica*, now *Andaluſia*, V. 5. P. 33. N. 82.
OBRYMA, *The*, was a little River in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 95.
OCELUM, now *Exiles*, a City of *Dauphinè*, on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 94.
OCELLUM, the Name of one or two Cities in *Old Luſitania*, V. 5. P. 36. N. 85.
OCILIS, a City not far from *Numantia*, V. 4. P. 559. N. 50.
OCINARUS, *(The)* now *The Savato*, a River near *The Gulph of St. Euphemia*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 82; in the furtheſt Part of the two *Calabria's*, V. 3. P. 367. N. 101.
OCRICULUM, a City in the South of *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 292. N. 5; and the neareſt to *Rome* of any City in that Territory, V. 5. P. 338. N. 102; it ſtood near the Banks of *The Tyber*, V. 3. P. 94. N. 34; is now called *Otricoli*, *Ib.*
OCRISIA, the Mother of *Tullius Servus*, V. 1. P. 132; her Adventures, P. 134, 135.
OCTAVIAN, (*Family*) *The*, came originally from *Velitræ*, was one of the moſt ancient in *Rome*, V. 4. P. 517. N. 98.
OCTAVIUS, is made Governour of *Sardinia*, in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458; intercepts a Convoy of fourſcore Ships of Burden which the *Carthaginians* were ſending into *Italy*, P. 466; a great Number of his Ships are diſperſed in a Storm, as he is ſailing into *Africa*, P. 544.
OCTAVIUS, *Appian* pretends that a *Roman* of this Name commanded the left Wing of the *Roman* Army, in the Battle which *Scipio* gained over *Hannibal*, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 554. N. 118.
OCTAVIUS, Admiral of the *Roman* Fleet in the Year 585, V. 4. P. 446; is ordered to repair to the Port of *Heraclea*, P. 453; and after the Battle of *Pydna*, to inveſt *Samothrace*, whither the vanquiſhed *Perſes* had fled for Refuge, P. 466; arrives there, P. 468; the King's Pages voluntarily ſurrender themſelves up to him, P. 471; and *Perſes* himſelf, his Affairs being deſperate, does the ſame, *Ib.*; the Senate continue him in the Command of the Fleet, in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 480; he comes to *Rome*, P. 504; and is there honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 512.
OCTAVIUS, (*Cneius*) is ſent by the Senate, on a Deputation to *Africa*, V. 4. P. 9. N. 20.
OCTAVIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 625, V. 5. P. 144; *Cicero* commends him as a great Orator, *Ib.* N. 67.
OCTAVIUS, (*Cneius*) the Son of him who was *Conſul* in the Year 625, and Grandſon of him who was *Conſul* in 589, is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 666, V. 5. P. 368. N. 27; enters upon his Office, P. 374; oppoſes the Innovations his Collegue would have introduced as very prejudicial to the State, P. 375; and after he has cut in pieces thoſe who favoured theſe Innovations, forces his Collegue to leave *Rome*, and quit his Country, P. 376; cauſes the City to be fortified, to put it in a Condition of Defence againſt *Cinna*, who was preparing to come and beſiege it, with the numerous Forces he had gathered toge-

ther from all Parts, P. 377; but his too ſcrupulous Probity hinders him from taking other Precautions, which ſeem abſolutely neceſſary, to guard againſt the Fury of *Cinna*, P. 378. N. 61; which ſinks him into Contempt among the *Romans*, P. 379; a Plague makes great devaſtations in his Army, P. 381; he refuſes to leave *Rome*, tho' *Cinna* had brought his Army into the City, P. 383; is killed by one of *Cinna*'s Party, P. 384; and his Head expoſed on the *Tribune of Harangues*, or *Roſtra*, P. 384. N. 65.

OCTAVIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 678, V. 5. P. 487; dies in *Cilicia*, P. 495.

OCTAVIUS, (*Marcus*) one of *Pompey*'s Admirals in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 206. N. 83; is utterly defeated by the *Salentini*, whoſe City he had beſieged, *Ib.*

OCTAVIUS CECINNA, (*Marcus*) *Tribune of the People* in 620, oppoſes the Revival of *The Licinian Law*, which *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus* purſues with Vehemence, V. 5. P. 101; the Conſequences of this Oppoſition, P. 102; he is driven by Violences from the *Roſtra*, P. 104; and excluded from the *Conſulſhip* by the Intrigues of *Caius Gracchus* the Brother of *Tiberius*, P. 159.

OCTAVIUS MAMILIUS, or rather perhaps *Octavius*, one of the chiefeſt of the *Latins*, marries the Daughter of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 164. N. 55. See *Mamilius*.

OCTAVIUS NEPOS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 588, V. 4. P. 515; was the Anceſtor of thoſe great Men who did Honour to *Rome*, and raiſed it to the higheſt pitch of Glory, in the Perſon of *Auguſtus*, P. 517; is made a Governour of the Kingdom of *Syria*, P. 527; ſets out from *Rome* for that Province, *Ib.*; is courteouſly received in *Cappadocia*, P. 528; his arrival in *Syria* raiſes the Jealouſy of *Lycias*, P. 529; who gets him aſſaſſinated, P. 530; *Rome* erects a Statue to his Honour, *Ib.*

OCTAVIUS NEPOS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 677, V. 5. P. 484.

OCTAVIUS RUFUS, (*Cneius*) the Father of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, utterly deſtroys the Remains of the Army of *Spartacus* and of *Catiline*'s Troops, gains a ſignal Victory over the *Beſſi* and *Thracians*, governs *Macedon* with great Prudence, and before he arrives at *Rome*, whither he is coming to demand the *Conſulſhip*, is carried off by a ſudden Death, V. 6. P. 76. N. 57.

OCTODURUS, the Name formerly given to *Martignac* in the *Lower Valais*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 174.

OCTOLOPHUM, a City of *Macedon*, to the South of *Attacus*, V. 4. P. 30. N. 74.

ODINUS, or ODIN, a ſort of God, which the northern Nations fancied preſided over War, V. 2. P. 481. Note.

ODOMANTES, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Country which lay between *Sintica* to the North, and *Biſaltia* to the South, V. 4. P. 467. N. 69.

ODRYSII, or ODRYSÆ, a People of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 66; who lived near the River *Hebrus*, P. 465. N. 62.

OEBALIA, the Name firſt given to the Territory of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 411. N. 6.

OENEUM, a City which bordered on *Stymphalia*, and the Country of the *Atintanes*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 70.

OENIADÆ, or ÆNIADÆ, There were two Cities which anciently bore this Name, one in *Acarnania*, the other in *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 26.

OENIAS, a City on the Mouth of the River *Achelous*, on the Coaſts of the *Ionian* Sea, V. 4. P. 234. N. 76.

OENONE, a Name formerly given to the Iſland of *Ægina*, V. 4. P. 12. N. 27.

OENOPARUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of *Antioch*, V. 5. P. 65. N. 6.

OENOTRIANS, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Arcadia*, V. 2. P. 187. N. 12.

OENOTRUS, an *Arcadian*, leads a Colony into *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6; and gives his own Name to the Country where he ſettles, P. 6. N. 26.

OENUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of *Sparta*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 100.

OETA, a Mountain in the moſt ſouthern Part of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 23.

OFELLA, (*Quintus Lucretius*). See *Lucretius*.

OFFICE, A Law is paſſed at *Rome* in the Year 411, forbidding any Perſon to enjoy any two Offices in the ſame Year, V. 2. P. 151.

OGILIUS CALARIUS, a wiſe *Campanian*, makes a remarkable Speech to the Senate of *Capua*, on the Diſgrace the *Romans* had ſuffered in the Paſs of *The Caudian Forks*, V. 2. P. 240.

OGULNII, *The*, two *Tribunes of the People* in the Year 453, one *Quintus*, and the other *Cneius*, undertake to introduce the *Plebeians* into the Colleges of the *Pontifices* and *Augurs*, V. 2. P. 313; and being made *Curule Ædiles*, greatly embelliſh the Temple of the *Capitol*, and do other very uſeful Works, P. 336.

OGULNIUS, brings to *Rome* the famous Serpent of *Epidaurus*, V. 2. P. 374.

OGULNIUS, (*Quintus*) is ſent on a Embaſſy to *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, V. 2. P. 489; is made *Conſul* in the Year 484, P. 498; marches againſt the *Picentes*, P. 499; quits that Enterprize, to march againſt one *Lollius*, a *Samnite*, who having been an Hoſtage at *Rome*, and eſcaped from thence, made War with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; reduces him, P. 500; is made *Dictator* in the Year 496, P. 568.

OLBIA, an ancient City which ſtood on the eaſtern Coaſt of *Sardinia*, V. 2. P. 562. N. 71.
OLBIA, a City, according to *Ptolomy*, near *Nicomedia*, V. 5. P. 9. N. 19.
OLCABA, a young *Scythian*, who, with the Conſent of *Mithridates*, attempts to aſſaſſinate *Lucullus* in his Camp, V. 5. P. 515.
OLCADES, *The*, a People of *Spain*, whom *Suidas* places near *New Carthage*, others in *Bætica*, but they were moſt probably ſituated on the Borders of the Territory of *Cadiz*, V. 3. P. 40. N. 94.
OLD-MEN, Fourſcore *Old-Men* of the moſt noble Families in *Rome*, ſolemnly *devote themſelves* to die, in the Year 363, V. 2. P. 18; and *Brennus* has them all maſſacred, *Ib.*
OLIVE-BRANCHES, were the Symbol of Peace among almoſt all Nations, V. 3. P. 236. N. 51; Supplicants carried them in their Hands bound with Fillets, P. 258. N. 32.
OLOCRUS, A Mountain which was probably a Part of Mount *Olympus*, V. 4. P. 461. N. 52.
ΟΛΥΜΠΟΣ, a Name which the *Greeks* gave to the Ditch, or Pit, which was dug by new Colonies in the Place where they intended to ſettle, V. 1. P. 23. N. 82; the Myſtery and the Uſe of this Ditch, *Ib.*
OLYMPIA, or PISA, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Elis*, famous for *The Olympick Games*, and the Temples and Statue of *Jupiter*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5.
OLYMPICK, (*Games*) *The*. What their Origin and Date, V. 3. P. 426. N. 142; are made uſe of to ſettle Chronology, P. 427. N. *Ib.*; what were the Exerciſes uſed in theſe *Games*, *Ib.*; and what the Glory which the Conquerors reaped, *Ib.*; the *Greeks* excluded all Foreigners from partaking of this Feſtival, V. 4. P. 55. N. 51.
OLYMPIUM, the Name given to a Diſtrict near the great Port of *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 226. N. 39.
OLYMPUS, The Name of two Mountains, one in *Myſia*, and the other in *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 239. N. 102; and of another in *Macedon*, which was ten *Stadia*, or 6250 Feet high, P. 455. N. 46.
OLYMPUS, a City on the Sea-Coaſt of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.
OLYNTHOS, a City of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 315. N. 11.
OLZINIUM, a City near the Mouth of *The Drin*, on the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 4. P. 492. N. 39.
OMEN, The *Romans* meant by this Word, the Oracle or Declaration of the Gods concerning ſomething future, V. 2. P. 28. N. 75.
OMOLUS, a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, which is Part of Mount *Pelion*, V. 4. P. 379. N. 4.
ONCHESTUS, (*The*) a River which watered *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 72; and there were in *Bœotia*, a Wood, Lake, and City, which all bore this Name, P. 72. N. 92.
ONESIMUS, a *Macedonian* Lord, is ſuſpected by *Perſes*, V. 4. P. 434; and received at *Rome* with great Marks of Diſtinction, *Ib.*
ONIAS, the High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, V. 4. P. 363; is deprived of his High-Prieſthood by his Brother *Jaſon*, *Ib.* N. 26.
OPALIA, a Feſtival inſtituted by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, in honour to *Ops*, the Wife of *Saturn*, V. 1. P. 93. N. 123.
OPHIUSA, one of the Iſlands which were called by the Ancients *Pityuſæ*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68.
OPILIA, a *Campanian* Lady much in the Intereſt of *Rome*, at the Time that the *Capuans* her Countrymen ſurrendered themſelves up to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 333; is by a Decree of the *Roman* Senate reſtored to her Eſtate and Liberty, after *Capua* was taken by *Fulvius*, P. 334.
OPIMA, (*Spolia*) ſignified properly the extraordinary Spoils which the *Romans* ſometimes took from their Enemies, V. 3. P. 38; this Appellation was firſt given to the glorious Spoils taken from King *Cæcina* by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 36; Authors are divided about the Etymology of the Word *Opima*, *Ib.* N. 132.
OPIMIA, a *Veſtal*, is accuſed of having broken her Vow of Chaſtity, V. 1. P. 340; and buried alive, *Ib.*
OPIMIA, another *Veſtal* of the ſame Name, in the Year 537, is likewiſe puniſhed in the ſame ſevere manner, for the ſame Crime, V. 3. P. 132.
OPIMIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 4. P. 554. N. 39.
OPIMIANUM VINUM, ſignified all ſorts of good Wine wherever it grew; which was called from the Name of *Lucius Opimius*, in whoſe *Conſulſhip* there was an excellent Vintage of fine Wines, V. 5. P. 167. N. 2.
OPIMIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 632, V. 5. P. 167; endeavours to diſannul the Law which ordered *Carthage* to be rebuilt, P. 168; and being exaſperated by the Death of one of his *Lictors*, who is killed on that Occaſion, he reſolves to purſue *Gracchus* with Rigour, P. 169; the Senate empower him to do whatever he ſhall judge to be for the publick Good, P. 170; he orders *Gracchus* and the other Conſpirators, who had ſeized the Hill *Aventinus*, to be attacked, P. 171; diſperſes them, *Ib.*; and after the Death of the chief Leaders of them, he builds a Temple, and dedicates it to *Concord*, in gratitude for his Victory, P. 173; ſome *Romans* charge all theſe Proceedings upon him as Criminal, P. 174; but the People paſs a ſolemn Decree in his Favour, P. 178.
OPIMIUS, (*Lucius*) who is at the Head of the Commiſſioners ſent by the Senate to *Numidia*, to regulate the Affars of that Kingdom,

dom, is corrupted by *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 203; and therefore baniſhed to *Dyrrachium*, where he dies in Want, P. 214; *Cicero*, in one of his *Orations*, exclaims much againſt the Injuſtice, as he pretends, of this Baniſhment, *Ib.* N. 25.

OPIMIUS NEPOS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 599, V. 4. P. 552; and, as ſuch, leads an Army into *Ciſalpine Gaul*, *Ib.*; goes into *Tranſalpine Gaul*, and firſt makes Conqueſts there, P. 553; and gains a Victory over the *Ligures* and *Deceates*, P. 554.

OPPIAN, (*Law*) *The*, which was paſſed in the Year 540, forbad the *Roman* Women to wear above half an Ounce of Gold in Jewels, or Cloaths of different Colours, or ride in Chariots, unleſs on particular Occaſions, V. 4. P. 103; the *Roman* Women therefore in the Year 558, preſs earneſtly to have it repealed, *Ib.*; and *Cato* warmly oppoſes the Repeal, P. 103; but the Women ſucceed notwithſtanding his Oppoſition, P. 106. See *Oppius Salinator*, *Caius*.

OPLACUS, a *Trentan* by Nation, attacks *Pyrrhus* in the firſt Battle he fights with the *Romans*, and is killed, V. 2. P. 443.

OPPIDUM, or *Carceres*, See *Carceres*.

OPPIUS, a *Roman* General in the Year 552, marches againſt the *Boii*, V. 4. P. 2; and by his Negligence in not taking due Precautions, his Army is routed, and he loſes his Life, *Ib.*

OPPIUS, a *Roman* Lieutenant General, V. 5. P. 394; retires to *Laodicea*, to avoid the victorious Army of *Mithridates*, P. 395; and is there delivered up to that Prince, who treats him with great Contempt, *Ib.*

OPPIUS, (*Caius*) a famous Writer, and zealous Friend of *Cæſar*'s, V. 5. P. 457. N. 16.

OPPIUS, (*Marcus*) is put at the Head of the *Military Tribunes*, which are choſen by the Army which revolted from the *Decemviri* in the Year 304, V. 1. P. 487; is made General of all the Troops which encamped on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*

OPPIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Decemvir* in the Year 303, V. 1. P. 463; continues at *Rome* with *Appius*, to keep the People in Subjection, whilſt their Collegues go to make War with the *Æqui*, and *Sabines*, P. 476; dies in Priſon, P. 493.

OPPIUS SALINATOR, (*Caius*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 540, paſſes a Law to reſtrain the Luxury of the *Roman* Women, V. 3. P. 215. See *Oppian*.

OPUNTINUS, (*Sinus*). See *Maliac*.

OPUS, or OPUNTIA, the Capital of a Canton of *Locris*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 32; gave the Name of *Locris Opuntia* to that Canton, P. 425. N. 135; and to the neighbouring Gulph, V. 4. P. 61. N. 68.

ORATIONS, (*Funeral*) were allowed to be made for Women at *Rome* in the Year 364, which Honour was granted them for having ſtripped themſelves of their Jewels and Ornaments to aſſiſt the State with them in a Time of great Diſtreſs, V. 2. P. 26. N. 72. See *Funeral*.

ORBELUS, a Mountain in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 59; P. 498. N. 68.

ORBITANIUM, an ancient City whoſe Situation is entirely unknown, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.

ORBE, (*The*) riſes in the *Cevennes* near the Confines of *Rouergue*, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, two Leagues above *Beziers*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 34; is a different River from that little one in *Swiſſerland*, which the *Latins* call *Orba*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former, *Ib.*

ORCHOMENOS, a Name common to two Cities, one in *Bœotia*, and the other in *Arcadia*, V. 4. P. 44. N. 12; the former was one of the largeſt Cities in that Country, P. 136. N. 48; and famous for a rich Temple of *The Three Graces*, P. 419. N. 80.

ORCIAN, (*Law*) *The*, was paſſed by *Orcius*, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 572, and was deſigned to reform the Luxury of the *Romans* in their Tables, V. 4. P. 325. N. 84, 85.

OREOS, formerly one of the moſt powerful Cities in *Eubœa*, ſituated on the weſtern Coaſt of the Iſland, V. 3. P. 423. N. 130.

ORES, King of *Albania*, is ſubdued by *Pompey* in the Year 687, V. 5. P. 570, 571, 572.

ORESTES, (*Cneius Aufidius*). See *Aufidius*.

ORESTES, (*Lucius Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.

ORESTILLA, (*Aurelia*). See *Aurelia*.

ORESTISA, or ORESTIS,, a Province of ancient *Macedon*, which took its Name from *Oreſtes*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 81; but it firſt belonged to *old Epirus*, before it was annexed to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 83; P. 95. N. 33; P. 379. N. 3.

ORETANI, (*The*) a People of *Old Spain*, who inhabited a Country which is now Part of *New Caſtille*, V. 3. P. 374. N. 110; particularly the Cantons now called *La Manche* and *Stiria*, V. 5. P. 304. N. 18.

ORETUM, a City near the River *Anas* in *Spain*, whence the *Oretani* had their Name, V. 3. P. 49. N. 113.

ORGESSUS, a City of *Albania*, whoſe true Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.

ORGETORIX, the Chief of the *Helvetians*, forms a great Deſign of procuring himſelf a very large Kingdom in *Celtic Gaul*, V. 6. P. 64; but Death renders his Deſigns abortive, P. 65; and his Son and Daughter fall into *Cæſar*'s Hands, P. 89.

ORGIA, The *Greeks* gave this Name to all ſorts of *Sacrifices*, V. 5. P. 267. N. 30.

ORICUM, a City and Port of *Chaonia*, at the Foot of the *Ceraunian* Mountains, V. 3. P. 224.

P. 224. N. 36; on the Coaſts of the *Ionian* Sea, V. 4. P. 130. N. 121; the *Italians* now call it *La Vallone*, V. 9. P. 210. N. 92.

ORIUNDUS, (*The*) a River about which the ancient and modern Geographers greatly differ; ſome making it *The Drin*, and others ſaying it is not ſo, V. 4. P. 448. N. 35, 36.

OROBII, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Gaul*, found the City of *Bergamo* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 6; *Juſtin* is indeed contradicted in this by ſome Authors, but without juſt Grounds, N. 35; the ſame People alſo build the City of *Comæ*, P. 7.

ORODES, ſurnamed *Arſaces*, King of the *Parthians*, V. 6. P. 138; paves the Way for his aſcending the Throne, by murdering *Mithridates* his eldeſt Brother, P. 138. N. 34; reſents the little reſpect ſhewn by *Craſſus* to the Deputies he had ſent to him, and takes up Arms againſt him, P. 139. *Surena*, the moſt famous of his Generals, gains great Renown by the Defeat of *Craſſus*, P. 141; when the Head of *Craſſus* was brought to *Orodes*, he poured melted Gold into the Mouth of it, alluding to his inſatiable Avarice when alive, P. 145; his Son *Pacorus* revolts againſt him, P. 176.

OROFERNES, a Foſter-Child impoſed on King *Ariarathes* by his Wife, prevails on *Demetrius* to make War with *Ariarathes*, V. 4. P. 541; and is raiſed to the Throne of *Cappadocia*, P. 542.

OROPUS, a City of *Bœotia* on the Confines of *Attica*, which *Nardus* calls *Zucamino*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 19; there were three Cities of this Name, one in *Eubœa*, another in *Macedon*, and the third before-mentioned, in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 632. N. 45.

OROSCOPA, a City belonging to *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 577. N. 84.

OROSPEDA, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, now called *Sierra Navada*, V. 3. P. 238. N. 56.

ORSACES, a *Parthian* Lord, is killed in *Syria* by the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 166.

ORSONA, now *Oſſona*, a City of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, four or five Leagues from *Seville*, V. 5. P. 15. N. 32; ſome Geographers call it *Urſo*, *Ib.* N. 32.

ORTHOZIAS, a ſtrong Place on the Coaſt of *Phœnicia*, V. 5. P. 71.

ORTONA, a City near *Lavicum*, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15; is taken and ſacked by the *Æqui*, P. 417; the *Conſul Horatius* recovers it, and reſtores it to the *Latins*, P. 420. See *Hortona*.

ORTONA, another City of that Name on the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15.

ORTYGIA, a little Iſland within the ancient City of *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, and its Citadel, V. 3. P. 225; P. 263. N. 35.

OSCA, now called *Hueſca*, a City in the Country of the *Ilergetæ*, V. 3. P. 108. N. 65; that is in the preſent Kingdom of *Arragon*, V. 4. P. 331. N. 94; which was formerly in *Tarragonian Spain*, V. 5. P. 485. N. 64.

OSCI, *The*, or *Oſences*, a People who were a Part of the ancient *Auſones*, and at firſt called *Opici*, or *Obſci*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 15; introduced great Obſcenities in their Poetry on the Stage, *Ib.*; and inhabited the Territory of *Hueſca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 71.

OSIRIS, See *Iſis*.

OSPHAGUS, (*The*) a little Rivulet which runs into *The Erigonus*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 79.

OSROENE, a Diſtrict of *Meſopotamia*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 39.

OSSUARIUM, the Vaſe, or Urn, in which were preſerved the Bones of the Dead which were not wholly conſumed in the Fire, V. 3. P. 392. N. 29. Col. 1.

OSTIA, a City and Port at the Mouth of *The Tyber*, built by *Ancus Marcius*, about the Year 134, V. 1. P. 104; it had its own *Quæſtor*, V. 2. P. 515. N. 105; it was a conſiderable City of old *Latium*, and one of the moſt frequented Ports in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 477. N. 56.

OTACILIUS, (*Numerius*) a rich Citizen of *Rome*, marries his Daughter to *Quintus Fabius*, the only *Fabius* who ſurvived the Affair of *Cremera*, V. 1. P. 542. N. 78.

OTACILIUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 492, V. 2. P. 550.

OTACILIUS, (*Titus*) *Prætor of Rome*, in the Year 536, makes a Vow in the Name of the Republick, to erect a Temple to the Goddeſs of *Good Counſel*, V. 3. P. 93; when *Prætor* of *Sicily* in the Year 535, P. 79; he ſends back to *Rome* the Fleet which the *Conſul Servilius* had left in the Port of *Lilybæum*, P. 112. N. 70; *Rome* ſends him a Reinforcement of twenty five *Quinqueremes*, P. 116; he ſends to *Rome* to demand Succours for King *Hiero*, againſt the *Carthaginians*, P. 131; this good King furniſhes him with Money and Proviſions, when reduced to extreme Want, P. 161. N. 110; *Otacilius* is appointed to dedicate the Temple erected in honour to the Goddeſs of *Good Counſel*, P. 168. N. 131; and then has the Command of a Fleet in *Sicily*, P. 169. N. 139.

OTACILIUS CRASSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 490, and ſent to *Sicily*, where he and his Collegue land ſafe with a numerous Army, V. 2. P. 541; and he lays all the Country waſte, whilſt his Collegue raiſes the Siege of *Meſſana*, *Ib.*; he is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in the Year 507, P. 611.

OTACILIUS CRASSUS, (*Titus*) after the defeat and taking of *Aſdrubal the Bald*, beats the Fleet which that *Carthaginian* General had brought to *Sardinia*, and was returning without its Commander to *Africa*, V. 3. P. 209; the Youth of *The Tribe of the Anio*, give him their Suffrage for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 213; *Fabius* oppoſes his being choſen,

chosen, P. 214; *Otacilius* endeavours to surmount this Opposition, but in vain, P. 214; he is continued Admiral of the *Roman* Fleet in *Sicily*, P. 215; and ordered to repair immediately to his Post, P. 217; is confirmed in his Employment, P. 241, 270, 295; the Youth of *The Veturian Tribe* give him their Suffrage for their *Consulship*, P. 326; he dies in *Sicily* and the News of it is brought to *Rome*, P. 327. N. 45.

OTHO, (*Lucius Roscius*). See *Roscius*.

OTRANTO, See *Hydruntum*.

OVATION, a sort of lesser *Triumph*, granted to some Conquerors by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 233; the Etymology of the Word is not agreed on by the Criticks, *Ib.* N. 3; a Description of this kind of *Triumph*, *Ib.*; the Conquerors who enjoyed this Honour did not always enter *Rome* on Foot, *Ib.* N. 4; an Account of the other Ceremonies observed on this Occasion, *Ib.* N. 4, 5, 6; *Posthumius* was the first who enjoyed this Honour in the Year 250, *Ib.*; the *Consul Veturius* was honoured with one in the Year 291, P. 393. N. 22; and *Marcus Fabius Ambustius*, in the Year 394, V. 2. P. 98.

OVINIAN, (*Law*) *The*, gave the *Censors* a Right of excluding from, or adding to the Senatorial Body, any Persons whom they pleased, V. 2. P. 114. N. 70; *Ovinius*, the *Tribune of the People* in the Year 402, was the Author of it, P. 115.

OVIUS PACCIUS, a *Samnite* Priest, invents a new kind of Sacrifice, to animate his Troops to fight, V. 2. P. 358.

OUCHE, See *Eubœa*.

OYASINION, a City mentioned by *Strabo*, and *Ptolomy*, V. 2. P. 87. N. 18.

OXEN, *Hannibal* makes use of 2000 Oxen, to frighten the *Romans*, who shut him in, by fastening Straw and other combustible Matter to their Horns, setting it on Fire, and then driving the Beasts on the Enemy in the Night, V. 3. P. 99, 100.

OXTHRACÆ, a City whose Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 564. N. 62.

OXYBII, *The*, a People of *Narbonne Gaul*, V. 4. P. 553. N. 36.

OXYNDAS, or OXINDAS, the Son of *Jugurtha*, with his Father, adorns *Marius*'s *Triumph*, V. 5. P. 262; is then banished to *Venusia*, P. 263; in the War with the Allies is taken out of Prison by the Rebels, and shewn to the Troops in all the Majesty of a real King, P. 342.

P.

PACCUS, a Slave of the *Consul Cato*'s, hangs himself to avoid the severe Justice of his Master, V. 4. P. 113. N. 89.

PACHIUM, or PAZUM, a little Town which is supposed to have stood in *Phrygia*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 8.

PACHYNUM, Cape, or *Pachium*, one of the three Promontories in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 3; now called by the Natives *Capo Passaro*, V. 3. P. 232. N. 42.

PACILIUS, (*Furius*) *Censor* in the Year 318, makes the twelfth *Census* of the *Roman* People, V. 1. P. 526. N. 50.

PACTIO, See *Treaty*.

PACUVIUS CALAVIUS, *Prætor* of *Capua*, forms a Design of delivering up that City to *Hannibal*, and then making himself Sovereign of it, V. 3. P. 141; artfully persuades all the Magistrates to suffer themselves to be shut up in the Temple where they assembled, *Ib.*; and by a like Artifice, prevails on the People who were exasperated against them, not to destroy them, *Ib.*; and by thus reconciling each to the other, he procures himself an unlimited Power in the City, P. 142; sends to *Terentius Varro* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, *Ib.*; and at last delivers up the City to *Hannibal* on certain Conditions, P. 143; which he breaks as soon as he enters the Place, P. 144; *Perola*, the Son of *Pacuvius*, discovers to him a Conspiracy which he had formed against *Hannibal*, P. 145; and *Pacuvius* by his entreaties, prevails on him not to put it in execution, *Ib.*

PACUVIUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of *Ennius*'s Sister, was the most famous *Tragic* Poet of his Time, V. 5. P. 47; his Life and Epitaph, *Ib.* N. 96; and a Character of his Writings, P. 48. Note, Col. 1.

PACTYA, an ancient City which *Pliny* says was joined with *Cardia*, to make the City of *Lysimachia*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 70.

PADASIA, there were three Cities of this Name, one in *Caria*, another near Mount *Ida*, and a third belonging to *Messenia*, V. 4. P. 92. N. 25.

PADUA, in *Latin Patavium*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 308. N. 53; it gloried in being founded by the famous *Antenor*, who, after the Ruin of his Country, *Troy*, came into *Italy*, and settled there, V. 4. P. 354. N. 11.

PÆMANDRIA, a Name given to the City of *Tanagra* in the earliest Times, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.

PÆNULA, (*Marcus Centenius.*) See *Centenius*.

PÆONIANS, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Thrace*, and spread themselves into several Districts of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 12.

PÆSTUM, the City anciently called *Possidonia*, where the *Romans* settled a Colony in 480, V. 2. P. 489; it stood six Miles beyond the Mouth of *The Silanus*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3. See *Pestum*.

PÆTELIUS, (*Publius*) is sent on an Embassy to *Syphax* King of the *Massesylians* in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 356.

PÆTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 393, V. 2. P. 96; is by mistake called *Petilius Balbus* by *Livy*, *Ib.* N. 40; marches against the *Tiburtes*, P. 97.

P. 97; and without having well deſerved it, obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; the *Tiburtes* make a Jeſt of him, *Ib.*

PÆTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 407, V. 2. P. 127; *Diodorus* by miſtake, call him *Marcus Pompilius*, P. 127. N. 101.

PÆTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius*) the Son of him who was *Conſul* and triumphed in 393, is made *Conſul* a firſt Time, in the Year 420, V. 2. P. 192. N. 27; a ſecond Time in the Year 427, P. 203. N. 62; and is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 440, P. 265.

PÆTUS, (*Marcus Ælius*). See *Ælius*.

PÆTUS TUBERO, (*Ælius*) *Prætor of Rome* in 534, ſacrifices his private Intereſt to that of the Republick, V. 3. P. 46.

PAGANALIA, a Feſtival inſtituted in honour to the Country Gods, V. 1. P. 144; it was celebrated in *January*, when all Country-Work generally ceaſes, and perhaps the Reaſon why we don't find it in the Calendar was, that it was not celebrated in the City, *Ib.* N. 23.

PAGASÆ, is made to be the ſame City as *Demetrias*, by *Pliny*, but *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* make them two different Cities, V. 3. P. 397. N. 49.

PAINTING, (*The Art of*) was firſt brought to *Rome* in the Year 451, V. 2. P. 306; a Piece of Painting in *Freſco*, is carried entire from *Lacedæmon* to *Rome* in the Year 693, V. 6. P. 64.

PALÆPHARSALUS, a City of *Phthiotis* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.

PALÆPHATUS, a City of *Theſſaly*, whoſe ſituation is not known, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.

PALANTIA, See *Palentia*.

PALÆPOLIS, See *Palæpolitani*.

PALÆPOLITANI, (*The*) a People ſo called from their City of *Palæpolis* in *Great Greece*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 56; P. 206; attack the *Romans*, P. 204; who declare War with them in form, P. 207; block up *Palæpolis*, and make themſelves Maſters of it, P. 209, 210.

PALAMEDES, is thought by ſome to be the Inventor of Numbers, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21.

PALATINE, (*Tribe*) *The*, See *Rhamnenſes*.

PALATINUS, (*The Hill*) was ſo called from *Pallantium*, *Evander*'s capital City in *Arcadia*, from which he had been driven, V. 1. P. 7; P. 20. N. 72; it lay near the Hill *Capitolinus*, P. 39.

PALENESS, (*The Goddeſs*). See *Fear*.

PALENTIA, an ancient City which is now in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 571. N. 74; it was formerly the Capital of the Country of the *Vaccæi*, V. 5. P. 77. N. 48.

PALERMO, a very important City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 583. N. 15; is taken by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; it was anciently called *Panormus*, V. 3. P. 467. N. 33.

PALES, the Goddeſs of Shepherds, had a Feſtival inſtituted to her Honour at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 23. N. 84; a Deſcription of the Celebration of this Feſtival at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 508. N. 93; it was held on the 21ſt Day of *April*, and called *Palilia*, or *Parilia*, *Ib.*

PALESTRÆ, was the Name given to the Places, where the Youth exerciſed themſelves in wreſtling, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

PALESTRINA, a City built on the Ruins of old *Præneſte*, V. 1. P. 242. N. 27.

PALICI, (*Dii*) the Origin of theſe pretended Gods who were worſhipped in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267. N. 28; the City of *Palicia*, which ſtood on the Banks of the *Simæthus*, had its Name from them, *Ib.*

PALILIA, or PARILIA, a Feſtival of the Shepherds, inſtituted in honour to the Goddeſs *Pales*, V. 1. P. 23. N. 84.

PALINURUS, *Cape*, is in the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 21; there was alſo a City of this Name in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 283. N. 91.

PALLIDASES, how differently uſed by the *Macedonians* and *Romans*, who greatly excelled the former in this kind of Fortification, V. 4. P. 71.

PALLADIUMS, (*The*) were two Iron Statues of *Pallas*, one of which was a Copy of the other, V. 1. P. 11; the *Veſtals* only had a Right to ſee them, *Ib.* N. 49; this Monument of Antiquity was held in great veneration, and therefore put under the Care of the *Veſtals*, V. 2. P. 16. N. 63; a Collection of all the Accounts the Ancients have given us of this celebrated Relick, *Ib.*

PALLANTIUM, the Capital of *Evander*'s Dominions in *Arcadia*, and the Name of a little Town he built in *Latium*, V. 1. P. 7.

PALLENE, the Name of a *Peninſula*, and City in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 430. N. 99.

PALLIUM, The Make of this Garment, V. 3. P. 493. N. 108.

PALMA, the capital City of the Iſland of *Majorca*, which is now called *Palma* from its Capital, V. 5. P. 157. N. 92.

PALMATA, (*Tunica*). See *Tunica*.

PALTUMBRIA, or POLTUMBRIA, the Name *Stephens* gives to the City of *Ænos* in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.

PALUDAMENTUM, a ſort of military Cloak in uſe among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 84. N. 101; was of the ſame Form as the *Roman Sagum*, and *Greek Chlamys*, V. 2. P. 143. N. 13; a Plate of the *Sagum* and *Paludamentum*, *Ib.*; the *Paludamentum*, or *Sagum*, and *Tunic* together, made a compleat military Habit, P. 346. N. 103.

PALUMBINUM, a City whoſe true Situation is not known, V. 2. P. 366. N. 81.

PAMISUS, (*The*) a River of *Thrace*, which falls into *The Peneus*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 91.

PAM-

PAMPATIUS, or PRIAMPATIUS, See *Arsaces*.
PAMPELUNA, in *Spain*, was, according to *Strabo*, founded by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 522. N. 28.
PAN, the tutelary God of the Flocks, V. 1. P. 7. N. 31; *Evander* builds a Temple to his Honour, and calls it *Lupercal*, *Ib.* N. 33; this God seems to have been the *Jupiter* of the *Greeks*, *Ib.* N. 31.
PANARO, See *Scultenna*.
PANDOSIA, a City of *Epirus*, V. 2. P. 213. N. 76; there was also another City of this Name, of which we have some Traces in the ancient Medals, P. 214. N. 78; some think there was an ancient City of this Name in *Calabria*, V. 3. P. 501. N. 133.
PANÆTIUS, There were, according to *Suidas*, two Philosophers of this Name, distinguished by being called *Old* and *Young*, *Panætius*, V. 5. P. 62. N. 2.
PANEGYRICKS, or Orations in praise of the Dead, used at *Funerals*. See *Funeral*.
PANGÆUS, a Mountain in *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 125.
PANICK, See *Fright*.
PANNONIA, The Extent and Bounds of this vast Country, according to the Ancients, V. 5. P. 188. N. 63.
PANOPE, a City of *Phocis*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 64.
PANSA, (*Quintus Apuleius*). See *Apuleius*.
PANTAUCHUS, a Minister of *Perses* King of *Macedon*, impose on *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, in order to draw him into a War with *Rome*, V. 4. P. 443; brings the News of the Defeat of *Gentius*, P. 453; goes over to the *Romans*, P. 464.
PANTICAPÆUM, a City of *European Sarmatia*, and not the same City as *Bosphorus*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 58.
PANTOMIMES, Dancers among the *Romans*, who without speaking, perfectly well expressed by their Gestures only, whatever they had a Mind to represent to the Spectators, V 2. P. 84. N. 9.
PANYASUS, *The*, a River in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 71; *Ptolomy* says, *The Panyasus* watered the East of *Macedon*, and was also called *Genusus*, P. 447. N. 31.
PAPHLAGONIA, the Situation and Extent of this Country of *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 131. N. 32; what may be conjectured concerning its first Sovereigns, P. 131. N. 37.
PAPINUS, a Mountain near *Rhegium*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 7.
PAPIRIA, See *Papyria*.
PAPIRIAN, (*Code*). See *Code*.
PAPIRIUS, draws up a Body of the Laws made from the Time of *Romulus* to that of *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 178; and this Collection is called *The Papirian Code*, *Ib.*
PAPIRIUS, one of the four and twenty old Men who *devoted themselves* to the Gods, after the Battle of *The Allies*, strikes one of the *Gauls* who insulted him, and thereby provokes the *Gaul* to kill him and all his Companions, V. 2. P. 18.
PAPIRIUS, (*Brutulus*). See *Brutulus*.
PAPIRIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 323, V. 1. P. 532.
PAPIRIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 370, V. 2. P. 47.
PAPIRIUS, (*Lucius*) occasions the Abolition of the Law which empowered Creditors to seize their Debtors, and keep them in Irons, V. 2. P. 216.
PAPIRIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 335, V. 1. P. 546; a second Time, in the Year 337, P. 548; and *Consul* in the Year 342, P. 553. N. 3.
PAPIRIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 372, V. 2. P. 51; defeats the *Prænestini* who came to the Relief of *Velitra*, *Ib.*; is honoured with the *Tribuneship* a second Time, in the Year 374, P. 55.
PAPIRIUS, (*Spurius*) the Nephew of *Lucius Papirius Cursor*, and Son of the great *Papirius*, shews his Regard to his Religion, by a relation he gives his Uncle of the *Auguries*, V. 2. P. 360.
PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor of Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 439.
PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Caius*) *Tribune of the People* in 624, warmly contends for the Execution of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 5. P. 126; endeavours to get himself continued in the same Post of *Tribune*, which he had now held almost a Year, P. 127; is made one of the Commissioners for the Distribution of the Lands, P. 136; and at length promoted to the *Consulship* in 633, P. 176; begins his Office with accusing *Opimius* as a Criminal, for having suppressed the Conspiracy of *Caius Gracchus* by force of Arms, P. 178; sinks under the Prosecution carried on against him by *Lucius Crassus*, who afterwards became the most famous Orator in *Rome* of his Time, P. 180.
PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 640, V. 5. P. 194; was the Son of *Caius Carbo*, *Ib.* N. 80; has *Illyricum* for his Province, *Ib.*; succeeds ill in his Expedition against the *Cimbri*, P. 195.
PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Cneius*) is nominated *Consul* by *Cinna* for the Year 668, V. 5. P. 424; and continued in that Office for the Year 669, P. 433; by the Death of *Cinna* he becomes sole Master of the Republick, P. 436; but being forced to have new *Consuls* chosen, he gets two Men of his own Faction promoted to that Honour, P. 437; the Senate, at his Desire, declare *Sylla* an Enemy to his Country, *Ib.*; *Papirius* long makes War with *Sylla*, with ill Success, P. 438, 440, 442; he is made *Consul* a third Time in 671, P. 443; his Brother is massacred in *Rome* by Order of young *Marius*, *Ib.*; he is beaten by *Pompey*, P. 444; his Bravery and Cruelty

city in another Action, P. 446; growing desperate upon the ill Success of his Arms, he abandons his Country, and goes into *Africa*, P. 448; is proscribed by *Sylla*, P. 454; taken and put to Death by *Pompey*, P. 457; shews great pusillanimity when he comes to die, *Ib.*

PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* a first Time in the Year 317, V. 1. P. 524; and a second Time, in the Year 326, P. 534.

PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 384, V. 2. P. 67; and *Dictator* in 413, P. 171; and *Consul* in 417, P. 188. N. 14.

PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 423, V. 2. P. 197.

PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 312, V. 1. P. 516.

PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Dictator* in the Year 421, V. 2. P. 193.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36; a second Time in 369, P. 42; and a third Time, in 372, P. 51; and General of Horse by the *Dictator Papirius Crassus*, in 413. P. 171.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* a first Time in 420, V. 2. P. 192. N. 27; is made *Dictator* in 428, P. 218; his Character, *Ib.*; his Conduct with regard to the *Prætor* of *Prænestе*, *Ib.*; he marches against the *Samnites*, when the *Auguries* were dubious, which obliges him to return to *Rome* to take new *Auspices*, *Ib.* N. 92; his Lieutenant General *Fabius*, fights the *Samnites* in his absence, contrary to his express Commands, P. 219; the *Dictator* therefore resolves to try him, P. 220; the Army mutiny in favour of the Offender, P. 221; who flees to *Rome* for Refuge, and the *Dictator* follows him thither, P. 222; what passed there with respect to this Affair, P. 223; the *Dictator*, at the entreaty of the People, pardons *Fabius*, P. 224; but deprives him of his Office of General of Horse, P. 225; fights the *Samnites* with Success, *Ib.*; regains the Affections of his Army, who resented his extreme Rigour to *Fabius*, *Ib.*; is continued *Dictator*, P. 226. N. 97; reduces the *Samnites* so that they dare not face him, but sue to him for a Peace, *Ib.*; his Victories are rewarded with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he is made *Consul* a second Time in 433, P. 242; nominates *Cornelius Lentulus Dictator*, who makes him his General of Horse, P. 249; he besieges *Luceria*, which had joined the *Samnites*, P. 250; gains a Victory over them, P. 252; takes *Luceria*, P. 253; and returns to *Rome*, where, tho' *Livy* asserts it, he does not obtain another *Triumph*, *Ib.*; *Manlius* makes him General of Horse a second Time, *Ib.*; he is chosen *Consul* a third Time in 434, *Ib.*; seizes *Satricum*, and *triumphs* a second Time at *Rome*, P. 254; his Character, P. 255; he is made *Consul* a fourth Time in 438, P. 258; and a fifth, in 440, P. 265; is again made *Dictator* in 444, P. 284; fights the *Samnites*, P. 287; beats them, P. 288; is again honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; when this great Man died is uncertain, P. 289.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) the Son of the former, is chosen *Consul* in the Year 460, V. 2. P. 356; makes new Levies, P. 357; sets out for *Samnium*, *Ib.*; takes *Amiternum*, P. 358; harangues his Troops before he gives Battle, P. 359; wisely avoids the ill Consequences of a false Report which the *Augur* made to him, P. 361; gains a famous Victory over the *Samnites* near *Aquilonia*, P. 363; besieges *Sepinum*, P. 365; takes it by Assault, P. 366; returns to *Rome* and there enjoys the Honours of a magnificent *Triumph*, P. 367; consecrates the Temple of *Quirinus*, *Ib.*

PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 481, V. 2. P. 489; defeats the *Samnites*, *Bruttians*, and *Lucanians*, P. 494; seizes *Tarentum* and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 57; P. 495. N. 58; erects a Temple to the God *Consus*, and has his *Triumph* painted in it, P. 495, 540. N. 28.

PAPIRIUS MASO, (*Caius*) the Son of *Lucius Cornelius* the *Pontifex Maximus*, and another of the same Name, who was one of the *Decemviri* who had the Care of the *Sybilline* Books, both die at *Rome* in the Year 560, V. 3. P. 266. N. 39.

PAPIRIUS MASO, (*Caius*) is accused of Oppressions and condemned, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85.

PAPIRIUS MASO, (*Caius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 522, and goes to make War in the Island of *Corsica*, V. 3. P. 17; which he entirely reduces, *Ib.*; is denied a *Triumph*, and makes himself amends for the Want of it, by marching in great Pomp, attended by his Army, to return solemn Thanks to *Jupiter*, in his Temple on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 18.

PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 309, V. 1. P. 511; signs the Treaty between the *Ardeates* and the Republick, *Ib.*

PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 331, V. 1. P. 541.

PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 427, V. 2. P. 209.

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a young *Roman*, who grew famous for a false Story he told his Mother, in order to conceal from her the Secrets of the Senate which he had been acquainted with, V. 5. P. 312. N. 38.

PAPISIUS, was a Name formerly given to the *Papirian Family*, V. 1. P. 512. N. 18.

PAPUS, (*Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
PAPUS, (*Marcus Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
PAPUS, (*Publius Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
PAPUS, (*Aponius*). See *Aponius*.
PAPYRIA, the Wife of *Paulus Æmilius*, is divorced by her Husband for her ill Temper, V. 4. P. 437.
PAPYRIUS, (*Manius*). See *Manius*.
PARACHELOIS, There were two Cities so called near the River *Achelous*, from which they probably had their Name, V. 4. P. 283. N. 24.
PARIS, (*The City of*) was originally only a Village in an Island in the River *Seine*, V. 6. P. 147. N. 59.
PARMA, a sort of Buckler, V. 2. P. 95. N. 33.
PARNASSUS, a famous Mountain in *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 368. N. 29.
PAROS, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
PARRICIDES, were punished at *Rome*, by being sown up alive in Ox-Hides, and thrown into the Sea, V. 1. P. 177. N. 87; this is confirmed by the eleventh *Law* of the sixth *Table*, which enacts, That they shall be thrown in like manner into the River, P. 453; this Law is again revived, or rather put in execution, in the Year 632, V. 5. P. 282.
PARSTRYMONIANS, a People of *Macedon*, so called, because they lived near the River *Strymon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 14.
PARTHENIA, the capital City of the *Partheni*, a People of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 172. N. 152.
PARTHENIUS, a Mountain which borders on *Arcadia* and *Argolis* in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 118. N. 95.
PARTHENIUS, (*The*) a River which rises near the Frontiers of *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea, V. 5. P. 392. N. 2.
PARTHIA, an Account of this Country, and its Inhabitants, V. 6. P. 128.
PARTHIANS, (The Kingdom of the) an Account of the Rise and Progress of this Monarchy, which was so formidable to the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 322. N. 59.
PARTHINI, (*The*) a People who inhabited a District of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 483. N. 71.
PARTHUS, a City which the ancient Geographers place in *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 22. N. 48.
PARTHUS, a City in *Africa*, mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 3. P. 551. N. 110.
PASSARO, a City in the Country of the *Molossi*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 40.
PATARA, a City of *Lycia*, famous for the Oracles which *Apollo* uttered there, V. 4. P. 99. N. 46; it bordered on the Sea of *Lycia*, near the Mouth of the *Xanthus*, P. 203. N. 16; is attacked by *Mithridates*, and said to have been saved by *Apollo*, V. 5. P. 398.
PATARUS, the Son of *Apollo*, was honoured at *Patara* and *Delphi*, where that God uttered his Oracles, V. 4. P. 203. N. 16.
PATOREANS, (*The*) a People who inhabited the north Part of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 13.
PATRÆ, an ancient City of *Achaia* in *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 154. N. 169; situated on *The Gulph of Corinth*, P. 641. N. 57.
PATRATUS, (*Pater*) an Appellation given to that *Fecialis*, who was deputed to make Treaties of Peace, or proclaim War in Form, V. 1. P. 66. N. 52; the Ceremonies he was obliged to use in the Discharge of his Office, *Id. Ib.*
PATRES, or *Fathers*, had an absolute Power given them over their Children by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 29. N. 104; but *Numa* restrained it, P. 30. See *Fathers*.
PATRICIAN, (*Families*) a Title given to the six *Alban* Families, to whom *Tullus* gave Places in the Senate, V. 1. P. 91.
PATRICIANS, (*The*) at *Rome*, were, strictly speaking, only those who were descended from *Senatorial* Families, tho' the Title is often used in a more general Sense, V. 1. P. 26. N. 92.
PATRONIS, a City which bordered on Mount *Parnassus*, V. 5. P. 411. N. 62.
PATRONS, (*The*) among the *Romans*, were the richest of the *Citizens*, who kept as it were a middle Rank between the Dignity of the Senators, and the Meanness of the Populace, V. 1. P. 26; their Business, as *Patrons*, was to draw up the Contracts of their *Clients*, extricate them out of Difficulties, and guard them against the Designs of the Crafty, *Ib.*; the *Senatorial* Character and that of *Patron* were at first incompatible, *Ib.* N. 92; whole Cities and Provinces had their particular *Patrons* at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 257; Conquerors often made themselves *Patrons* of the Cities they subdued, and transmitted this *Patronage* as an hereditary Title to their Children, V. 3. P. 333. N. 51.
PAULUS, (*The Basilica of*). See *Æmilius*.
PAULUS, (*Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
PAULUS, (*Lucius Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
PAUSISTRATUS, the chief Magistrate of the *Rhodians*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4; defeats the *Macedonians*, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; when Admiral of the *Rhodian* Fleet, he suffers himself to be over-reached by the Artifices of *Polyxenides*, (the Admiral of *Antiochus*'s Fleet) who falls suddenly on that of the *Rhodians*, kills *Pausistratus*, and then takes the whole Fleet, P. 199, 201.
PAY, (*The*) of a *Roman* Soldier was no more in *Polybius*'s Time, than two *Oboli*, or about two Pence *English* to a Foot Soldier; four *Oboli*, or a Groat, to a *Centurion*, and six, or about six Pence to an Horseman, V. 1. P. 561. N. 12; it was not till the Year 347, that the *Romans* gave their Soldiers any pay at all, and then they began with the Foot, *Ib.*; and in the Year 350, began to pay the Horse, P. 568; and

and in the Year 352, the *Tribunes of the People* propoſe a Law for aboliſhing the Taxes which were laid to raiſe the Pay for the Soldiers, P. 573.

PEACE, between *Rome* and *Carthage*, is adviſed by *Hannibal*, V. 4. P. 558; treated of with the *Roman* Senate by ſome Ambaſſadors of *Carthage*, P. 565; concluded by a Decree of the *Roman* People, P. 567; and the Articles of it put in Execution by the ſole Care and Conduct of *Scipio*, P. 568.

PEACE, (*The Goddeſs*) has a Temple without the Walls of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 74; is repreſented on the *Roman* Medals in different Poſtures, and with different Symbols, V. 3. P. 558. N. 27; the *Tribune Clodius* dedicates to this Goddeſs and *Liberty*, all the Ground in *Rome*, on which *Cicero*'s Houſe ſtood, before he demoliſhed it, V. 6. P. 84. N. 84.

PECUNIA, the Name given to the firſt Money which appeared in *Rome*, becauſe the Figures of three Animals (*Pecus*) were ſtamped upon it, V. 1. P. 150. N. 40.

PEDANIUS, (*Titus*) performs an Act of great Valour, at the attack of *Hanno*'s Camp by the *Romans*, near *Beneventum*, and is rewarded for it, V. 3. P. 279.

PEDARII SENATORES, or PEDANII JUDICES, were Senators, who had the Cogniſance only of Cauſes of ſmall Moment, and were ſo called becauſe they gave Judgment ſtanding, or becauſe choſen out of the young Senators, who gave their Opinions by walking to that ſide of the Houſe where the Senators ſate, who were of the ſame Side of the Queſtion, V. 5. P. 109. N. 78. Col. 2.

PEDICULI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 195. N. 35; who inhabited a Canton of *La Pouille*, or *Apulia*, near the preſent *Bari*, V. 5. P. 353. N. 157.

PEDUCEIUS, (*Sextus*) exclaims vehemently againſt two *Veſtals* for their Incontinence, V. 5. P. 191; and gets them puniſhed, P. 192.

PEDUM, an ancient City, which probably ſtood between *Tuſculum*, *Tibur*, and *Lavicum*; V. 2. P. 317. N. 111; is beſieged by *Tiberius Æmilius*, P. 171; taken by aſſault by *Furius Camillus*, P. 173; and becomes a *Roman Municipium*, P. 175.

PELAGONIA, a Name common to a City, and a little Diſtrict in *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 28; it was alſo given to two little Cantons in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60; one Diſtrict of this Name was alſo called *Tripolitis*, from the three *Cities* of *Azores*, *Dolyche*, and *Pythium*, P. 424. N. 88.

PELAGONIA, a Diſtrict of a very large Country in *Macedon*, which was called *Pæonia*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 5.

PELASGI, (*The*) who came from *Greece* to *Italy*, to aſſiſt the *Aborigenes*, returned for the moſt part into *Greece*, V. 1. P. 6; and there retained the Name of *Tyrrheni*, *Ib.*; the *Pelaſgi* came originally from *Peloponneſus*, from whence they were driven out by the *Caretes* and *Leleges*, V. 2. P. 188. N. 13.

PELASGIOTIS, or PELARGIA, a Province of old *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3; P. 397. N. 48.

PELIADIS, a little Iſland called *Columbaria* by the *Latins*, V. 2. P. 609. N. 52.

PELIGNI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 346. N. 100; who lived in *Hither Abruzzo*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 55; ſome of them in the *Latin* Army give Proofs of an heroic Intrepidity, P. 278, 279; their Country lay between the Rivers *Peſaro* and *Sangro*, P. 464. N. 18; V. 5. P. 336.

PELLA, a City of *Macedon*, in which *Alexander the Great* was born, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27; and which was the Reſidence of the Kings of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 463; a Deſcription of this City, P. 467.

PELLA, a City of the Province of *Decapolis*, in *Paleſtine*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 75.

PELLENE, a City of *Achadia Propria*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 102.

PELLINA, or PELLINEA, a City of *Æſtiotis*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 8; is taken by the *Romans*, in 562, *Ib.*

PELLINA, a City near the Country of the *Deuriopes* and *Daſſaretæ*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 77.

PELLIUM, or PELIUM, a City of *Macedon*, on the Coaſts of the Lake *Lychnis*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 85.

PELOPIDAS, the beſt Orator in the Court of *Mithridates*, is ſent by that Prince to the *Roman* Deputies in the Eaſt, V. 5. P. 393; makes a long Harangue to them, *Ib.*; in anſwer to which, they only with a true *Roman* Pride, order him to be gone, P. 394.

PELOPONNESUS, a great *Peninſula*, adjoining to *Greece*, now known by the Name of *The Morea*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 37.

PELOPS, the Son of *Lycurgus*, and King of *Lacedæmon*, is deprived both of his Crown and Life, by the cruel Tyrant *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 122. N. 107.

PELORUM, *Cape*, a Promontory in *Sicily*, ſo called from one *Pelorus*, who was killed by *Hannibal*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 2.

PELORUS, (*The*) a River in *Aſiatick Iberia*, V. 5. P. 571. N. 37.

PELUSIUM, one of the chief Cities in *Lower Egypt*, V. 4. P. 364. N. 27; ſome Moderns by miſtake confound it with *Damietta*, V. 6. P. 112. N. 168.

PEMENI, a People who formerly inhabited Part of *The Ardennes* in *France*, V. 6. P. 102.

PENATES, (*Dii*) *The*, were chiefly the two *Palladiums*, which were alſo called *The Gods of Samothrace*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 46; the *Romans* alſo gave them the Appellation of *Potes Dii*, or *the Powerful Gods*, and *Varro* ſays the denomination of *Great Gods*

Gods was appropriated to them, P. 115; A Medal of the *Sulpician* Family, on which are repreſented the two *Dii Penates* which *Æneas* brought with him into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 16.

PENESTÆ, (*The*) a People who anciently poſſeſſed the weſtern Part of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 403. N. 46; near *Illyricum*, P. 420. N. 79.

PENEUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of the *Eleans*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5; it was alſo called *The Araxes*, and falls into *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 41; after it has run through *Theſſaly*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 111.

PENNUS, (*Junius*). See *Junius*.

PENNUS, (*Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.

PENNUS, (*Aulus Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.

PENTAPOLIS OF AFRICA, *The*, was the Country which lay between *Egypt* and the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, V. 3. P. 145. N. 71; it was ſo called from the *five Cities* of *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, and *Apollonia*, which were in it, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.

PENTUI, (*The*) a People who poſſeſſed a Canton near *Bovianum*, V. 2. P. 376. N. 57; in *Samnium*, V. 3. P. 95. N. 40.

PEOPLE, (of *Rome*) *The*, being enraged againſt the *Patricians*, retire to the Hill *Janiculus*, V. 2. P. 407; but are brought back to the City by the prudent Management of the *Dictator Fabius*, P. 408.

PEPARETHOS, an Iſland in *The Archipelago*, its Situation, different Names, and the Nature of its Soil, V. 3. P. 396. N. 43.

PERA, (*Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.

PERÆA, a Name common to ſeveral little Countries in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 63.

PERÆA, a Province of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.

PERÆA, a City of *Myſia*, which was an ancient Colony of the Inhabitants of *Mitylene*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

PERANTHOS, a Hill near *Ambracia*, on which the *Ambracians* built a Fortreſs, V. 4. P. 230. N. 69.

PERENNA, (*Anna*) *Dido*'s Siſter, was worſhipped at *Carthage* as a Goddeſs, V. 2. P. 527. N. 12.

PERGA, a City on the Banks of the River *Ceſtrius*, V. 4. P. 251. N. 110.

PERGULA CANALITIA, a military Machine made uſe of by the *Romans* in Sieges, V. 3. P. 130.

PERGAMUS, a City of *Great Phrygia*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 8; the *Æra* of the Foundation of the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, and a ſhort Account of it, V. 5. P. 105. N. 71; its Magnificence was very great for that Age, P. 106. N. 75. Col. 2.

PERJURY, was puniſhed with Death by the *Romans*, according to the 11th *Law* of the XIth *Table*, V. 1. P. 467.

PERICLES, *Diodorus* and *Plutarch* are miſtaken in making him the Inventor of the *Catapultæ* and *Baliſtæ*, V. 2. P. 429. N. 48. Col. 2.

PERINTHUS, a City of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 68; a Medal of this ancient City is in being, on which there is a *Hercules*, *Ib.*

PERIPLUS OF HANNO, (*The*) is not thought his, but the Work of ſome later Author, V. 2. P. 527. N. 13.

PERMANINI, (*Lares*), See *Lares*.

PEROLA, the Son of *Pacuvius*, forms a Plot, to kill *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 144; but his Father *Pacuvius*, by his Intreaties, prevails on him, not to put it in excution, P. 145.

PERPERNA, (*Caius*) is defeated in *the War with the Allies*, and deprived of the Command of the Army, V. 5. P. 340.

PERPERNA, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 623, V. 5. P. 133; and has the Conduct of the War againſt *Ariſtonicus*, *Ib.*; whom he utterly defeats, P. 134; and takes Priſoner, P. 135; but a ſudden Death at *Pergamus*, robs him of the Honours his Victory would naturally have procured him, *Ib.*; the *Romans* ſhew themſelves baſely ungrateful with Regard to the Father of this great Man, *Ib.*

PERPERNA, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 661, V. 5. P. 317.

PERPERNA, (*Marcus*) *Cenſor* in the Year 667, declares openly for *Cinna*, V. 5. P. 417. N. 73; P. 456; and fights in *Spain* under *Sertorius*, P. 484; *Pompey* gains the Superiority over him, P. 490; *Metellus* defeats him, P. 491; his Jealouſy breaks off the good Underſtanding between him and *Sertorius*, P. 504; he gets *Sertorius* aſſaſſinated in a very cowardly manner, P. 506; and cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed Head of the *Luſitanians* in his Room, *Ib.*; the Diſcovery of *Sertorius*'s Will, who had by it given all his Eſtate to *Perperna*, makes him extremely hated, *Ib.*; and he is taken Priſoner by *Pompey*, who cuts off his Head, P. 507.

PERRHÆBIA, a little Diſtrict of *Pelaſgiotis*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 48; which lay in the moſt eaſtern Part of that Province, V. 4. P. 33. N. 90; this Name was alſo common to a Country in *Theſſaly*, and a little Province in *Ætolia*, P. 184. N. 32; P. 453. N. 42.

PERSEPOLIS, See *Elymais*.

PERSES, the Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25; is ſent by his Father to guard the Paſſes of *Pelagonia*, P. 25, 28; afterwards recalled by *Philip* with his Detachment, P. 29; tho' only *Philip*'s natural Son, P. 301. N. 55; he exaſperates his Father againſt his Brother *Demetrius*, who was legitimate, P. 310; accuſes him of Fratricide, P. 312; and at length prevails on his Father to deſtroy him, P. 320; after the Death of *Demetrius*, *Perſes* uſurps the Authority and Office of King, P. 337; *Philip* diſcovers that he was the Au-

Author of the Calumnies which brought *Demetrius* to the Grave, P. 338; and to puniſh him for his *Fratricide*, would fain deprive him of the Throne, *Ib.*; but *Philip* fails of his Deſign, and *Perſes* having timely notice of the Death of *Philip*, cauſes himſelf to be crowned King of *Macedon*, P. 339; puts *Antigonus* his Competitor to Death, P. 340; privately makes Preparations for a War with the *Romans*, P. 351; marries *Laodicea*, *Ib.*; out of Avarice neglects to ſecure the *Baſtarnæ* in his Intereſt, P. 353; gives the *Romans* great Umbrage, P. 356; the *Ætolians* inform the *Roman* Senate of all the Steps he takes to gain the *Greek* Nations over to his Intereſt, P. 361; and King *Eumenes* does the ſame, P. 366; in conſequence of this, the Senate give the Ambaſſadors of *Perſes* a cold Reception, P. 367; upon which they run into great Exceſs in their Speeches, *Ib.*; *Perſes* attempts to get *Eumenes* aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; but fails of his Deſign, at leaſt in part, P. 368; endeavours to prevail on a rich Citizen of *Brundusium* to poiſon ſome *Roman* Generals, *Ib.*; *Rome* at laſt, reſolves to declare War with him, P. 369; he ſends a new Embaſſy to *Rome* to divert this Blow, P. 370; the Senate order his Ambaſſadors to leave *Rome* immediately, *Ib.*; and declare War with him in form, P. 374; the Friends that ſupported him fall off from him, P. 378; he has an interview with two Deputies whom the *Romans* ſent to *Theſſaly*, P. 380; what paſſed at this Interview, P. 381; and the Reſult of it, *Ib.*; the *Romans* draw off moſt of the *Greek* Cities from *Perſes*, P. 382; who holds a Council, to deliberate what is to be done, P. 386; and at laſt reſolves on War, and gives Orders accordingly, *Ib.*; harangues his Troops, P. 387; takes the Field, P. 388; his Expeditions, P. 388, 389; he comes and inſults the *Romans* in their Camp, P. 390; gains a conſiderable Advantage over them, P. 391; but does not make any uſe of it, P. 392; on the contrary, by the Advice of his moſt faithful Counſellors, he ſends to the *Conſul Licinius* to deſire a Peace, P. 393; which is denied him, *Ib.*; he attempts to ſet fire to the *Roman* Camp, but without Succeſs, P. 394; ſucceeds better in an attack upon ſome *Roman* Foragers, P. 395; but this Action in the end, proves fatal to him, P, 396; he returns to *Pella*, his Capital, *Ib.*; from thence goes to defend *Cotys*, who is attacked in his own Territories by *Eumenes*, P. 400; ſollicits the *Baſtarnæ* to join him, P. 402; marches to the Frontiers of *Illyricum*, P. 418; takes *Uſcana*, *Ib.*; and *Æneum* by Aſſault, P. 419; ſends Ambaſſadors to *Gentius*, who is irreſolute, to fix him, P. 418; but his own Avarice prevents his Succeſs, P. 420; enters *Ætolia*, P. 421; and gains great Honour by this Expedition, P. 422; ſhuts up all the Paſſes into *Macedon* againſt the *Romans*, P. 424; but is ſo unactive, that they force their Way into his Kingdom, which fills him with dread, P. 426; and his firſt Care is to ſecure his Treaſures, *Ib.*; he ſuffers the *Roman* Army, who had advanced too far into his Territories, to eſcape, P. 428; puts two of his moſt faithful Officers to Death, for only doing their Duty faithfully, P. 430; and makes ſome advances towards procuring a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 433; but his Avarice is his Ruin, P. 441; he refuſes a Reinforcement of 20000 *Gauls* which are offered him, for fear of emptying his Coffers, P. 442; other Inſtances of his Avarice and Impoſitions on *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, P. 443; and *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, P. 444; he offers *Antiochus* to join againſt the *Romans*, but to no purpoſe, P. 445; but his Negotiations with the *Rhodians* ſucceed, and they are prevailed on, partly by Violence, and partly by their Hatred to the *Romans*, to join him, *Ib.*; he commits Hoſtilities againſt *Eumenes*, P. 446; ſhuts up all the Paſſes through which the *Romans* can enter his Dominions, P. 452; nevertheleſs, they force their Way into them, P. 453; which greatly embarraſſes him, P. 454; he triumphs upon a pretended Advantage which he thinks he has gained over *Paulus Æmilius*, P. 456; an Eclipſe of the Moon fills his Troops with Conſternation, P. 457; he is forced to fight ſooner than he intended, P. 459; a Deſcription of the Battle, P. 460; he abandons his Troops in the middle of it, *Ib.*; and they, after a vigorous Reſiſtance, are routed, P. 461; he loſes 25000 Men in this Action, P. 462; leaves *Pydna*, and retires to *Pella*, P. 463; his Adventures in his Flight, *Ib.* N. 56; as ſoon as he arrives at his Palace, he puts his moſt faithful Miniſters to Death, P. 464; carries away all the Riches from *Pella*, and goes to *Amphipolis*, *Ib.*; there harangues the few People he has left about him, P. 465; leaves that City, and gives the *Cretans* a freſh Proof of his Avarice, *Ib.*; retires to *Samothrace*. P. 466; ſends an Embaſſy to *Paulus Æmilius*, P. 468; kills *Evander* the moſt faithful of all his Miniſters, P. 470; after having firſt employed him to aſſaſſinate King *Eumenes*, P. 469; thinks of leaving *Samothrace*, where he is not ſafe, P. 470; a *Cretan* Merchant, who undertakes to convey him to *Demetrium*, robs him of his Treaſures, *Ib.*; he ſurrenders himſelf to the *Prætor Octavius*, P. 471; who carries him to *Amphipolis*, *Ib.*; the *Conſul* has him brought to his Camp, *Ib.*; what paſſed at their meeting, P. 472; *Perſes* is cloſely confined, P. 497; the three Factions which divided *Greece* during the War with *Macedon*, were *The Perſeites*, *The Romanites*, and *The Indifferents*, P. 499;

P. 499; which is made a Republick independent of the *Roman* Senate, *Ib.*; *Perſes* is carried to *Rome*, P. 503; there adorns his Conqueror's *Triumph*, P. 509, 510; and is afterwards baniſhed to *Alba* in the Country of the *Marſi*, P. 513; where he periſhes with Want, P. 513, 521; his Character, P. 522; an Impoſtor named *Andriſcus*, calls himſelf the Son of *Perſes*, and as ſuch claims the Inheritance of his Dominions, P. 562, 575.

PERSES, an Impoſtor, who pretends to be the Son of the late King *Perſes*, claims the Throne of *Macedon*, V. 5. P. 62.

PERSIAN, (*Order* of *Pillars*) *The*, or rather Statues, was invented by the *Greeks*, in contempt of the *Perſians* whom they had conquered, and who repreſented by theſe Statues the Poſture of Slaves, ready to ſink under the Weight of the Buildings which they ſupported, V. 4. P. 118. N. 97.

PERSIUS, (*Caius*) makes a vigorous Sally from the Caſtle of *Tarentum*, on the *Carthaginians*, puts them to Flight, and kills a great many of their Men, V. 3. P. 338.

PERTUSINI, a Name which *Andrew of Poci* gives to the *Barguſii*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 16.

PERUSIA, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the twelve *Lucumonies* of *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 282. N. 86.

PESSINUS, a City bordering on *Phrygia* and *Galatia*, V. 3. P. 475. N. 43; and ſo called from the *Greek* Verb πεσεῖν, to fall down, P. 477. N. 54.

PESTUM, a maritime City in *Italy*, called *Poſſidonia* by the *Greeks*, where *Alexander* King of *Epirus* made a deſcent, V. 2. P. 194. N. 29. See *Pæſtum*.

PETASUS, a ſort of Hat with broad Brims, which the *Romans* wore when they travelled, V. 3. P. 220. N. 26. A Medal on which we have the Figure of one, P. 220.

PETELIA, or PETILIA, a City of old *Bruttium*, founded, as is ſuppoſed, by *Philoctetes*, V. 3. P. 160. N 109; its Inhabitants ſignalize their Fidelity to the *Romans*, P. 160, 161; the Situation of this City ſeems to agree with that of the preſent *Belcaſtro*, P. 387. N. 19; between *Cortona* and *Squillaci*, P. 501. N. 130.

PETELINE, (*Wood*) the, ſtood at the bottom of the Hill *Viminalis*, V. 2. P. 49.

PETELIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 311, proſecutes three *Patricians*, whom the Senate ſend Commiſſioners to *Ardea*, to reſtore a Territory which the Republick had unjuſtly adjudged to belong to her, V. 1. P. 516; his turbulent Spirit, *Ib.*; he in vain endeavours to get Lands diſtributed among the poor *Citizens*, *Ib.*

PETILIUS, two *Tribunes of the People* of this Name, proſecute *Scipio Africanus*, V. 4. P. 261.

PETILIUS, (*Quintus*) is choſen *Decemvir* for the Year 303, V. 1. P. 463; and has the Command of a *Legion* in the Army appointed to march againſt the *Sabines*, P. 476.

PETILLIUS SPURINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 577. V. 4. P. 349; a remarkable Accident in the Sacrifice he offered upon taking Poſſeſſion of his Office, *Ib.*; he is ordered to make War in *Liguria*, *Ib.*; and is ſaid to have foretold his own Death, without knowing it, P. 350; is killed, *Ib.*

PETITARUS, (*The*) a River, which moſt probably was near *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 422. N. 84.

PETRA, its Situation, V. 4. P. 283. N. 22; it was the Capital of *Arabia Petræa*, V. 5. P. 584. N. 72.

PETREIUS, (*Marcus*) defeats the Army of *Catiline*, who is killed in the Battle, V. 6. P. 38, 39; makes a ſmart Reply to *Cæſar*, upon his ordering his *Lictors* to carry *Cato* to Priſon, P. 67; is ſent by *Pompey* to govern *The Spains* in his Room, P. 127; ſignally ſhews his Attachment to *Pompey* in the Civil Wars, P. 194; commands under him in *Hither Spain*, P. 197; hinders his Collegue *Afranius* from ſurrendering himſelf up to *Cæſar*, P. 201; but is ſoon after forced to ſurrender up himſelf, *Afranius*, and his whole Army, P. 202.

PHACIUM, a City of *Pelaſgiotis*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 6.

PHÆBEUM, a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*, V. 4. P. 127. N. 115; but *Meurſius* thinks that by *Phæbeum* in this Place of *Livy*, is meant *Ephebeum*, which ſignified an Academy, or *Gymnaſium*, in *Lacedæmon*, *Ib.*

PHÆCAS, or PHÆCEDUM, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 94.

PHÆNEAS, the Chief of the *Ætolians*, ſpeaks with ſome warmth againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 63; to which the King makes a very ſevere Anſwer, P. 64; he endeavours to perſuade the *Ætolians* not to conſent to the Peace which *Flamininus* is inclined to grant *Philip*, P. 77; whom he treats with great Freedom, P. 78; but he is forced, after the Defeat of *Antiochus*, to intreat the *Romans* to grant a Peace to his Nation, P. 181.

PHÆNICE, a City which ſome have taken for *Adrianople*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 38; but it ſtood in *Chaonia*, a Province of *Epirus*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 38; P. 483. N. 74.

PHÆNICIA, properly ſpeaking, was the maritime Part of *Syria*; moſt Geographers make it extend along the *Mediterranean*, from the River *Eleutherus* to *Peluſium* in *Egypt*, V. 4. P. 6. N. 13.

PHÆNICUS, a Port belonging to the Territory of *Erythrea*, V. 4. P. 187. N. 37.

PHÆSTUM, a City belonging to *Æſtiotis*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 6.

PHALANA, a City of *Pelasgiotis*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 21.
PHALANX, (*Macedonian*) *The*, its Form and Inconveniencies, V. 2. P. 162. N. 45; a full Description of it, and their manner of fighting, P. 433. N. 66.
PHALARA, a City of *Thessaly*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 52.
PHALARICA, or FALARICA, a defensive Weapon which the *Saguntines* used with Success, when their City was besieged by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 48. N. 110.
PHALARIS, the famous Bull which this Tyrant had made to be the Instrument of his Cruelty, was brought to *Agrigentum*, after the Destruction of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 629.
PHALASIA, a Cape on the eastern Coast of *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 113.
PHALERIA, there were two Cities of this Name in *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 40.
PHALEROS, an ancient Port of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 400.
PHAMEAS, the General of all the *Carthaginian* Cavalry, greatly incommodes the *Romans* in the Siege of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 597; *Scipio* gains him over, P. 608; he goes to *Rome*, P. 609.
PHANÆ, a Port in the Island of *Chios*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 35.
PHANAGORIA, a City of *Asiatick Sarmatia*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 57.
PHANATES, a Name which some Authors give to the City of *Phœnice*, V. 3. P. 483. N. 74.
PHANIUM, a City on the eastern Bank of *The Peneus* in *Pelasgiotis*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
PHANOTEA, a City of *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 47.
PHANOTE, There was a Fortress of this Name in *Epirus*, and a City of this Name in *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 421. N. 81.
PHARNACES, the Son of *Mithridates*, draws his Father's Troops into a Rebellion against him, V. 5. P. 580; forces the old King to kill himself, P. 581; sends his Body to *Pompey*, P. 582. N. 63; who rewards the Son for his Parricide, *Ib.*; declares him King of *The Bosphorus*, V. 6. P. 44; and makes him marry the Daughter of King *Deiotarus*, *Ib.*
PHAROS, an Island now subject to the *Venetians*, and called *Lesina* by the Natives, V. 3. P. 21. N. 46.
PHARSALIA, a Plain famous for the Victory which *Cæsar* there gained over *Pompey*, and thereby became Master of the World, V. 6. P. 222; a description of that important Battle, P. 224, *&c.*
PHARSALUS, or PHARSALAS, a City on the Banks of *The Enipeus* in *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 75; P. 78. N. 113.
PHARYLUS, (*The*) a River thought to have been the same with *The Helicon*, and called *Baphyras* by *Pausanias*, V. 4. P. 440. N. 10.
PHASELIS, a maritime City, which some place in *Cilicia*, others in *Pamphylia*, and some in *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 24; it gave Name to a sort of Brigantine invented and used by the Corsairs who settled in the Ports of *Cilicia*, and was called *Phaselus*, *Ib.*
PHASELITÆ, *The*, or Inhabitants of *Phaselis* were so poor, that they had nothing better to offer to their Gods than salted Fish; whence the Proverb *Sacrificium Phaselitarum*, to signify a Thing of little or no Value, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.
PHASIS, *The*, a River of *Colchis*, now *Mingrelia*, on the Banks of which stood a City of the same Name which is no longer in being, V. 5. P. 320. N. 54.
PHELISTIO, Governour of *Acradina*, in *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, is cruelly murdered by the Inhabitants, V. 3. P. 261.
PHENEUS, an ancient City of *Peloponnesus*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 145.
PHERÆ, a City of *Magnesia*, V 4. P. 71.
PHIDIAS, the most famous Statuary in old *Greece*, V. 4. P. 469. N. 61.
PHILA, a City of *Picria*, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 32.
PHILIP, King of *Macedon*, resolves to enter into a League with *Hannibal* against the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 161; sends an Embassy to him, P. 171; he was then only twenty Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 145; and sends a second Embassy to him, P. 178; the Senate of *Rome* carry the War into his Dominions, P. 179; he marches out of his Kingdom to make War on the *Romans*, P. 224; takes *Oricum*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* plunder his Camp, cut his Troops in pieces, and force him to return to his own Dominions, *Ib.*; he makes fresh Preparations to go into *Italy*, P. 313; the *Ætolians*, *Romans*, *Lacedæmonians*, and several other Nations, enter into a Confederacy against him, P. 318; which makes him resolve to turn his Arms against the *Greeks*, *Ib.*; he makes incursions into *Illyricum*, and *Thrace* and *Media*, *Ib.*; besieges *Topiris*, P. 319; takes it, and returns to his own Territories, where he thinks his Presence necessary, *Ib.*; *Hannibal*, by his Intrigues sets him more against the *Romans*, P. 395; he sends Troops to strengthen the Garrison of *Peparethus*, which King *Attalus* was ready to besiege, P. 396; takes other Measures to cover the Countries of his Allies, P. 397; endeavours to raise a Party and Divisions in the Diet of the Nations which were entered into a League with the *Romans* against him. *Ib.*; lays waste the Territory of the *Enians*, *Ib.* N. 48; beats the *Ætolian* Troops twice, *Ib.*; receives Ambassadors from King *Ptolemy Philopator*, P. 398. N. 54; strengthens the Ports of *Eubœa* with good Troops against the attacks of *Attalus*, P. 399; the Citizens of *Argos* do him the Honour to appoint him to preside at *The Heræan Games*, *Ib.* N. 61; after discharging that Office, he goes to the general

general Diet of the Nations of *Greece*, P. 400; and there imprudently ſuffers his warmth to carry him too far, P. 402; retires to *Argos*, *Ib.*; aſſiſts at *The Nemæan Games*, during the Celebration of which, he undertakes an Expedition againſt the *Romans*, which does him much Honour, *Ib.*; he carries his Debauchery to great Exceſs, P. 403; and is puniſhed for it by the ill Succeſs of his Arms, *Ib.*; goes into *Theſſaly* to prevent the ill Effects of a Revolt, which was reſolved on there, P. 404; he is forced to encamp under *Demetrias*, P. 421; ſends a Detachment from his Army to ſtrengthen the Garriſon of *Peparethus*, and another to aſſiſt the *Bœotians*, *Ib.*; comes to the Relief of *Cholcis*, which the *Romans* and *Attalus* are preparing to beſiege, P. 425; obliges *Attalus* to retire in haſte from *Cynus*, which he had lately made himſelf Maſter of, *Ib.*; takes ſome Cities of little Conſequence from the *Ætolian* Confederates, P. 426; forces *Machanidas*, King of *Lacedæmon*, to lay aſide his Deſign of making War with the *Eleans*, P. 426, 428; makes a deſcent on the Borders of *Ætolia*. P. 429; and after ſeveral Incurſions, returns to *Macedon*, *Ib.*; the Republick of *Carthage* endeavours to prevail on him to ſide with her againſt the *Romans*, P. 468; he forces the *Ætolians* to ſue to him for a Peace, P. 483; the *Romans*, to make a diverſion, raiſe him up Enemies in his own Dominions, *Ib.*; he endeavours to come to a Reconciliation with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; obtains a Truce for two Months, P. 484; which is followed by a Peace, *Ib.*; but *Philip*, at the preſſing Inſtances of the *Carthaginians*, breaks it, P. 533; his Ambaſſadors arrive at *Rome*, P. 563; are brought to the Senate, P. 564; who make them a very cold Anſwer to the Complaints they make againſt ſome *Roman* Generals, P. 565; the *Rhodians* inform the *Romans*, that *Philip* is ſolliciting ſome Cities of *Aſia* to join him againſt them, V. 4. P. 3; the *Athenians* come to *Rome* to demand Succours againſt him, P. 4; their Complaints; the Decree of the Senate concerning their Demands, and the Declaration of War with *Philip*, *Ib.*; the *Comitia* of the People at firſt declare againſt this War, *Ib.*; *Philip*'s new enterprizes againſt the Allies of the *Romans*, P. 10; he makes War with the *Athenians*, P. 12; *Philocles* one of his Generals, lays their Territories waſte, P. 13; makes himſelf Maſter of *Maronea*, *Enos*, and ſeveral other Cities in the *Cherſoneſus*, P. 14; beſieges *Abydos*, *Ib.*; the *Abydans* ſignalize themſelves by their Deſpair and Cruelty, P. 16; *Philip* takes their City by Force, and plunders it of all its Riches, *Ib.*; the taking of this City is the ſignal of War between him and the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he is very near taking *Athens* by ſurprize, P. 22; but is forced to retire further from it, P. 23; his deportment at the Diet of the *Achaians*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* make an irruption into his Kingdom, P. 24; he ſends his Ambaſſadors to the general Diet of the *Ætolians*, to bring them into his Intereſt, P. 25; draws near his Frontiers. to make head againſt the *Romans*, who laid them waſte, P. 28; encamps only 200 Paces from them, P. 29; a Detachment of his Army is routed by the *Romans*, P. 30; he at firſt has the better in a Battle he fights with the *Conſul Sulpicius*, but is afterwards put to flight, P. 30, 31; decamps, and by a Stratagem conceals his March from the *Romans*, P. 31; drives the *Ætolians* and *Athamanes*, who had made an irruption into *Macedon*, out of his Territories, P. 34; beſieges *Thaumacia*, or *Thaumacus*, P. 39; is forced to raiſe the Siege, *Ib.*; makes a private Treaty with *Antiochus*, P. 42; confirms ſeveral Cities in his Intereſt, P. 44; and takes very proper Meaſures to oppoſe the *Romans*, P. 44, 45; encamps in a very advantageous Poſt, P. 45; has there a Conference with the *Roman Conſul*, P. 46; but nevertheleſs they come to a ſlight Engagement which does not prove deciſive, P. 47; his Camp is forced by *Flamininus*, *Ib.*; and himſelf obliged to retire into *Theſſaly*, *Ib.*; which he ravages, as if it had been an Enemy's Country, P. 49. N. 37; the *Achæans*, in a general Diet of the Nation, refuſe to make an Alliance with him, and join the *Romans*, P. 53, 56; he has another Interview with *Flamininus*, P. 61; ſends Ambaſſadors to *Rome* to treat with the Senate, P. 66; who haughtily diſmiſs them, and refer them to the *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; he therefore thinks of nothing but continuing the War, P. 67; *Thebes* and all *Bœotia* deſert him, P. 70; he makes new Levies, *Ib.*; advances into *Theſſaly*, P. 71; is entirely defeated in the Plain of *Cynocephalæ*, P. 73, 74; and flees, P. 75; is at the ſame Time informed of the defeat of one of his Generals in *Achaia*, *Ib.*; obtains a Truce for fifteen Days, P. 77; *Flamininus* appoints a Day for a Conference about a Peace, *Ib.*; at this Conference *Philip* accepts of the Terms offered him, P. 78; and obtains a Truce of four Months, to conclude the Peace with the Senate at *Rome*, *Ib.*; in the mean Time, the *Rhodians* take *Peræa* from him, P. 86. N. 4; he revenges himſelf on the *Dardani*, whom he drives out of his Dominions which they were come to ravage, P. 87; the Ambaſſadors he ſent to *Rome* are favourably received there, *Ib.*; and a Peace is concluded between him and the *Romans*, P. 89; the Articles of this Peace, P. 92; he long ſhews a ſignal Fidelity to the *Romans*, P. 96; ſends them Succours in their War with the Tyrant *Nabis*, P. 1184 and for that which they were ready to make with *Antiochus*, P. 170; he takes one

Philip Priſoner, who pretended to be deſcended from *Alexander*, and to be Heir to his Dominions, P. 173; makes himſelf Maſter of *Acarnania*, P. 174; beſieges *Lamiæ*, which ſurrenders to the *Romans*, P. 180; gives the *Ætolians* to underſtand, that he is not ſo firmly attached to the *Romans* as he appeared to be, P. 182; makes himſelf Maſter of *Demetrias*, P. 184; he gives the *Romans* a Paſſage through his Dominions, in order to their making War on *Antiochus*, P. 197; and receives them with Magnificence, *Ib.*; in return for this the *Romans* forgive him the Sum he was obliged to pay them annually, by the Treaty made with *Flamininus*, *Ib.*; he is driven out of *Ætolia*, P. 223; after the Departure of the *Romans*, he is inclined to renew the War with them, P. 281; and begins to make Preparations for it, P. 282; in the mean time, he ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome* to anſwer the Complaints which ſeveral Nations had there made of him, *Ib.*; the three Commiſſioners of Enquiry whom the Senate had ſent, cite him to appear before them, *Ib.*; what paſſed in that Affair, P. 283, 285; new Complaints are carried to *Rome* againſt him, P. 300; *Demetrius* his Son, who undertook his Defence in full Senate, *Ib.*; is ſuſpected by him, P. 301; *Rome* forces him to give all the Cities he had ſeized in *Thrace* and *Theſſaly* their Liberty, *Ib.*; he prepares in earneſt for War with the *Romans*, P. 309; and takes ſome Precautions to that end, which are both unjuſt and cruel, *Ib.*; is enraged at his Son *Demetrius*, P. 310; and by the Intrigues of his other Son *Perſes*, is more and more exaſperated againſt him, P. 312; and at length reſolves to deſtroy him, P. 318; which he does in a moſt unjuſt and barbarous manner, P. 319, 320; the ill Behaviour of *Perſes* his only ſurviving Son, makes him repent of his Cruelty to *Demetrius*, P. 337; he diſcovers that *Perſes* himſelf carried on the Intrigue which brought *Demetrius* to the Grave, P. 338; and to puniſh him for his Fratricide, reſolves to keep him from the Throne of *Macedon*, *Ib.*; the Remembrance of the unjuſt Murder of *Demetrius* tormente him Day and Night, P. 339; he dies in theſe Agonies, *Ib.*; and is ſucceeded by *Perſes*, *Ib.*

PHILIP, (*The falſe*). See *Andriſcus*.

PHILIP OF MEGALOPOLIS, who pretended to be the lawful Heir of the Kingdom of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 164; is taken Priſoner by King *Philip*, P. 173; and ſent to *Rome*, *Ib.*

PHILIP, a third Impoſtor, who takes this Name in *Macedon*, and pretends to be the Son of *Perſes*, V. 5. P. 31; is defeated and killed by the *Quæſtor Tremellius*, P. 32.

PHILIPPI, a City of *Macedon* near the Borders of *Thrace*, V. 5. P. 427. N. 95.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, a Name given to the City of *Philippi* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 282. N. 16.

PHILIPPUS, (*A*) a Gold, a Silver, and a Copper Coin uſed in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 130, 131. N. 123.

PHILIPPUS, the Son of *Antiochus Gryphus*, cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed King of all *Syria*, V. 5. P. 566; and after many Revolutions, and a Reign of about nine Years, dies Childleſs, *Ib.*

PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.

PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.

PHILO, a famous Architect, who had built the fine Arſenal at *Athens*, which *Sylla* deſtroyed, after he had taken that City, V. 5. P. 411.

PHILO, (*Lucius Veturius*). See *Veturius*.

PHILOBOIOTOS, a Mountain which overlooked the Plains of *Bœotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 63.

PHILOCARIS, a famous Debauchee in the City of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 419; perſuades his Fellow-Citizens to deſtroy a *Roman* Fleet which was in ſight of their City, *Ib.*

PHILOCLES, one of *Philip*'s Generals, ravages the Territory of *Athens*, V. 4. P. 14; raiſes the Siege of *Corinth*, P. 57; makes himſelf Maſter of *Argos*, *Ib.*; and introduces *Nabis* there, to whom *Philip* had given that Place, P. 67; has a Conference with *Flamininus*, P. 69.

PHILODEMUS, an *Argian*, one of the two Deputies whom *Hieronymus* the young King of *Syracuſe* ſent to *Hannibal* to deſire an Alliance with him, V. 3. P. 211. N. 9; is Governour of *Euryalus*, a Citadel in that part of *Syracuſe* which was called *Epipolæ*, P. 258; and delivers it up to the *Romans*, P. 259.

PHILOMENUS, one of the moſt conſiderable Lords in *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 273; has a Conference with *Hannibal*, and enters into Meaſures with him, to deliver up the Town to him, P. 274; does ſo, and makes a terrible Slaughter of the Garriſon, P. 275; and threw himſelf at laſt into an open Well to avoid the Vengeance of the *Romans*, P. 369.

PHILOMETOR, See *Ptolomy*.

PHILONIDES, ſurnamed *Cotila*, a Buffoon at *Tarentum*, offers a provoking Inſult to *Poſthumius*, who was ſent Ambaſſador to the *Tarentini* from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 421. N. 33.

PHILOPŒMENES, the General of the *Achæan* Troops, V. 4. P. 125; a great Maſter in the Art of War, *Ib.*; imprudently expoſes himſelf at Sea, P. 154; where his Fleet is beaten by that of the Tyrant *Nabis*, *Ib.*; but he ſoon revenges himſelf at Land, P. 155; where he defeats the Army of *Nabis*, and forces him to flee, P. 156; he perſuades the *Achæans* to make War with the *Lacedæmonians*, P. 249;

Rome endeavours to reconcile the two Nations, P. 249; *Philopœmenes*, by a barbarous Action, gains his Point of humbling *Lacedæmon*, P. 250; the heroic Death of this great Man, P. 303; his Character, *Ib.* See *Dinocrates* and *Lycortas*.

PHILOPŒMENES OF MILETUM, the Father of the famous *Monimia*, Queen of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 396.

PHILUS, (*Marcus Furius*). See *Furius*.

PHILUS, (*Publius Furius*). See *Furius*.

PHINEAS, a Deputy of *Tarentum* at *Rome*, procures the escape of the Hostages which the *Romans* had demanded of the *Tarentini* to secure their Fidelity, V. 3. P. 272; and by that Means is the Occasion of their being all put to Death, P. 273.

PHINTHIA, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 606. N. 44.

PHISCON, See *Ptolomy*.

PHLIASIUS, or PHLIUS, a City of *Achaia*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 103.

PHLIUS, a City which stood 30 *Stadia* East of *Corinth*, V. 3. P. 428; there were also two other Cities of this Name, one in *Elis*, and the other on the Sea-Coast of *Argolis*, *Ib.* N. 144.

PHOCÆA, a City on the Borders of *Æolis* and *Ionia*, in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 33; is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, P. 212; it is now only a little Country Town called *Fochia Vechia*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 19.

PHOCÆANS, or PHOCENSES, (*The*) inhabited the Territory of *Phocæa* in *Æolis*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 19; a Fleet of *Phocæans* makes a descent in *Italy* in the Year of *Rome* 404, V. 2. P. 120; which they are forced to do, by being driven out of their own Country, *Ib.*; they are beaten by the *Gauls* in *Italy*, *Ib.*

PHOCIS, a Province of *Achaia*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 23; in old *Greece*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 44.

PHOCIS, a City of *Asia Minor*, whose Inhabitants abandon their City which is besieged by *Harpagus*, and go and found the City of *Marseilles*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 23.

PHOTINUS, Treasurer to the King of *Egypt*, advises his Master to have *Pompey* assassinated, V. 6. P. 230; and puts the barbarous Advice in execution himself, *Ib.*

PHRAATES, the third of the Name, succeeds his Father *Arsaces*, in the Kingdom of the *Parthians*, and makes a League with the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 561; declares War with *Tigranes*, P. 562; sends Deputies to *Pompey*, to desire him to deliver up young *Tigranes* to him, and make the *Euphrates* the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, P. 565; *Pompey* sends one of his Lieutetenants against him, who drives him before him as far as *Arbela* in *Assyria*, P. 573.

PHRAGANDÆ, a City whose Situation is utterly unknown, V. 3. P. 319. N. 30.

PHRYGIA, (*Great*) reached 125 Leagues in length, between *Pisidia* and *Mysia*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61.

PHTHIOTIS, one of the five Provinces into which *Thessaly* was formerly divided, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.

PHTHIA, an ancient City in *Greece* famous for the Birth of *Achilles*, V. 3. P. 424; it gave the Name of *Phthiotis*, to one of the five Provinces of *Thessaly*, P. 424. N. 132.

PHYSICIANS, The old *Romans* had a great aversion to them, V. 2. P. 375.

PHYLA, or PHILA, a City in *Macedon* near the Borders of *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 452. N. 41; it was so called from the Name of the Mother of *Demetrius*, the Son of *Antigonus Gonatas*, who founded it, *Ib.*

PIALIA, an ancient City of *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 42.

PIARA, a City of *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 10.

PICENTES, (*The*) and *Picentini*, were two different Nations, the former the Inhabitants of old *Picenum*, the other the Inhabitants of that Country which was afterwards joined to old *Picenum*, V. 5. P. 337. N. 94.

PICENTIA, a City which gave Name to *The Picentine*, of which it was the Capital, V. 5. P. 338. N. 105.

PICENUM, (*Old*) is placed by all the ancient Geographers, between *The Nar*, *The Æsis*, *Umbria*, and *The Adriatick* Sea, V. 2. P. 10. N. 48; the People of *Picenum* make an Alliance with the *Romans* in the Year 454. P. 319; they were originally *Sabines*, or as others, *Illyricans*, P. 499. N. 71; called themselves *Picentes*, and their Country *Picenum*, from a Wood-Pecker which perched upon one of their Ensigns, and whom they took to be *Picus*, their old King, *Ib.*; are subdued by the *Romans* in the Year 485, P. 507; *Picenum* is now *The Marquisate of Ancona*, V. 5. P. 441. N. 126.

PICTOR, (*Fabius*) was so called from his having *painted* the Temple of the Goddess *Salus*, V. 2. P. 489. N. 35.

PICULIA, PICETIA, or PECULIA, a City in the Territory of *Rome*, which is thought to have been *Ficulna*, or *Ficulnea*, V. 1. P. 225. N. 89.

PICUS, the pretended King of the *Aborigines*, is supposed by *Vossius* never to have had a Being, V. 1. P. 10. N. 48.

PIERIA, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 10.

PIERIA, See *Seleucia*.

PIETY, (*Filial*). An heroic Instance of it in a poor *Roman* Woman, V. 4. P. 576.

PILEAMINES, See *Flamines*.

PILENTA, a sort of Chariots used by the *Roman* Ladies, V. 1. P. 586. N. 64.

PILEUS, (*The*) was a Symbol of Liberty among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 198. N. 15; V. 3. P. 219. N. 26.
PILUM, a ſort of Weapon peculiar to the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 232; the different Opinions of Authors concerning it, *Ib.* N. 2; *Vegetius* by miſtake, confounds the little *Pilum* with the *Verutum*, *Ib.*; it was a ſort of *Javelin* uſed at firſt only by the Soldiers called *Haſtati*, V. 2. P. 161. N. 43; but afterwards given to the *Triarii* likewiſe, P. 162. N. 44.
PINÆUS, See *Pineus*.
PINARIA, a *Veſtal* whom *Tarquin* buried alive for her Incontinence, V. 1. P. 131.
PINARIAN, (*Family*) *The*, which was originally *Patrician*, is ſaid to have been deſcended from *Pinus*, a Son of *Numa*, V. 1. P. 366. N. 57.
PINARIUS, is appointed by *Hercules*, to perform the Office of a Prieſt in his Temple, V. 2. P. 271. N. 63.
PINARIUS, Governour of *Enna* for the *Romans*, in the Year 539, V. 3. P. 254; preſerves that City for the Republick, by maſſacring the Inhabitants who would have forced him to deliver it up to the *Carthaginians*, P. 255.
PINARIUS POSCA, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in the Year 472, V. 4. P. 317; brings back thoſe Iſlanders to their Duty, after they had revolted in conjunction with the *Corſicans*, P. 325.
PINARIUS RUFUS CAMERINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 264, V. 1. P. 313.
PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 281, V. 1. P. 366.
PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 321, V. 1. P. 528. N. 56.
PINDENISSUM, a City in *Cilicia* ſituated on a ſteep Rock, V. 6. P. 170. N. 20.
PINDUS, a famous Mountain of *Macedon*, or rather *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 45. N. 20.
PINEUS, a young King of *Illyricum*, ſees his Dominions fall a Prey to the *Romans* through the ill Conduct of his Guardians, V. 3. P. 21, 22, 41, 44, 112.
PINNA, an ancient City in *Further Abruzzo*, which ſtill retains the ſame Name, V. 5. P. 338. N. 106.
PIRÆEUS, (*The*) a famous Port of *Athens*, V. 4. P. 12; called by the Hiſtorians *The Triple Port*, *Ib.* N. 28; and by the Moderns *The Lion's Port*, *Ib.*; it was called *Piræeus* from the *Greek* Word πειραν, P. 399. N. 30.
PIRATES, The beginning of the War which the *Romans* made with the *Pirates* of *Cilicia*, in the Year 678, V. 5. P. 487; *Publius Servilius* reduces them in part, P. 494; but nevertheleſs, they ſoon after make *Marcus Antonius*, the General of the *Romans* on all the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*, to feel their Power, P. 496; which afterwards increaſes to a very great degree, P. 547, *&c.* *Pompey* is inveſted with a full Power over the Seas, and prepares to ſubdue them. P. 550; which he effectually does in a very little Time, P, 551, 552.
PIRUSTÆ, (*The*) are thought to have been a People of *Albania*, V. 6. P. 132. N. 25.
PISA, a City which was always thought one of the moſt conſiderable in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 29. N. 67.
PISA, See *Olympia*.
PISAURUM, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 6. P. 189. N. 53.
PISCINA PUBLICA, or *Publick Fiſh-Pond*, a great Reſervoir or Pond of Water, where the young *Romans* uſed to learn to ſwim, before they ventured into *The Tyber*, V. 3. P. 170. N. 139.
PISIDIA, was bounded to the Weſt and North by *Galatia* and *Great Phrygia*, to the Eaſt by *Lycaonia*, and to the South by *Pamphylia*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61. Col 2.
PISIDIANS, (*The*) a People of *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 151. See *Piſidia*.
PISINDA, a City of *Pamphylia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 93.
PISISTRATUS, a *Bœotian*, zealous for the *Roman* Intereſt, V. 4. P. 90; is put to Death by the contrary Faction, P. 91.
PISISTRATUS, the *Athenian*, uſurps the ſupreme Authority in *Athens*, V. 4. P. 35. N. 98.
PISO, (*Caius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
PISO, (*Cneius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
PISO, (*Lucius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
PISO, (*Quintus Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
PISO BESTEA, (*Lucius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
PISO, (*Marcus Pupius*). See *Pupius*.
PISO, (*Publius Pupius.*) See *Pupius*.
PISTIUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
PISTORIA, now *Piſtoia*, a City of *Tuſcany*, V. 6. P. 37. N. 59.
PITANE, a Name given to ſeveral Cities by the ancient Geographers, V. 5. P. 427. N. 97.
PITHAGORAS, a famous Sculptor, born at *Samos*, as well as *Pythagoras* the Philoſopher, V. 5. P. 288. N. 81.
PITHECUSÆ, three Iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, near *Africa*, V. 5. P. 480. N. 50.
PITONIA, a Spring in the Country of the *Marſi*, which ſupplied the famous Aqueduct called *Aqua Marcia*, V. 5. P. 22. N. 62. Col. 2.
PITONIUS, (*Amnis*) a little River which fell into the Lake *Fucinus*, V. 2. P. 298. N. 20.
PITULUM, a City not known to the Moderns, V. 1. P. 100. N. 7.

PI-

PITYUSÆ, (Iſlands) the, two Iſlands of *Ebuſſus* and *Ophiuſa*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68; over-againſt *Spain*, P. 454. N. 33.
PLACENTIA, now *Plaiſance*, a City on the South-ſide of *The Pos* V. 3. P. 37. N. 84; it is now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Parma*, V. 4. P. 7. N. 18.
PLÆTORIUS, See *Lætorius*.
PLÆTORIUS, (*Marcus*) is killed by *Sylla*'s Order; only for expreſſing a Concern at ſeeing the Torments which *Marius* ſuffered, V. 5. P. 455. N. 5.
PLAGUE, A, rages in *Rome* in the Time of *Romulus*, Years of *Rome* 15, 16, V. 1. P. 47; another in the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, Year of *Rome* 242, P. 181; another in the Time of *Numa*, about the Year of *Rome* 50; rages all over *Italy*, P. 64; another commits great Ravages in the Country of the *Volſci*, Year of *Rome* 261, P. 295; and almoſt unpeoples the City of *Velitræ*, *Ib.*; another attacks *Rome* in the Year 281, P. 366; and carries off great Numbers of People, P. 368; another rages violently in *Rome* in the Year 290, P. 388; this, according to *Livy*, was foretold by extraordinary Prognoſticks; *Ib.* N. 13; the two *Conſuls*, and a very great Number of the People die of it, P. 389; but a ſtop is at laſt put to it, P. 390; in the Year of *Rome* 300, the City is laid waſte by another, P. 433; in the Year 313, by another, P. 517; in the Year 317, by another, P. 524; in the Year 341, by another, P. 553; in the Year 388, by another, V. 2. P. 80; great Pains are taken to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods on this Occaſion, P. 82, 83; in the Year 405, *Rome* is viſited with another Plague, P. 124; in the Year 419, with another, P. 192; in the Year 458, with another, P. 346. N. 104; P. 348; and in the Year 461, with another, P. 372; in the Year 488, another extraordinary Plague ravaged *Rome*, P. 516; in the Year 491, another, or rather the ſame, continued, P. 545; and in the Year 545, *Rome* was again viſited with this Scourge, V. 3. P. 382; and in the Year 548, another Plague deſtroyed great Numbers in the *Conſular* Army, P. 466; in the Year 578, another deſtroyed Multitudes in *Italy*, P. 352; and in the Year 588, *Rome* was viſited with another, P. 515.
PLANCIUS, (*Cneius*) does all ſorts of good Offices to *Cicero*, when in Baniſhment, by means of the ſeditious *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 85. N. 85.
PLANCUS, (*Titus Munacius*). See *Munacius*.
PLANCUS, (*Sergius*). See *Sergius*.
PLATÆÆ, one of the moſt famous Cities in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 87.
PLATO, comes to *Tarentum* in the Year of *Rome* 404, V. 2. P. 119. N. 86.
PLÆTOR, Governour of *Oreos*, delivers up the Place to the *Romans* for Money, V. 3. P. 423.
PLAUTIUS, (*Caius*) is defeated in *Spain* by *Viriatus*, V. 4. P. 604.
PROCULUS DECIANUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 424, V. 2. P. 199; makes himſelf Maſter of *Privernum*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 200; ſollicits the Senate in favour of the captive *Privernates*, P. 203; obtains his Requeſt, *Ib.*
PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* a firſt Time in 406, V. 2. P. 127; a ſecond Time in 412, P. 151. N. 24; defeats the *Privernates*, and ſeizes their City, *Ib.*; gives the *Antiates* Battle, P. 152; forces them to flee haſtily to *Antium* for Refuge, and conſecrates his Spoils to the Goddeſs *Lua*, *Ib.*
PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in 628, V. 5. P. 147; gives the *Romans* a noble Example of conjugal Fidelity, *Ib.* N. 74.
PLAUTIUS HYPSÆUS, (*Publius*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip* in 700, V. 6. P. 149; which coſts him dear, P. 154.
PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 395, V. 2. P. 102; vanquiſhes the *Hernici*, and obliges them to return to their Duty, *Ib.*
PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, (*Caius*) ſurnamed *Venox* in the *Greek Fables*, is made *Conſul* in 425, V. 2. P. 204. N. 52; but *Diodorus* makes him *Conſul* a Year ſooner, P. 199. N. 45.
PUAUTIUS SYLVANUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 664, makes ſeveral Laws which are very advantageous to the Publick, V. 5. P. 350.
PLAUTIUS VENNO, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in 423, V. 2. P. 197, was of a *Plebeian* Family, *Ib.* N. 41.
PLAUTIUS VENNO, (*Lucius*) a different Perſon from the former is made *Conſul* in 435, V. 2. P. 255; and with his Army ſtrikes Terror into *Apulia*, *Ib.*
PLAUTIUS VENOX, (*Caius*) had that Surname of *Venox* given him in his *Cenſorſhip*, *ab indagandis aquarum Venis*, V. 2. P. 270. N. 61; lays down the *Cenſorſhip*, *Ib.*
PLAUTUS, the Poet, dies in the Year of *Rome* 569, V. 4. P. 299. N. 54.
PLEBEIANS, a Name given by *Romulus* to the common People at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 26.
PLEBISCITA, Laws made by the *Roman* People in their *Comitia*, which were at firſt confirmed by the Senate, but afterwards became valid without ſuch Confirmation, V. 1. P. 297. N. 69.
PLEIÆ, a Place in *Lacedæmonia* near the Sea, V. 4. P. 154. N. 170.
PLEMINIUS NEPOS, (*Quintus*) or *Quintus Flaminius*, is ſent to *Rhegium* in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, V. 3. P. 458; the *Conſul Scipio* orders him to carry the 3000 Men he had at *Rhegium* to *Locri*, P. 470; *Pleminius*

minius ſeizes the Caſtle of *Locri*, P. 470; and after he has taken the City, is made Governour of it by *Scipio*, P. 471; ſignalizes his Cruelty and Avarice there, *Ib.*; is puniſhed for it by the *Romans* themſelves, *Ib.*; cruelly revenges himſelf on thoſe Soldiers, and all of whom he had Reaſon to complain, P. 472; the *Locrians* therefore complain of him to the Senate, P. 486; *Pleminius* is impriſoned, P. 494; and dies of Sickneſs in Priſon, P. 496. N. 114.

PLEURATUS, King of *Thrace*, or a Part of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 9; enters into a Confederacy with the *Romans*, *Ætolians*, and *Macedonians*, againſt *Philip* King of *Macedon*, P. 318; takes up Arms in Favour of the *Romans*, P. 396; offers the *Romans* Succours, V. 4. P. 24. N. 59; enters *Macedon*, P. 29, 33; the *Romans* in the Treaty they make with *Philip*, enlarge the Dominions of *Pleuratus*, P. 95; and he aſſiſts the *Romans* againſt the *Ætolians*, P. 232.

PLINY, an Anachroniſm in the Text of that Author, V. 2. P. 331. Note.

PLISTIA, a City whoſe Situation is unknown, V. 2. P. 258. N. 36; is taken by force by the *Samnites*, P. 259.

PLISTINA, *Livy* contradicts himſelf with regard to this City, which in one Place he ſays belonged to the *Samnites*, and in another to the *Marſi*, V. 2. P. 310. N. 58.

PLOTIUS, (*Caius*) an infamous Debauchee, V. 2. P. 382; is condemned to die, P. 407.

PLOTIUS, See *Trebonius*.

PLUTIUS, a Name given to one *Plautius*, on an old Medal, V. 2. P. 197. N. 41.

PLUTO, has Sacrifices offered to him by *Valerius Poplicola*, in 249, V. 1. P. 223; the Particularities of thoſe Sacrifices, and their Origin, as related by *Valerius Maximus*, *Ib.* N. 85; this God is ſometimes called *Summanus*, V. 3. P. 384. Note Col. 1.

PNYX, a Place where the Aſſemblies were ſometimes held at *Athens*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 28.

PO, (*The*) riſes in Mount *Veſo*, and after it has run through a great extent of Country, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, by ſeven Mouths, V. 3. P. 31. N. 70; the firſt *Roman* Generals that paſſed *The Po* with an Army, were the *Conſuls Flaminius* and *Furius* in the Year 530, P. 31.

POEMANDRIA, See *Pæmandria*.

POEONIA, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 5.

POEONIANS, See *Pæonians*.

POETELIUS LIBO, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in 439, V. 2. P. 261; and General of Horſe in 411, P. 265.

POETINUS, (*Marcus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

POETUS, (*Ælius*) is made General of Horſe in the Year of *Rome* 432, V. 2. P. 241; and *Augur* in 453, P. 316.

POETUS, (*Publius Ælius*). See *Ælius*.

POISON, To prepare it, or give it to any Perſon, was Capital among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 453, *Law* X; in the Year 422, it was grown a common Practice among the *Roman* Women to poiſon their Huſbands, V. 2. P. 196; the ſame Thing was practiſed again in 603, and the Poiſoners ſtrictly enquired after, and ſeverely puniſhed, V. 4. P. 576.

POLICASTRO, a Name ſometimes given to *Lyſimachia*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 70.

POLINCTORES, (*The*) at *Rome*, were the Servants of thoſe who were called *Libitinarii*, V. 1. P. 142. N. 15.

POLITORIUM, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 100. N. 5; is twice taken and demoliſhed, *Ib.*

POLLENTIA, a City founded by the *Romans*, in the Iſland of *Majorca*, V. 5. P. 157. N. 92; is now no longer in Being, *Ib.*

POLLIO, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

POLLUX, (*Caſtor and*). See *Caſtor*.

POLUMBRIA, a Name by which *Strabo* means the City of *Ænos* in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.

POLUSCA, a conſiderable City in the Country of the *Volſci*, which had been taken by the *Romans*, is taken from them by *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 321. N. 116.

POLUSCANI, (*The*) or People of *Poluſca*, ſend a Deputation to *Rome* in the Year 423, V. 2. P. 198; a Miſtake in all the Editions of *Livy* concerning this Matter, *Ib.* N 43.

POLYÆNUS, a Citizen of *Syracuſe*, propoſes a Method for ſettling the Diviſions which diſturbed the Peace of that City after the Murder of King *Hieronymus*, V. 3. P. 226.

POLYBIUS, The Hiſtorian, a Lord of Diſtinction among the *Achæans*, V. 4. P. 432; was the Son of *Lycortas* one of their moſt famous Generals, P. 303; he is a Priſoner in *Rome* in the Year 591, with ſeveral other *Achæans* of Diſtinction, P. 530; gives bold Advice to *Demetrius*, *Ib.*; finds Means to procure his eſcape from *Rome*, P. 531; his Opinion of *Alexander*, who deprived *Demetrius* both of his Kingdom and his Life, P. 562; through the Friendſhip of *Naſica*, he obtains leave for the *Achæan* Exiles in *Italy* to return home, P. 574; accompanies *Naſica* to the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 626; and is at the ſacking of *Corinth*, P. 644.

POLYCLITUS, one of the Ambaſſadors whom *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe* ſent to *Hannibal* in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 211. N. 9.

POLYCLITUS, whom *Epicides* left Governour of *Acradina* in *Syracuſe* during his Abſence, is cruelly murdered by the Inhabitants, V. 3. P. 261.

POLYPHANTES, an Officer in the Army of *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 422.

POLYPHAS, one of *Philip of Macedon*'s Generals, V. 3. P. 397.
POLYXENIDAS, one of *Antiochus*'s Generals, V. 4. P. 165; goes to meet the *Romans* with a Fleet, P. 186; but they beat him and put him to Flight, P. 187; takes great Pains to refit his Fleet which is designed to act againſt the *Romans*, P. 198; with this Fleet, he by Stratagem ſeizes that of the *Rhodians*, P. 199, 200; *Antiochus* orders him to fight the *Roman* Fleet, P. 209; he fails after it, P. 210; fights it, P. 211; is beaten and forced to flee, *Ib.*; retires to *Patara*, P. 220.
POMERIUM, The different Opinions of Authors concerning the Meaning of this Word, V. 1. P. 140. N. 12; P. 100. N. 6.
POMETIA, *Livy*'s Contradictions with reſpect to this City, V. 1. P. 235. N. 10.
POMETIA, (*Sueſſa*). See *Sueſſa*.
POMPŒDIUS SILO, (*Quintus*) a great Man among *The Allies*, would by force compel young *Cato of Utica* to ſollicit in their Favour, his Uncle *Livius*, a *Tribune of the People*; but all he gets is a Diſcovery of the heroic Courage of the Child, V. 5. P. 332. N. 77; he marches at the Head of 10000 Men to ſurprize *Rome*, but is diverted from the Attempt by the Advice of a wiſe *Roman*, P. 335; he is made *Conſul* in his own Country, and ordered to oppoſe the *Romans* in *The War with the Allies*, P. 337; appears in ſight of the *Roman* Camp, P. 343; and in vain endeavours to draw them to a Battle, P. 344; he having already deſtroyed the *Pro-Conſul Servilius Cæpio*, P. 341; he endeavours to ſecure a Sea-Port-Town, to open a Communication with the eaſtern Nations, P. 353; is vanquiſhed, P. 362; and killed in the Battle, *Ib.*
POMPEIA, the Grand-Daughter of *Sylla the Dictator*, and Wife of *Julius Cæſar*, has an Intrigue with *Publius Clodius*, V. 6. P. 41, 42; the Conſequences of this Iniquity, P. 42.
POMPEIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was divided into at leaſt four great and conſiderable Branches, V. 5. P. 19. N. 49; it took its Name from *Pompeium*, a City of old *Campania*, from which they originally came, *Ib.*
POMPEIOPOLIS, the Name which *Pompey* gave to the City of *Soli*, a Place famous for the bad Language of the Inhabitants, from whom came the Word *Solœciſm*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 102.
POMPEIUM, a maritime City of old *Campania*, V. 2. P. 283. N. 89, 90; from which the *Pompeian* Family had that Name, V. 5. P. 19. N. 49; it was alſo called *Pompeii*, and *Pompæa*, P. 354. N. 159.
POMPEIUS, (*Cneius*) a *Plebeian*, is falſly ſaid to have been promoted to the *Conſulate* in 344, V. 1. P. 555. N. 6.
POMPEIUS, (*Quintus*) is ordered by the Senate to take care to ſecure *Capua*, which *Catiline*'s Emiſſaries were endeavouring to ſeize, V. 6. P. 15.
POMPEIUS NEPOS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor* of *Spain* in 610, V. 5. P. 19; and very famous for his Eloquence, *Ib.* N. 49; makes War with *Viriatus*, P. 19; the beginning of which War favours him, but in the Progreſs of it, he is not ſo ſucceſsful, P. 20; he is ſo beaten, that he dares not appear any more, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs, by his Intrigues and Diſſimulation, he raiſes himſelf to the firſt Dignity in the Republick, P. 32; is nominated *Conſul* for the Year 612, and appointed to make War with *Viriatus*, P. 33; lands at *Tarragonia*, P. 34; his firſt Scheme is to conquer *Numantia* and *Termantia*, and he ſeeks Quarrels for that Purpoſe, P. 34. N. 83; but his Expectations are fruſtrated, P. 35; he is ill uſed by the Inhabitants of both thoſe Cities, *Ib.*; beſieges *Lagni*, a ſtrong Place belonging to the *Numantini*, P. 36; takes it, and exerciſes great Cruelty on the People, P. 37; after the expiration of his *Conſulſhip*, he is continued General of the *Hither Province* in *Spain*, to continue the War with the *Numantini*, P. 39; he undertakes to ſtarve *Numantia*, by draining *The Durius*, *Ib.*; and the *Roman* Army ſuffers greatly by this Attempt, P. 40; *Pompeius* puts it into Winter-Quarters, *Ib.*; ſpends the Winter in treating with the *Numantini* about a Peace, *Ib.*; which is concluded between them and the Republick, P. 41; *Pompeius* baſely diſclaims this Treaty, tho' his Concurrence in it is made evidently appear, P. 42; and perſuades the *Roman* People to paſs a very unjuſt Judgment on the *Numantini*, P. 53, 54; is made *Cenſor* in 622, P. 126.
POMPEIUS RUFUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* through the Intereſt of *Sylla*, whoſe Daughter his Son had married, V. 5. P. 357, 359; Medals, on which we have the two Names of *Pompeius* and *Sylla*, with the Title of *Conſuls*, and *the Curule Chair*, P. 357. N. 168; his Son is killed in an Inſurrection made by the *Tribune Sulpicius*, and he narrowly eſcapes with his own Life, P. 363; that *Tribune* cauſes the People to declare him deprived of the *Conſular* Dignity, *Ib.*; *Pompeius* joins *Sylla*, who comes at the Head of an Army to vindicate his abuſed Authority, and that of his Collegue, P. 365; ſeizes the Hill *Collina*, P. 366; is murdered by *Pompeius Strabo*, his Predeceſſor in the *Conſulſhip*, P. 374.
POMPEIUS RUFUS, (*Quintus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 701, is condemned for Sedition, V. 6. P. 155. N. 75.
POMPEIUS STRABO, (*Cneius*) the Father of *Pompey the Great*, is made Lieutenant General in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; is defeated before *Aſculum*, P. 338; and obliged to ſtand a Siege in *Firmum*, whither

whither he retired, P. 341; by the help of *Sulpicius*, he routs the Enemy, and puts them to Flight, P. 344; is made *Conſul* in the Year 664, P. 346; continues the Siege of *Aſculum*, which he had begun ſome Time before, P. 347; cuts in pieces an Army of *Marſi*, who came to relieve the Place, *Ib.*; utterly defeats *Vettius Cato*, P. 352; reduces the *Veſtini* to Obedience, *Ib.*; takes *Aſculum*, P. 356; and puniſhes the Inhabitants in an exemplary manner, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 358; and the Hopes of a ſecond, leads him to get *Quintus Pompeius*, the *Conſul*, and his own Relation, aſſaſſinated, P. 374; he refuſes at firſt to engage in the Quarrel between *Cinna* and the Senate, P. 377; ſoon after offers his Service to *Cinna*, who treats him with Contempt, and this drives him to ſide with the Senate, *Ib.*; his Son, afterwards *Pompey the Great*, ſaves his Life, P. 380; he is killed by Lightning, P. 381.

POMPEY THE GREAT, or *Cneius Pompeius Magnus*, was born in the Year of *Rome* 647, V. 5. P. 257; when very young is greatly admired for his Eloquence, and marries the Daughter of the Judge before whom he had pleaded, P. 417; declares for *Sylla*, P. 440; and in a manner becoming an Hero, P. 441; *Sylla* gives him the Title of *Imperator*, P. 442; ſends him into *The Gauls*, to draw the People there into his Intereſt, *Ib.*; he defeats one of the Generals who oppoſed *Sylla*, P. 446; ſets out for *Africa*, to deſtroy the oppoſite Party there, P. 453; but is firſt forced by *Sylla* to divorce his Wife and marry *Æmilia*, the Grand Daughter of *Metella*, P. 456; *Pompey* lands in *Sicily*, and there ſurprizes the City of *Catana*, *Ib.*; cauſes *Papirius Carbo* to be put to Death, P. 457; gains the Affections of all People by his Good-Nature and Humanity, P. 456; receives Orders from *Sylla* to go into *Africa*, to fight *Domitius* and *Hiarbas*, two old zealous Friends to *Marius* and *Cinna*, *Ib.*; he goes, defeats *Domitius*, *Ib.*; takes his Camp, P. 466; in which *Domitius* is killed and *Hiarbas* taken Priſoner, *Ib.*; his Victories raiſe the Envy of *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who recalls him to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and as ſoon as he arrives there, gives him the Surname of *The Great*, *Ib.*; his firſt *Triumph*, P. 469; the young Hero gains a Superiority over *Sylla*, P. 472; defeats the *Conſul Æmilius*, who was come with an Army to the Gates of *Rome*, to deſtroy the publick Liberty, P. 475; and obliges *Junius Brutus*, one of the zealous Partizans of *Æmilius*, to lay down his Arms, P. 476; and afterwards has him beheaded, *Ib.*; the Senate appoint him to make War with *Sertorius* in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 483; he arrives in *Spain*, and ſtrengthens the Power of the Republick there, P. 484; is unſucceſsful in his firſt Attempts againſt *Sertorius*, P. 486; loſes 10000 Men in one Action, *Ib.*; is wounded in another, P. 490; and defeated by *Sertorius* in a third, P. 491; he writes to the Senate deſiring a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 494; the *Conſul Lucullus* cauſes it to be ſent him, P. 495; after the Aſſaſſination of *Sertorius* by *Perperna*, *Pompey* finiſhes the War by one deciſive Action with *Perperna*, who is beaten and taken Priſoner, P. 507; *Pompey* beheads *Perperna*, P. 508; after he has ſettled the Country in Peace, returns to *Rome*, and erects ſeveral Trophies to his own Honour in the Road, as he paſſes, P. 522; he finiſhes the War with the *Gladiator*-Slaves, and claims more Honour from it than he deſerves, P. 523; is honoured with a leſſer *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and is made *Conſul* for the Year 683, P. 526; makes great Alterations in the State, in the beginning of his Adminiſtration, P. 527; appears as a *Roman Knight*, at the Review of *The Knights* by the *Cenſors*, P. 528; contends for the Honour of Conſecrating the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, but *Lutatius* is preferred before him, P. 538; reſtores the *Tribunes* to their former exorbitant Power, P. 546; and then gets a Law paſſed by the Management of the *Tribune Gabinius*, which appoints him to undertake the War with the *Pirates*, P. 547; the paſſing this Law creates great Diſturbances, *Ib.*; but at laſt *Pompey* is, by a majority of Voices, declared *Pro-Conſul of all the Seas*, P. 550; he prepares to ſuppreſs the Power of the *Pirates*, *Ib.*; and ſoon accompliſhes their Ruin, P. 550, 551; Medals ſtruck in Honour to *Pompey* on this Occaſion, P. 522. N. 103; the *Cretans* ſend Deputies to him, to deſire him to come into their Iſland, and promiſe to ſubmit to him without Reſiſtance, P. 553; he hears the Deputies, but behaves himſelf in ſuch a manner to them, as his beſt Friends diſapprove of P. 554; he endeavours underhand, to get the Commiſſion of *Lucullus* in *Aſia*, taken from him, and given to himſelf, P. 554, 557; a Motion is made to the People to this Purpoſe, by the *Tribune Manilius*, P. 557; and this Motion paſſing into a Law, *Pompey* is thereby appointed to ſucceed *Lucullus*, P. 558; and pretends not to be much pleaſed with the Promotion, which his Heart was really moſt ſet upon, *Ib.*; he has a Conference with *Lucullus*, whom he had before taken pains to mortify, P. 559; *Pompey*'s firſt Step in *Aſia*, is to offer a Peace to *Mithridates*, who at firſt refuſes it, and afterwards deſires, but cannot obtain it, P. 561; *Mithridates* is beaten, P. 562; *Pompey* follows him into the Heart of his Dominions, and ſuffers him to eſcape, *Ib.*; young *Tigranes* ſurrenders himſelf to *Pompey*, P. 563; who ſurrounds *Mithridates*, and forces him to give Battle, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* is beaten, and eſcapes with

with only two Perſons more out of the Battle, P. 563; *Pompey*, in Memory of this Victory, builds a City on the Spot, and calls it *Nicopolis*, P. 564; old *Tigranes* comes and ſurrenders himſelf up to the *Roman* General, *Ib.*; who reconciles the Father and Son, and afterwards determines the Fate of both, *Ib.*; young *Tigranes* by his ill Conduct, obliges *Pompey* to put him in Irons, P. 565; *Pompey* very unjuſtly ſeizes *Syria*, P. 566, 567; then marches in purſuit of *Mithridates*, P. 567; makes himſelf Maſter of *Albania*, in his Way, P. 570, 572; as alſo of *Iberia*, P. 571; ſends one of his Lieutenants againſt *Phraates* King of the *Parthians*, P. 573; ſeizes the private Papers of *Mithridates*, and the Records of the Kingdom, P. 574. N. 49; makes a formal Entry into *Amiſos* the Capital of *Pontus*, and abſolutely diſpoſes of all the Parts of the conquered Kingdoms as he pleaſes, 575; makes it a *Roman Province*, *Ib.*; from *Pontus* he proceeds to *Galatia*, where, without troubling himſelf to follow *Mithridates* in all his Flights, he forms a Deſign which is ſaid to be greater and more worthy of him, namely, that of ſubduing a great many more innocent Nations, who had deſerved no ill Treatment from him, P. 577; he enters *Syria*, and beats all that pretend to oppoſe him in his March, P. 578; there receives the News of the Death of *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; whoſe embalmed Body is ſent to him by *Pharnaces*, P. 581; *Pompey* marches his Army towards the Nations near *The Red Sea*, P. 582; falls upon *Phœnicia* and *Judæa*, P. 583; at *Damaſcus* he receives Ambaſſadors from *Hircanus* and *Ariſtobulus*, two Brothers, who diſputed for the Crown of *Judæa*, P. 584; *Ariſtobulus* makes him a Preſent of a Vine-Tree in ſolid Gold, which weighs 500 *Talents*, which are worth near 100000 *l. Sterl.* P. 584; nevertheleſs *Pompey*, offended at his haughtineſs, makes War with him, notwithſtanding his Preſent, P. 585; *Ariſtobulus* comes and ſurrenders up himſelf to him, *Ib.*; *Pompey* takes *Jeruſalem*, and carries with him into *Pontus*, *Ariſtobulus* and four of his Sons, to grace his *Triumph*, P. 585, 586, 587.

News is brought to *Rome*, that *Pompey* will ſoon return thither, V. 6. P. 16. N. 23; the ſeditious *Catiline* dreads his Return, *Ib.*; ſome *Tribunes* raiſe great Diſturbances, under Pretence of favouring his Return, P. 34; he gives *Cicero* a ſingular Mark of his Eſteem, P. 36; prepares to return from *Aſia*, P. 43; ſends a Meſſenger to the Senate, to deſire them to poſtpone the great Elections till he came, *Ib.* N. 77; deſires to have one of his Lieutenant Generals promoted to the *Conſulate*, and he ſucceeds, *Ib.*; *Pompey* comes to the Kingdom of *Pontus*, P. 44; ſpends his Time while he continues at *Amiſos*, in vainly and cruelly diſplaying his Grandeur in pompous Audiences, and inſults over the ſubdued Princes, *Ib.*; paſſes through *Rhodes* and *Athens*, P. 45; and before he lands in *Italy*, divorces his Wife, whom he ſuſpects of an Intrigue with *Cæſar*, *Ib.*; arrives at the Port of *Brunduſium*, P. 46; there diſbands his Army, *Ib.*; has extraordinary Honours paid him in his Way to *Rome*, *Ib.*; by dint of Money procures the *Conſulſhip* for one of his Officers, whom he could not get advanced to it by his Intereſt, *Ib.*; *Cato* refuſes him one of his Nieces, whom he had demanded in Marriage, *Ib.*; a Deſcription of the famous, becauſe moſt pompous, *Triumph* of the Conqueror of the three known Parts of the World, P. 47; he erects a Temple to *Minerva*, and conſecrates it himſelf, P. 49. N. 93; the People give him the Privilege of appearing at the publick Shows in a triumphal Habit, *Ib.* N. 95; he declines the Honour offered him, of nominating the three Judges who ſhould try *Clodius*, who was accuſed of Irreligion, P. 50; forms a chimerical Scheme of making himſelf abſolute in the Republick, by gentle Means, P. 46, 55; is deceived in his Views, 46, 56; the Senate oppoſe two Petitions which he makes to them, P. 56.; *Pompey* therefore brings the Affair before the People, *Ib.*; is oppoſed in it by all the greateſt Men in *Rome*, *Ib.*; upon which he reſolves to patronize a Company of young factious Men, and particularly the prophane *Clodius*, P. 58; which is much to his Diſhonour, *Ib.* N. 11; the Friendſhip he enters into with *Cæſar* and *Craſſus*, gives riſe to the famous *Triumvirate*, which was in the End, the Ruin of the Republick, P. 62; *Pompey* gives *Cæſar* a bold Anſwer with regard to the *Agrarian* Law, which he wanted to get paſſed by Violence, P. 67; and thereby incurs the Diſpleaſure of the Senate, *Ib.* N. 35, 36; a *Comedian* makes ſome very ſevere Alluſions to him, upon the publick Stage, P. 73. N. 52; he hinders *Cicero* from accepting of the Office of Lieutenant General, which *Cæſar* offered him, to ſcreen him from the Proſecutions of *Clodius*, P. 81; and afterwards, in a very baſe and cowardly manner, abandons the Orator, *Ib.* N. 74; during whoſe Baniſhment, *Pompey* gives himſelf up to Effeminacy and Indolence, P. 93, 94; but at laſt, he undertakes to get *Cicero* recalled from Baniſhment, P. 94. N. 128; *Clodius* enraged at this, endeavours to get *Pompey* aſſaſſinated, P. 95. N. 129; *Pompey* protects *Ptolomy Auletes* King of *Egypt*, P. 110, 111; grows very jealous of *Cæſar*, P. 117; deſires his Conſent to his being made *Conſul* for the next Year, P. 118; he is accordingly advanced to the *Conſulate* in the Year 698, P. 120; this Promotion increaſes the Intereſt of the *Triumvirate*, P. 123; the *Tribune Trebonius*, labours

bours to get such Employments assigned to him and his Collegue, as will put them upon a level with *Cæsar*, P. 123; he succeeds, and gets the Government of the two *Spains* and *Africa*, given to *Pompey*, P. 124; *Pompey* and *Crassus* endeavour to reform the Corruption of the Judges, and prevent so many iniquitous Judgments, P. 125; *Pompey*, to remove the Contempt which his Pretence of being a Reformer began to bring upon him, dedicates the famous Theatre he had built, and in it, entertains the People with pompous Shows, P. 127; supplies *Rome* with Plenty, in a Time of Scarcity, *Ib.* N. 13; protects the Oppressor *Gabinius*, P. 130; but cannot prevent his Banishment, P. 131; and the Confiscation of his Estates, *Ib.* N. 22; *Pompey* loses his Wife *Julia*, P. 134. N. 29; one of his Party proposes it to the People, to make him *Dictator*, but as this Motion caused great uneasiness, *Pompey*, to remove all Suspicion on that Account, gets two *Consuls* nominated, who put an end to the *Interregnum* which had long distressed the Republick, P. 146; after a second *Interregnum*, not so long as the former, *Pompey* is chosen *Consul* a second Time, in 700, P. 151; and the Senate do him new Honours on this Occasion, *Ib.* N. 68; he makes several Laws in his *Consulship*, P. 151, 155. N. 74; declares openly for punishing *Milo*, P. 152, 153; marries the famous *Cornelia*, P. 154. N. 72; is led by his Affection for her, to make some odious Promotions, *Ib.*; he joins his Father-in-Law *Metellus* with him in the *Consulship*, for the Year 701, *Ib.*; gets that Office conferred on two of his own Creatures, in 702, P. 167; his secret Plots to destroy *Cæsar*, P. 167, 177; who in part overturns them, by the finest Address and Policy imaginable, P. 177, 178; which *Pompey*'s Vanity hinders him from seeing, P. 178; a Step taken by *Scribonius Curio*, whom he thought one of his most zealous Friends, embarrasses him very much, P. 179; he promotes two of his own Creatures to the *Consulship*, for the Year 704, P. 181; a Letter of *Cæsar*'s, the Conclusion of which is approved of, by both Senate and People, hurts *Pompey* greatly, P. 181, 182; the *Consul Marcellus* orders him to take up Arms against *Cæsar*, which he does, without enough considering the Consequences of such a Step, P. 182, 184; he makes all the Preparations he can for War, P. 185; his delays in opposing *Cæsar*'s Progress, make the Senators reflect very severely upon him, P. 187; he persuades the Senators to leave *Rome*, and retire to *Capua*, *Ib.*; sends a Deputation to *Cæsar* to treat of a Peace, P. 188; retires to *Brundusium*, P. 191; is there besieged by *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; leaves the City to his Rival, and sails to the East, P. 192; two of the most able of his Lieutenants are forced to surrender up themselves and their Armies to *Cæsar*, P. 200, 203; *Cæsar* lands in *Epirus*, and prepares to make War with *Pompey* in Person, P. 208; the Condition in which *Cæsar* finds him, P. 209; *Pompey* himself teaches the young Soldiers Discipline, which had been brought to him from all the Parts of the East, P. 210; *Cæsar* makes new Proposals to him of an Accommodation, P. 211; which are rejected, *Ib.*; *Pompey*, tho' at the Head of a much larger Army than *Cæsar*, dares not attack him, P. 214; but is surrounded in his Camp by *Cæsar*, P. 216; attacks *Cæsar*'s Lines at first with loss, *Ib.*; and afterwards forces them, P. 217; by his dilatoriness loses the great Advantages he might have made of this Action, P. 219; but at the earnest Intreaties of his Officers, he at last decamps, and marches after *Cæsar*, P. 221; fights him in the Plains of *Pharsalia*, P. 223; is beaten by *Cæsar*, P. 225; flees, P. 226; desires leave to land in *Egypt*, P. 229; where *Ptolomy* has him assassinated, P. 230; his Character, P. 231; the Exploits of his Children, P. 216. N. 105.

POMPILIA, *Numa*'s only Daughter, marries *Marcius*, V. 1. P. 73.

POMPILIUS, (*Numa*). See *Numa*.

POMPILIUS, (*Sextus*) a brave *Roman* Horseman, who distinguished himself in the Battle of *Verrugæ*, and is rewarded for it, with being made *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 76.

POMPILIUS, another *Tribune of the People* in 333, desires the *Quæstorship* for his Brother, but cannot obtain it, V. 1. P. 544; for which he revenges himself on *Sempronius*, whom he gets fined, P. 545. N. 82.

POMPONIUS, banishes all the foreign *Rhetoricians* and *Philosophers* from *Rome*, V. 4. P. 534.

POMPONIUS, (*Caius*) an old Man, dances at *The Apollinarian Games*, which being thought a good Omen, hence the Proverb, *Salva res est dum saltat Senex*, V. 3. P. 268. N. 4.

POMPONIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Publican*, makes War with the Enemies of the *Romans* without leave, V. 3. P. 245; is defeated by *Hanno*, P. 245, 270.

POMPONIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574.

POMPONIUS, (*Marcus*) *Tribune of the People* in 391, undertakes the Prosecution of *Lucius Manlius Imperiosus*, V. 2. P. 88.

POMPONIUS MATHO, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 520, V. 3. P. 13; *Plutarch* pretends that the *Pomponian* Family descended in a right Line from *Numa Pompilius*, *Ib.* N. 23; *Pomponius* sails for *Sardinia*, P. 14; where he has such Success as procures him a *Triumph*, P. 15; is made *Consul* a second Time in 522, P. 17; reduces the *Sardinians* so low, that they surrender themselves up to him at Discretion, P. 17;

is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 78; declares to the People the Loſs of the Battle of *Thraſimenus*, P. 90; is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Veturius*, P. 113; and continued *Prætor* in *Rome* to try the Cauſes of Foreigners, P. 115.

POMPONIUS MATHO, (*Marcus*) is continued *Pro-Prætor* in *Ciſalpine Gaul* in the Year 539, V. 3. P. 215; joins his Troops to thoſe of *Marcellus*, in order to fight *Hannibal*, over whom he gains a ſlight Advantage, P. 221; dies in 542, P. 327. N. 45.

POMPONIUS MATHO, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, in the Year 549, V. 3. P. 482.

POMPTIN, (*Territory*) *The*, in the Country of the *Volſci*, was ſo called from *Pometia* its chief City, V. 2. P. 102. N. 48; in 395 the *Romans* ſent a new Colony thither, which made a new *Tribe*, viz. *Tribus Pomptina*, *Ib.*

POMPTINIUS, or PONTIDIUS, is charged by the *Conſul Cicero* with a Commiſſion, in relation to *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 24; his Expeditions in the Country of the *Allobroges*, P. 40.

PONTIA, an Iſland near the Promontory of *Circæum*, to which the *Romans* ſend a Colony in 411, V. 2. P. 266; there was alſo another Iſland of this Name in the Sea of *Lucania*, *Ib.* N. 50.

PONTIDIUS, See *Pomptinius*.

PONTIFEX, (*Maximus*) *The*, was the Preſident of the *Pontifical* College at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 67; enjoyed great Privileges, and had great Authority, P. 177; was choſen by the People aſſembled in *Comitia*, P. 67. N. 59; his Juriſdiction was very extenſive, P. 489. N. 135; P. 507. N. 14; after the Abdication of the *Decemviri*, the Senate empowered the *Pontifex Maximus* for the Time being, to aſſemble the *Comitia*, P. 489. N. 135; in the Year 550, this high Office was given to a *Plebeian*, V. 2. P. 588; the Right of electing the *Pontifex Maximus* belonged to the People aſſembled in *Comitia*, and that of electing the inferior *Pontifices*, to the *Pontifical* College, V. 3. P. 272. N. 10; *Licinius Craſſus*, tho' *Pontifex Maximus*, has the Command of the Armies in *Aſia*, during his *Conſulſhip*, V. 5. P. 125; one Inſtance of baniſhing a *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 214. N. 23.

PONTIFICES, (*The*) the eighth Claſs of the Miniſters of Religion eſtabliſhed by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 67; the Appellation is thought to have been taken from the *Pontes*, or Bridges, which it was their Province to ſee kept in good Repair, *Ib.* N. 56; their Functions, P. 67, 68; their Number, P. 67. N. 57; their Privileges, V. 2. P. 313. N. 62; *Plebeians* were introduced into their College in 453, P. 316; the *Plebeian Flavius* in the Year 449, endeavours to diminiſh their Authority, V. 2. P. 303; they had the Right of filling up the Vacancies of their Body, V. 3. P. 272. N. 10.

PONTINA, (*Palus*) *The*, or *Pomptin Lake*, was in *Latium*, and took its Name from the City of *Pometia*, which ſtood near it, V. 1. P. 266. N. 6.

PONTIUS, a *Samnite* General, Son of the famous *Herennius*, animates the *Samnites* to continue the War with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 233; and after he has very artfully drawn the *Roman* Army into narrow Paſſes, and ſhut them in, P. 234; he receives the Deputies they ſend to treat of Peace with haughtineſs, P. 236; but at laſt treats with them, P. 237; makes the whole *Roman* Army, with the *Conſuls* at their Head, *paſs under the Yoke*, P. 239; *Rome* delivers up to him the *Roman* Officers who had ſuffered this Diſgrace, and made the Peace with him; and baſely pretends to evade the Obligation of it by that Means, P. 245; the excellent Anſwer he made to the *Roman Fecialès* on that Occaſion, P. 245, 246; he gives thoſe Officers full Liberty to return home, P. 246; throws himſelf into *Luceria* when beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 253; who make him *paſs under the Yoke*, as he had done them at *the Caudian Forks*, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 377.

PONTIUS, a Slave, who is ſaid to have foretold *Sylla*'s Victories over his Enemies, V. 5. P. 438. N. 122.

PONTIUS COMINIUS, forces his Way into the *Capitol* when beſieged by the *Gauls*, in order to get confirmed the Election which had been made of *Camillus* for *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 22.

PONTIUS TELESINUS, a *Samnite* Lord, V. 5. P. 437; reſolves to humble *Sylla*, who was become almoſt abſolute Maſter of the *Roman* Republick, P. 449; and to that end marches his Troops directly to *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Sylla* fights him in ſight of the City, P. 450; defeats him, *Ib.*; *Pontius* is killed in the Action, *Ib.*; and his Brother Brother ſoon after loſes his Life in as unfortunate a manner, P. 452. N. 146.

PONTUS, (the Kingdom of) a very large Country in *Aſia Minor*, bordering on *The Euxine Sea*, V. 4. P. 551. N. 28; V. 5. P. 131. N. 31; a ſhort Hiſtory of the Kings who governed it, down to that irreconcilable Enemy to *Rome*, *Mithridates*, P. 318. N. 53; both they and the Kings of *Perſia* were called *Achamenides*, becauſe they claimed a deſcent from *Achamenes*, the Father of *Cambyſes* and Grandfather of *Cyrus*, *Ib.*

POPILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 4. P. 539. N. 4.

POPILIAN, (*Law*) *The*, ſo called from its Author, *Popilius*, *Tribune of the People* in 505, gave the *Pontifex Maximus* full Power to fill up the Vacancies among the *Veſtals* as he pleaſed, V. 2. P. 608. N. 47.

POPILIUS, *(Caius)* Ambaſſador to *Ptolomy* and *Antiochus*, in the Year 585, is invited by the Inhabitants into the Iſland of *Rhodes*, where he exerciſes an abſolute Authority over them, during his Stay, V. 4. P. 479. N. 11.

POPILIUS, (*Caius*) a *Roman* Officer, *paſſes under the Yoke* in the Year 646, with a *Conſular* Army, at the Head of which the *Conſul* had loſt his Life, V. 5. P. 230; is proſecuted for it by a *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; and prevents his Condemnation by baniſhing himſelf. *Ib.*

POPILIUS, *(Marcus)* is made *Conſul* in the Year 437, V. 2. P. 257.

POPILIUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *Rome* in 610, V. 5. P. 18; paſſes Sentence on a Woman who had been guilty of Parricide, *Ib.*

POPILIUS, *(Publius)* is ſent by the *Roman* Senate on a Deputation to *Syphax*, in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 356. N. 75.

POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Caius*) is choſen *Conſul* in 581, V. 4. P. 365; takes his Brother's Part, and therefore meets with ſome mortification from the Senate, P. 365, 370, 373; makes a Vow to *Jupiter* in the Name of the Senate, That he will celebrate *Games* in honour to that God for ten Days together, if the Republick continued proſperous for ten Years, P. 374; is ſent on a Deputation to *Antiochus Epiphanes*, whom he treats with a remarkable *Roman* Pride, P. 409.

POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in 394, V. 2. P. 98; appeaſes a Sedition, *Ib.*; is thought to have given Name to *The Popilian Tribe*, P. 102. N. 48; proſecutes *Licinius Stolo*, and gets him fined for tranſgreſſing the Law he had himſelf made, concerning the quantity of Lands a *Roman* ſhould hold, P. 103; is promoted to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, in 397, P. 105; and a third Time, in 403, P. 115; marches againſt the *Gauls*, P. 117; fights them, *Ib.*; is wounded, P. 118; retires out of the Battle, and returns to it again, *Ib.*; encourages his Soldiers, and entirely routs the Enemy's Army, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 119; and made *Conſul* a fourth Time, in the Year 405, P. 123.

POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in 580, V. 4. P. 359; his Battles in *Liguria*, P. 360; is very inhuman and very faithleſs, *Ib.*; the Senate appear againſt him, P. 361; he refuſes to obey their Orders, P. 370; appears before the Judge nominated by the Senate to puniſh him, P. 371; and on another Occaſion, in 582, again ſhews his turbulent Spirit, P. 375.

POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in 614, and ſets out for *Spain*, with Orders from the Senate to diſannul the Treaty of Peace made with the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 30, 53; Hoſtilities are ſuſpended between them and the *Romans* during his whole *Conſulſhip*, P. 54; he continues in *Spain* in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; prepares to march againſt the *Numantini*, P. 56; his Army is totally routed, and diſabled from taking the Field any more all the Summer, P. 57; he enters into the Country, where ſome Banditti lurked, who incommoded the *Roman* Armies, P. 57; and ſuppreſſes them, P. 58.

POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Publius*) the Son of *Caius* who had been twice *Conſul*, is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 621, V. 5. P. 114.

POPLICIUS MALLEOLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 521, V. 3. P. 16; and ſuffers the *Corſicans* to rob him of the Booty which he had taken from the *Sardinians*, P. 17.

POPLICOLA, (*Lucius Gellius*). See *Gellius*.

POPLICOLA, (*Lucius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.

POPLICOLA, See *Publius*, and *Valerius*.

POPPIES, *Tarquin the Proud* cuts off the Heads of the talleſt *Poppies* in his Garden, in the Preſence of the Deputy ſent to him by his Son, who was fled to *Gabii* for Refuge, to ſhew his Son by that Action, what he would have done with the People of *Gabii*, V. 1. P. 174; which Action the Son underſtood, (tho' the Meſſenger did not) and acted accordingly, *Ib.*

POPULI FUGIUM, or *Nonæ Capotinæ*, a Feſtival among the *Romans*, the Inſtitution of which is, without Reaſon, aſcribed to *Romulus* by *Plutarch*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 167. See *Nones*, or *Capotinæ*.

POPULONIUM, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 12.

POPULONIUM, a City on the Coaſt of the *Hetrurian* Sea, remarkable for its Situation, Port, Temples, and Antiquity, V. 4. P. 562. N. 134.

PORCIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 4. P. 101. N. 58.

PORCIAN, (*Law*) *The*, forbad the *Lictors* to ſcourge any *Roman Citizen*, V. 4. P. 101, 102. See *Porcius Læcas*.

PORCIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, in the Year 546, ſends advice to the Senate of *Aſdrubal*'s Preparations to paſs *The Alpes*, P. 410; encamps within ſight of the *Carthaginian* General, P. 414; follows him to the Banks of *The Metaurus*, P. 415; diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the Battle he there fights with *Aſdrubal*, P. 416; but nevertheleſs is ſuffered to continue without Employment, P. 432.

PORCIUS CATO, the Son of *Cato the Cenſor*, does heroic Things at the Battle of *Pydna*, V. 4. P. 462. N. 53; was the Son-in-Law of *Paulus Æmilius*, *Ib.* N. 54; dies at *Rome*, P. 566; had the Surname of *Licinianus*, *Ib.* N. 67.

PORCIUS CATO, ſurnamed *Salonius*, another Son of *Cato the Cenſor*, was the Perſon from whom *Cato of Utica* deſcended, V. 4. P. 566.

PORCIUS CATO, *(Caius) Conſul* in the Year 639, V. 5. P. 188; was the Grandſon of *Cato the Cenſor*, *Ib.* N. 59; *Macedon* falls to him by Lot, P. 189; the *Scordiſci*, with whom he makes War, ſurround his Army and put it to Flight, *Ib.*; he was condemned for Oppreſſion, and baniſhed to *Tarragona*, P. 190; and according to *Cicero*, was alſo condemned for having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*, P. 214. N. 22.

PORCIUS CATO, *(Caius)* accuſes *Gabinius*, of canvaſſing unlawfully for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 110. N. 163; prevents, or rather ſuſpends, the Reſtoration of *Ptolomy Auletes* to the Throne of *Egypt*, *Ib.* N. 164; P. 111; is firmly attached to *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, P. 118, 119.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Lucius*) is ſent to command in *Hetruria*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 344; is made *Conſul* in the Year 664, P. 346; makes War in the Country of the *Marſi*, P. 352; with an Army conſiſting for the moſt part of undiſciplined Vagabonds, *Ib.* N. 151; nevertheleſs he ſucceeds with them, *Ib.*; but is killed by a Dart thrown by an unknown Hand, *Ib.*

PORCIUS CATO, *(Marcus)* firſt ſurnamed *Priſcus*, and afterwards called *Cato the Cenſor*, V. 3. P. 486. N. 85; was what the *Romans* called a *New Man*, *Ib.*; was born at *Tuſculum* in the Year of *Rome* 519, *Ib.* N. 86; employed his Youth in Arms, Huſbandry, and Study, *Ib.*; was ſo eloquent, that he was called *The Roman Demoſthenes*, *Ib.* N. 90; and it was by his Eloquence that he paved the Way for his attaining to publick Honours, P. 487. N. 92; his ſecond Wife, who was of mean Extraction, gave him a great deal of Trouble, *Ib.* N. 93; his Continence was not ſuch, as to keep him always blameleſs, *Ib.*; his Frugality was indeed very great, *Ib.* N. 94; as was his Equity and Fidelity, *Ib.* N. 95; his Diſintereſtedneſs, *Ib.* N. 96; and Œconomy, *Ib.* N. 97; one *Valerius Flaccus* perſuades him to go to *Rome*, *Ib.*; this his Vanity, which was always one of his favourite Vices, leads him to comply with, P. 488. N. 99; he makes his firſt Campaign at the Age of ſeventeen, *Ib.* N. 100; *Nearchus* at *Tarentum* firſt gave him a Taſte for the Philoſophy of *Plato*, and the *Greek* Learning, when he was twenty-four, *Ib.* N. 101; but his Taſte for the *Greek* Learning did not hinder his treating with Contempt the beſt Productions of *Greece*, in different Parts of *Literature*, P. 489. N. 101. Col. 2; by the Intereſt of the great *Fabius*, he obtains the Dignity of *Quæſtor*, *Ib.*; at the Age of 30, or thereabouts, *Ib.* N. 102; in this Office he diſcovers his Avarice to the Publick, *Ib.* N. 103; a Parallel drawn between him and *Scipio the Younger*, P. 489, 490; his remarkable Sayings, P. 490. N. 104; his ſatyrical Temper, *Ib.* N. 105; he declares openly againſt *Scipio*, P. 490, 491; and in conjunction with *Fabius*, inveighs againſt him in *Rome*, P. 491; is recalled from *Spain* where he was *Quæſtor*, and brings with him the Poet *Ennius*, P. 540. N. 33.

He is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in the Year 558, V. 4. P. 102; the famous *Porcian* Law is aſcrib'd to him by Miſtake, P. 101. N. 59; *Spain* falls to him by Lot for his Province, P. 102; before he goes thither, he raſhly oppoſes the Abolition of *The Oppian Law*, which the *Roman* Ladies ſollicited with great Earneſtneſs, P. 104; but notwithſtanding all he can do, that Law is aboliſhed, P. 106; he lands at *Rhoda*, and takes its Citadel by Force, P. 107. N. 74; by Stratagem delivers a *Spaniſh* King in Alliance with *Rome*, whom the Rebels of the Country threaten'd with Death. P. 108; he diſciplines his Troops, P. 109; gives the Rebels Battle, *Ib.*; puts them to Flight, P. 110; attacks and plunders their Camp, P. 110; by an Artifice makes moſt of their Cities defenceleſs, *Ib.*; endeavours to gain over the *Celtiberians*, P. 111; ſubdues ſeveral Nations, P. 112. takes *Bergium* by Storm, *Ib.*; by his Victories fills *Rome* with Joy, P. 113; which raiſes the Jealouſy of *Scipio*, *Ib.*; *Cato* returns to *Rome* and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; employs his Leiſure in hard Labour and Study, P. 114; ſerves in the Army of the *Conſul Aquilius*, as a *Legionary Tribune*, P. 171. N. 213; and diſtinguiſhes himſelf in this Campaign, P. 175; chiefly at the Battle of *Thermopylæ*, P. 177; *Acilius* ſends them to *Rome* with the News of his Victory, P. 178; he ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, and by a baſe Accuſation endeavours to diſappoint one of his Competitors, P. 228; but he does not obtain that Office, *Ib.*; he therefore endeavours to revenge himſelf on *Scipio Africanus*, by ſtirring up *Petilius* againſt him, P. 260; and after the Death of that Man, he diſplays his Hatred againſt *Scipio Aſiaticus*, the Brother of *Africanus*, P. 265; draws up a Petition againſt him, P. 265; gets it approved by the People, P. 266; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip* a ſecond Time, P. 290; and obtains it, P. 291; ſtrikes *Lucius Quinctius* out of the Liſt of Senators, *Ib.*; degrades *Scipio Aſiaticus* from the Rank of a *Roman Knight*, P. 292; ſhews his Rigour in other Inſtances, during his Adminiſtration, *Ib.*; but makes ſeveral uſeful Regulations before it expired, P. 293; the People erect a Statue to his Honour, P. 293; the Inſcription of which is written by himſelf, and he there gives himſelf the Surname of *The Cenſor*, *Ib.*; which he retained ever after, *Ib.*; as ſoon as his *Cenſorſhip* is expired, he retires, and reſolves to lead a private Life, P. 294; in which he

he behaves himſelf with great Prudence and Integrity, P. 294, 295; the Faults to which he was moſt ſubject, were Pride, Lewdneſs, Severity, and Avarice, *Ib.*; he ſpeaks with warmth in Favour of *The Voconian Law*, P. 415; is ſent on a Deputation into *Africa*, P. 544; becomes an implacable Enemy to *Carthage*, *Ib.*; unaccountably takes a Prejudice againſt the Ambaſſadors the *Athenians* had ſent to *Rome*, and oppoſes them, P. 549; ſhews a great Hatred to Phyſicians, whom he thought Enchanters, *Ib.* N. 25; declares openly againſt *Carthage* in the Senate, P. 565; loſes his eldeſt Son, P. 566; is much affected with that Loſs, *Ib.*; diſplays again his Hatred to *Carthage*, P. 574, 580; his Death, P. 601. N. 10; and Character, *Ib.*

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) the Grandſon of the firſt *Cato*, is made *Conſul* in 635, and goes and dies in *Carthage* before his *Conſulſhip* expires, V. 5. P. 182; he was, according to *Aulus Gellius*, a vehement Orator, *Ib.* N. 38.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *The Narbonne Province* in 663, V. 5. P. 345; was the great Grandſon of *Cato the Cenſor*, *Ib.* N. 135.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) at the Age of 14 Years, gives an heroic Inſtance of his Reſolution and Courage, in relation to the Murders *Sylla* committed in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 456; when *Quæſtor*, he refuſes to pay the Penſions of the *Dictator*'s Guards, P. 577.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) his Character, V. 6. P. 2; he aſſiſts *Cicero* with his Advice in the Affair of *Catiline*, P. 21; and calls him *The Father of his Country*, in full Senate, P. 25; his Speech to the Senate, to perſuade them to pronounce Sentence of Death on the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, P. 30; warmly oppoſes the Abuſe introduced among the Great, of buying the Suffrages of the People, P. 33. N. 54; ſhews great firmneſs in oppoſing the Motion of two *Tribunes of the People*, who inſiſt on recalling *Pompey*, on purpoſe to create publick Diſturbances, P. 34; and as great Moderation in ſcreening one of them from the infamous Puniſhment which ſome were deſirous of inflicting on him for his Violences, P. 35; refuſes his two Nieces to *Pompey*, who demands one of them in Marriage for himſelf, and the other for his Son, P. 43. N. 77; *Ib.* N. 78; the Return of this great Man to *Rome*, fills *Cato* with uneaſineſs, he fearing leſt *Pompey* ſhould re-eſtabliſh Tyranny there, P. 45; he oppoſes *Pompey*'s Requeſt, that the great Elections be poſtponed, P. 46; when he ſaw the famous *Triumviri*, *Craſſus*, *Cæſar*, and *Pompey* cloſely united, he ſaid, *Rome now has her Maſters, Liberty is no more*, P. 62; he is carried to Priſon by Order of *Ceſar*, who ſoon after releaſes him, P. 67; he at firſt obſtinately refuſes to conſent to *The Agrarian Law*, P. 69; but *Cicero* perſuades him at laſt to ſubſcribe to it, *Ib.*; a ſeditious *Tribune* ſends him from *Rome*, under Pretence of giving him an honourable Commiſſion, P. 86; which he diſcharges with Credit, P. 106; is received with great Marks of Diſtinction when he returns to *Italy*, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* in 696, *Ib.*; enters into a ſtrict Friendſhip with *Cicero*, *Ib.*; very narrowly eſcapes being aſſaſſinated, P. 118, 119; *Craſſus* and *Pompey* prevent his being nominated *Prætor*, P. 119; *Cato* oppoſes the exorbitant Authority which the *Triumvirate* aſſumed, P. 123; he is carried to Priſon, *Ib.* N. 4, 5; makes *Pompey* ſenſible of his Folly, in contributing to aggrandize *Cæſar*, P. 124; obtains the *Prætorſhip*, P. 128. N. 14; makes himſelf hated in *Rome* by the great Pains he takes to reform the moſt epidemical Vices of the People there, P. 137; *Pompey* endeavours to ſet the People againſt him, P. 138; *Cato*, purely for the ſake of promoting the publick Good, ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 167; receives the Refuſal of the People to give him that Promotion, only with a Smile, *Ib.*; declares warmly againſt *Cæſar*, P. 172. N. 26; is ſent *Prætor* into *Sicily*, P. 178; and returns from thence purely to animate the *Romans* againſt *Cæſar*, P. 184; prevents the Senate's depriving *Pompey* of the Generalſhip they had given him in the Civil War, P. 187; declares entirely for him, P. 206; nevertheleſs, *Pompey* will not make him Admiral General of all his Fleets, P. 209; but offers him the Command of the Port of *Dyrrachium*, and the Country about it, which *Cato* declines, P. 221.

PORCIUS LÆCAS, one of the firſt Members of the College of *Epulones*, V. 4. P. 101; was the Author of the famous *Porcian* Law, *Ib.* N. 59; this Fact is confirmed by Medals, P. 102. N. 61; he is made *Prætor* in 558, and the Province of *Piſa* falls to his Lot, *Ib.* N. 64.

PORCIUS LECCA, (*Marcus*) one of the chief *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, V. 6. P. 3; for which he ſuffers Death, P. 40.

PORCIUS LIVINUS, (*Lucius*) *Plebeian Ædile* in 543, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86; cauſes ſome Statues of Braſs to be made, and places them in the Temple of *Ceres*, P. 358. N. 86. Col. 2.

PORCIUS LIVINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in 569, V. 4. P. 288; takes great Pains to prevent the Succeſs of one *Fulvius*, who pretended to get the *Prætorſhip of Rome* by Force, P. 289.

PORCUS TROJANUS, ſignified among the *Romans*, a wild Boar brought to Table ſtuffed with other Meats, and ſo far reſembling the *Trojan* Horſe, V. 5. P. 213. N. 20.

PORIS and THEOXENA, the tragical Hiſtory of the cruel Execution of this innocent and

unfortunate Couple, by the inhuman Barbarity of *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309, 310.

PORSENA, King of *Cluſium*, V. 1. P. 207; ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome*, to demand either the Reſtoration of the *Tarquins* to the Throne, or at leaſt the Reſtitution of their Eſtates, *Ib.*; but obtains neither, P. 208; appears before *Rome* with a formidable Army, *Ib.*; attacks and takes the Fortreſs of the *Janiculus*, P. 209; fights the *Roman* Army; the Order of both Armies, *Ib.*; forces the *Romans* to give way, and retire into their City, P. 210; ſhuts up *Rome* ſo cloſe, that there is a Famine there, P. 211; *Mucius Cordus Scævola* who aims at the King, kills one of his Officers by his ſide, but miſſes him, P. 213; at the Perſuaſion of his Son, *Porſena* inclines to enter into a Friendſhip with the *Romans*, P. 214; is himſelf choſen by the *Romans* to be the Judge in the Affair of the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of the *Tarquins*, which he demanded as a Condition of the Peace, *Ib.*; the Cauſe is pleaded before him, and the chief Officers of his Army, P. 215, 216; when informed of all the Crimes of the *Tarquins*, he breaks off his Friendſhip for them, and forbids them to appear any more in his Preſence, P. 216; makes Peace with the *Romans*, ſets out for *Cluſium*, and with a generoſity truly worthy of a great Mind, leaves all the Proviſions he had in his Camp, for the Relief of thoſe who wanted in *Rome*, P. 216, 217; in gratitude for which, the Senate make him Preſents, erect a Statue to his Honour, and inſtitute a new Cuſtom among them, to perpetuate the Memory of his Bounty, P. 217; and receive in the moſt cordial manner, the ſhattered Remains of the Army of his Son *Arunx*, who was unfortunately killed before *Aricia*, P. 219.

PORTICO's, (*The*) built by *Minucius Rufus* in the Year 643, are, in the Deſcription of old *Rome*, placed near *The Flaminian Circus*, V. 5. P. 209. N. 18.

PORTUS ICCIUS, or ITIUS, *The*, of *Cæſar*, was the preſent Town, or Port, of *Calais*, V. 6. P. 132. N. 26.

POSCA, (*Marcus Pinarius*). See *Pinarius*.

POSSIDONIA, another Name for the City of *Pæſtum*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3. See *Pæſtum*.

POSSIDONIUS OF APAMEA, a Stoick Philoſopher, is greatly honoured by *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 45. N. 83.

POSTHUMIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was one of the moſt ancient and moſt diſtinguiſhed of thoſe which were called *Patrician*, V. 3. P. 165. N. 121.

POSTHUMIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in 327, V. 1. P. 534; the Quarrel between him and his Collegue, is the Cauſe of the Defeat of the *Romans* by the *Veientes*, P. 535; for this the *Tribunes* proſecute him, P. 539; and he is fined, P. 541. N. 75.

POSTHUMIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Publican*, draws the Hatred of the Publick at *Rome* on his whole Fraternity, V. 3. P. 270; and then diſappears, P. 271.

POSTHUMIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 339, and ordered to lead an Army againſt the *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 550; takes *Bola*, *Ib.*; by his Faithleſneſs, and one raſh Expreſſion, he exaſperates the Men againſt him, *Ib.*; and he is aſſaſſinated by his own Soldiers, P. 551.

POSTHUMIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 359, V. 1. P. 588; defeats the *Æqui*, and is ſoon after defeated by them, P. 591; defeats them a ſecond Time. *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS, (*Spurius*) *Cenſor* in the Year 374, dies, and his Death is deemed a fatal Preſage to the Republick, V. 2. P. 55.

POSTHUMIUS, (*Spurius*) an Orator in 620, gains himſelf a great Reputation in *Rome*, by his Eloquence, V. 5. P. 98.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) the High-Prieſt of *Mars*, is choſen *Conſul* in 540, but not ſuffered to perform the Functions of that Office, V. 2. P. 615, 616.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in 602, V. 4. P. 567; and appointed to make War in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, P. 568; is poiſoned by his Wife *Publicia*, P. 576. N. 81.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) the Brother of *Spurius*, is left by the latter to command in *Numidia* in his Abſence, V. 5. P. 213; ſuffers *Jugurtha* to draw him into a Snare, P. 216; who draws off part of his Troops from him, and takes his Camp, *Ib.*; and makes both him and his Soldiers *paſs under the Yoke*, *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 573, V. 4. P. 326; enters upon his Office, P. 327; and diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his Valour in *Liguria*, and his Equity among the *Ingauni*, P. 328, 329.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in 654, and makes War in *Macedon*, but the Succeſs of his Arms is not known, V. 5. P. 300; is killed by his own Soldiers in a Mutiny, P. 353.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 29; and a ſecond Time in 373, P. 51.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in 519, V. 3. P. 12; marches into *Liguria*, where he is very Succeſsful, *Ib.*; is choſen *Conſul* again for the Year 532, P. 165; but is killed before the Time comes, P. 166.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Spain* in 572, V. 4. P. 326; the *Vaccæi* find him more Employment than he expected from them, P. 335; but he at laſt gains ſo great a Victory over them,

them, as procures him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 337; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 580, P. 359; his Conduct in his Adminiſtration, *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in 599, V. 4. P. 552; and as ſuch leads an Army into *Spain*, *Ib.*; is poiſoned by his Wife, *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in 524, V. 3. P. 21; ſignalizes himſelf in *Illyricum*, P. 22; returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, P. 115.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) ſurnamed alſo *Albus Regillenſis*, the Son of the famous *Dictator Aulus Poſthumius*, is made *Conſul* in 287, V. 1. P. 383. N. 3; dedicates the Temple of *Dius Fidius*, P. 384; is ſent to *Athens* to get a Collection of the *Athenian* Laws, P. 431; is made *Decemvir* in 302, P. 436.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* in 419, V. 2. P. 191; it is remarkable of the *Albini*, that they all continued *Patricians*, and not one of them was ever tranſlated into any *Plebeian* Family, *Ib.* N. 25; he makes a *Cenſus* of the *Roman* People, P. 196; is made General of Horſe, P. 208. promoted to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, in 432, and marches with his Collegue againſt the *Samnites*, P. 233; he, his Collegue, and all their Army undergo the Diſgrace of *paſſing under the Yoke*, at *The Caudian Forks*, P. 239; his Speech to the new *Conſuls* after his Return to *Rome*, wherein he adviſes them to give up himſelf and his Collegue into the Enemy's Hands, P. 242; which Advice is approved, P. 244; another Speech he makes to the Senate, in confirmation of his firſt Advice, *Ib.*; he is delivered up to the *Samnites*, P. 246.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* in 567, V. 4. P. 272; makes the beginning of his Adminiſtration famous, by deſtroying the infamous Society of the *Bacchanals*, P. 273, 274; repeoples *Buxentum* and *Lipontus* with *Romans*, P. 281; is promoted to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, in 579, P. 354.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* in 643, V. 5. P. 207; the Province of *Numidia* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; he repairs thither, P. 212; and returns to *Rome* without doing any Thing, P. 213; is baniſhed for having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*'s Money, P. 214, 216.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS MAGNUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 605, V. 4. P. 606.

POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENSIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 356, V. 1. P. 577.

POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in 257, V. 1. P. 251; and then *Dictator*, by his Collegue *Titus Viginius*, P. 252; a Miſtake of *Livy* concerning the Time of his *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.* N. 47; the new *Dictator* makes *Ebutius Elva* his General of Horſe, *Ib.*; ſends Succours to his Camp which is attacked by *Lucius Tarquinius*, P. 253; reſolves to give the *Latins* Battle, P. 254, harangues his Army, *Ib.*; fights the Enemy and beats them, P. 255; takes their Camp, P. 257, is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 258; is called *Regillenſis*, from his Victory at the Lake *Regillus*, *Ib.*; erects Temples to ſeveral Gods, *Ib.*; lays down the *Dictatorſhip*, P. 269; prevents the Rout of the *Romans* in the War with the *Aurunci*, *Ib.*; puts their Army to flight, and ſeizes their Camp, *Ib.*; is again made *Conſul* for the Year 260, P. 280; marches againſt the *Volſci*, P. 289; routs them, beſieges and takes *Longula* and *Poluſca*, P. 289; appears before *Corioli*, and in vain attempts to take it by Storm, P. 290; but makes himſelf Maſter of it, after he has defeated the *Antiates*, who come to relieve it, P. 292; rewards the extraordinary Valour of young *Coriolanus*, *Ib.*; refuſes the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in 289, V. 1. P. 386. N. 6; the Senate, after the Defeat of his Collegue *Furius*, give him an abſolute Power, and appoint him to ſecure the Safety of the Publick, *Ib.*; he places *Titus Quinctius* at the Head of the *Roman* Army, *Ib.*; attacks, and puts into Diſorder the Camp of the *Æqui*, who were come to lay waſte the Territory of the *Romans*, P. 387; and thereby obliges the reſt of their Army, which beſieged *Furius* in his Camp, to retire, and flee to their own Cities for Refuge, P. 388; is ſent on a Deputation to them, to demand Satisfaction for the Ravages they had committed in the Diſtrict of *Tuſculum*, contrary to their laſt Treaty with the *Romans*, P. 412.

POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 321, V. 1. P. 528.

POSTHUMIUS, (*Cominius*). See *Cominius*, and *Poſthumius, Albus Regillenſis Aulus*.

POSTHUMIUS MEGELLINUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 448, V. 2. P. 296; enters upon his Office, P. 297; gains a compleat Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; commands in the Country of the *Faliſci* in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 341; is made a *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 459, and appointed to make War in *Samnium*, but detained at *Rome* by Sickneſs, P. 349; ſends his Troops thither, to enlarge his Collegue's Army, P. 350; follows them with all ſpeed, *Ib.*; after he has dedicated the Temple of *Victory*, *Ib.*; he ſeizes *Millionia*, P. 351; and *Triventum*, *Ib.*; and ſeveral other Cities, P. 352; ravages *Hetruria*, P. 355; the People grant him a *Triumph*, which the Senate had refuſed him, *Ib.* N. 8; he is threatend with a Pro-

Proſecution, but eſcapes it by his Addreſs, P. 357; and the Intereſt of *Carvilius*, P. 368; he is appointed Governour of the State during an *Interregnum*, P. 373; cauſes himſelf to be choſen *Conſul* in the Year 462, *Ib.*; behaves himſelf with great Pride and Haughtineſs, P. 376; eſpecially to the Senate, *Ib.*; takes *Cominium*, and *Venuſia*, P. 376, 377; the Senate humble him, P. 377; which moſt highly exaſperates him, *Ib.*; and he is proſecuted, and fined, *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS, (*Lucius*) is ſent on a Deputation to *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 421; the *Tarentini* inſult him in the moſt ſhocking manner, *Ib.*; he is made *Conſul* for the Year 491, P. 546; beſieges *Agrigentum*, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over the *Carthaginians*, P. 548; takes *Agrigentum*, and gives it up to be plundered by his Troops, P. 549; dies in his *Cenſorſhip*, in the Year 500, P. 584.

POSTHUMIUS REGILLENSIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 373, V. 2. P. 51.

POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, See *Tubertus*.

POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in 248, V. 1. P. 220; goes to meet the *Sabines*, who were laying waſte the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; covers *Rome* with his Army, P. 221; marches to the Aſſiſtance of his Collegue *Marcus Valerius*, who is engaged with the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; and thereby ſecures the Victory to the *Romans*, P. 222; he and his Collegue are honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; the Senate grant him a Privilege, before granted to none, *viz.* a Right of burial for himſelf and Family within the Walls of *Rome*, P. 223; he is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 250, P. 229; is firſt routed, and then ſurrounded by the *Sabine* Army, P. 231; his Collegue *Menenius* extricates him out of this Difficulty, *Ib.*; and he makes great amends for his late Defeat, in the Battle he fights with the *Sabines* near *Ereſum*, P. 233; is honoured with a leſſer *Triumph* called an *Ovation*, P. 233, 234.

POSTHUMUS COMINIUS, See *Cominius*.

POSTHUMUS EBUTIUS, See *Ebutius*.

POSTHUMUS, (*Caius Rabirius*). See *Rabirius*.

POSTULIO, ſignified among the *Romans* the Victim devoted to the Gods of Hell, V. 2. P. 164. N. 52.

POTIDÆA, a Name firſt given to the City of *Caſſandræa* by the *Corinthians*, V. 3. P. 430. N. 154.

POTILIUS, (*Enius*) diſcovers a Plot which many Slaves had entered into againſt the State, V. 2. P. 561.

POTITIUS, one of the ancient *Aborigines*, to whom had been given, from the earlieſt Ages, the Prieſthood of the Temple of *Hercules* called *Ara Maxima*, V. 2. P. 271; *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis*'s Account of it, *Ib.* N. 63; his Deſcendants, at the Requeſt, or rather for the Money, of *Appius Claudius*, admit Slaves into the Prieſthood which they enjoyed, *Ib.*; the Conſequence of which was, ſays *Feſtus*, that the whole Family of the *Potitii* were extirpated in thirty Days, *Ib.* N. 64.

PRÆFECT OF ROME, (*The*) was an occaſional Officer choſen to govern the City, in the Abſence of the Kings or *Conſuls*, V. 1. P. 97. N. 1.

PRÆFECTURES, There were to ſorts of *Præfectures* among the *Romans*. In one, the *Roman* People had a Right to elect the *Præfects* to adminiſter Juſtice there, in the other, the *Præfects* were appointed by the *Prætor*, and adminiſtered Juſtice in his Name, V. 2. P. 256. N. 27.

PRÆFECTUS CELERUM, an Officer who commanded one of the *Centuries*, in the Body of Troops called *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166.

PRÆNESTE, a City of old *Latium*, ſurrenders to the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 242; it was before called *Stephane*, *Ib.* N. 27; its Situation, *Ib.*; it is plundered by an Army of *Æqui* and *Volſci*, in the Year 291, P. 391; it was ſucceſſively a *Roman Colony* and *Municipium*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 95; its Inhabitants were called *Nuculæ*, or *Nut-eaters*, becauſe their Territory abounded with that Fruit, P. 159. N. 105; it is now called *Paleſtrina*, and was formerly famous for the *Lots* there, which the People came thither to conſult from all Parts of *Italy*, V. 4. P. 490. N. 30; it was one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in old *Latium*, V. 5. P. 444.

PRÆNESTINE, (*Lots*) *The*, a ſort of Divination in great Eſteem among the ancient *Romans*, is proſcribed in 511, V. 2. P. 615. N. 65.

PRÆNESTINE, (*Way*) *The*, was the Road which led from *Rome* to *Præneſte*, *Anagnia*, and *Beneventum*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 56.

PRÆNESTINI, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Præneſte*, come to the Relief of *Velitræ*, which is threatened with a Siege by the *Romans*, and are defeated by *Papirius*, V. 2. P. 51; join the *Volſci*, and prepare to attack *Satricum*, *Ib.*; *Camillus* gains a compleat Victory over them and the *Volſci*, P. 53; they come with an Army to the very Gates of *Rome*, to inſult the *Romans*, P. 56; but the bare News of the creation of a *Dictator*, makes them to retire, P. 57; they are defeated near *The Allia*, *Ib.*; their Camp near *Præneſte* is taken and plundered by the Army of *Quinctius*, *Ib.*; they ſurrender their City by Capitulation, *Ib.*; and afterwards draw the whole Body of the *Latin* Nation into a Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 58.

PRÆNOMEN, NOMEN, and COGNOMEN, were the three Names which moſt *Romans* had, and ſometimes there was a fourth added to them called *Agnomen*, V. 1. P. 97. N. 2; the *Nomen*, was the Name of the *Fa-*

Family, the *Prænomen*, *Cognomen*, and *Agnomen*, were a kind of Nick-Names taken from Accidents, or the Actions of the Perſon, *Ib.*

PRÆSUL, The Name, or rather Title, of the Perſon, whoſe Buſineſs it was to regulate the Dances of the *Salii*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 48.

PRÆTEXTA, *The*, was a kind of Robe which was at firſt given by way of diſtinction, to the Children of the *Sabine* Ladies, who brought about the Peace between *Fabius* and *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 44; but it afterwards became very common, *Ib.* N. 154.

PRÆTOR, a Title which was given in the firſt Ages to the *Conſuls*, eſpecially when they adminiſtred Juſtice, V. 1. P. 440. N. 22, 23; it was the ſecond Dignity in the *Roman* Republick, V. 2. P. 77. N. 48; this Office wholly related at firſt to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, P. 79. N. 52, 53, 54; the *Prætor of Rome* had ſix *Lictors* with Axes and *Faſces*, to walk before him, P. 79. N. 55; *Valerius Poplicola* was the firſt *Prætor*, who had the Command of an Army in the Abſence of a *Conſul*, P. 117; it was a part of his Office to preſide in *The Publick Games*, in the Abſence of the *Conſuls*, P. 232. N. 106; the *Prætor of Rome*'s Office was divided in the Year 511, into two Parts, and given to two Perſons, one called *Prætor Urbanus*, and the other *Prætor Peregrinus*, P. 616; the Buſineſs of the former was to try all Cauſes between *Citizen* and *Citizen*, that of the latter, to try thoſe between *Citizen* and Foreigner, or Foreigner and Foreigner, *Ib.* N. 66; in the Year 526, the *Romans* choſe four *Prætors*, two to continue in *Rome*, and the other two to go to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, V. 3. P. 25; the two latter had the ſame Juriſdiction in their Provinces as the others had at *Rome*, *Ib.*; this Officer among the *Greeks*, was one of the firſt Rank, and greateſt Authority, P. 397. N. 50; in the Year 556, the *Roman* Senate increaſed the Number of the *Prætors* to ſix, V. 4. P. 60; in 582, the *Spaniards* make Complaints to the Senate, of the Exactions of their *Prætors*, , P. 397; about the Year 608, or 609, V. 5. P. 16. N. 40; the *Romans* added four more *Prætors* to the two who were before appointed, to adminiſter Juſtice in *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 39; their Order was, to adminiſter Juſtice there, each in his own Court for one Year, and the next, to have the Government of the *Prætorian* Provinces, *Ib.* N. 39; in the Year 700, the Senate paſs a Law, which is confirmed by the People, That no *Prætor*, or *Conſul*, ſhall command in any Province a ſecond Time, till five Years after the firſt, V. 6. P. 147.

PRÆTORIUM, (*The*) among the *Romans*, was the General's Tent in a Camp, V. 2. P. 142. N. 11.

PRÆTORSHIP, In the Year 416, the *Plebeians* promote one of their Body to this Office, V 2. P. 185. See *Prætor*.

PRASIÆ, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Attica*, the other in *Laconia*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 101.

PRAXITELES, the Name of one of the moſt famous Statuaries *Greece* ever produced, V. 5. P. 301. N. 12.

PRAXO, a Woman of Condition at *Delphi*, is brought to *Rome* in the Year 581, V. 4. P. 367, 368.

PRECIA, a Woman who was not a common Proſtitute, but a Whore only to Men of Condition, who were able to help ſuch as ſhe loved; by means of her Paramours, procures the Government of *Cilicia* for the famous *Lucullus*, who was forced to ſtoop ſo low, as to apply to her for it, V. 5. P. 496.

PRECIANI, (*The*) a People of *Gaul* whoſe Situation is not exactly known, V. 6. P. 116. N. 183.

PREROGATIVE, (*Right*) *The*, among the *Romans*, was the Right that *Tribe* had of voting firſt, whoſe Name was firſt taken out of the Urn by the Magiſtrates, V. 1. P. 336. N. 11.

PRESAGES, were divided by the *Romans* into two ſorts, which they called *Oblativa* and *Imperativa*, V. 1. P. 218. N. 72; it was always their Cuſtom, to ſearch for good Preſages in the Entrails of the Victims, before any Battle, or important Expedition, V. 2. P. 92. N. 30; the fatal *Preſages* which preceded the Battle which *Scipio* fought with *Hannibal*, near *The Teſin*, V. 3. P. 73. N. 40; and that of *Thraſimenus*, P. 84. N. 4; and that of *Cannæ*, P. 116; other *Preſages* in the Year 538, P. 169. N. 134; in the Year 539, ſome *Preſages* whether true or falſe, raiſed a great Conſternation in *Rome*, P. 216; and the People endeavour to avert the Evils threatened by thoſe in 540, by the uſual Expiations, P. 242; the ſame in 543, P. 358. N. 86; the ſame in 544, P. 362. N. 97; the *Romans* were alſo again alarmed with theſe *Preſages*, whether real or imaginary, in the Year 545, P. 381. N 1; in the Year 546, P. 408. N. 94; in the Year 547, P. 433. N. 6; in the Year 549, P. 485; in the Year 550, P. 515. N. 29; in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9. N. 21; in the Year 554, P. 40. N. 120; in the Year 562, P. 188. N. 38, 39; in the Year 586, P. 498; in the Year 588, the uſual Ceremonies were performed, to prevent the ill Effects of theſe ſuppoſed Prognoſticks, P. 515.

PRESCRIPTION, Among the *Romans*, one Year's Poſſeſſion of Moveables, and two Years of Land, gave a preſcriptive Right to the Poſſeſſor, V. 1. P. 451, *Law* IV. the Meaning of this Law, *Ib.* 59; but no length of Poſſeſſion amounted to a Preſcription

ſcription againſt a Right to a Sepulchre, or its *Veſtibule*, P. 460, *Law* XIII.
PRESENTEIUS, (*Lucius*) an Officer of *The Allies* in their War with *Rome*, V. 5. P. 337; defends the Country of the *Marſi*, againſt the *Romans*, P. 339.
PRESIDENT, a Dignity among the *Romans*, of which we find no Traces at all, till the *Conſulſhip* of *Paulus Æmilius* in 586, V. 4. P. 497; the *Preſident* in a Province was a temporary Officer, appointed by the *Roman* General to govern it, till the Republick had nominated a Governour for it, V. 6. P. 54. N. 1.
PRILIS, a Lake in *Hetruria*, which *Pliny* calls a River, V. 2. P. 311. N. 60.
PRINCIPES, (*The*) in the *Roman* Army, were the Soldiers who made the ſecond Line in the *Legions*, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25; but at firſt, the *Principes* were thoſe who fought at the Head of the *Roman Legions*, and begun the Attacks in Battle, V. 2. P. 161. N. 42; and afterwards there were other Alterations made with reſpect to them, *Id. Ib.*; P. 162. N. 47.
PRISCUS, (*Tarquinius*). See *Tarquin*.
PRISONERS, *Hannibal* took 4000 *Romans* Priſoners at the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 126. N. 18; fixed their Ranſom at 300 *Denarii* a Head, P. 129; ſent ten of them to treat of their Redemption, to *Rome*, P. 136; where they were very ill received by the Senate, P. 137; one of them is guilty of a Fraud, P. 136; which the *Romans* greatly diſlike, P. 139.
PRIVERNATES, (*The*) are attacked by the *Romans* in 423, V. 2. P. 198; routed, *Ib.*; their City beſieged, P. 199; taken a ſecond Time, P. 200; a ſtrong Garriſon placed in it, P. 201; and their Senators baniſhed, P. 202.
PRIVERNUM, a City beyond *Setia*, in the Road to *Terracina*, V. 2. P. 102. N. 47; ſubmits to the *Romans*, in the Year 396, P. 104; but in 411, its Inhabitants commit Hoſtilities againſt *Rome*, P. 151; the *Conſul Plautius* defeats them, takes their City in 412, *Ib.*; puts a *Roman* Garriſon in it, and gives them a Part of the Lands of the Conquered, for their Subſiſtence, P. 152. See *Privernates*.
PRIVILEGE, It was forbidden by the *Roman* Laws to grant *Privilege* to any Perſon whatſoever, V. 1. P. 455, *Tab.* 9. *Law* I. and the ſame Law was in Force at *Athens*, P. 455. N. 82.
PROCAS, the twelfth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 15; was alſo called *Palatinus*, *Ib.* N. 62.
PROCEEDINGS AT LAW, The Method of carrying them on among the *Romans*, was ſettled by *The firſt Table*, V. 1. P. 438; and by the 7th *Law* of *The eleventh Table*, they are ordered to be ſuſpended on all Feſtivals, P. 466.
PROCESSIONS, What are now called *Proceſſions* in the Church of *Rome*, are the ſame Things that were called *Supplications* by the ancient *Pagans*, V. 1. P. 366.
PROCILIUS, (*Caius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
PROCHYTA, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 1. P. 5; the Etymology of the Name, *Ib.* N. 22.
PRO-CONSUL, a Title firſt given to *Cæſo Fabius* in 275, V 1. P. 352; this Office was at firſt limited to the commanding of the *Roman* Armies, in the neceſſary Abſence of the *Conſul*, *Ib.* N. 32; the *Pro-Conſuls* were probably at firſt choſen by the Senate, or chief Magiſtrates, but afterwards when it became a ſtanding Office, the People in *Tribes*, or *Curiæ*, or *Centuries*, had a Share in the Election of them, *Ib.* N. 32; the *Pro-Conſuls* ſupplied the Places of the *Conſuls*, and had the ſame Authority in their reſpective Provinces, V. 2. P. 386. N. 8; they were firſt elected by the *Comitia by Tribes*, in the Year 427, P. 211. N. 71; *Publilius* was the firſt *Pro-Conſul* who enjoyed the Honours of a *Triumph*, which he did in 427, *Ib.* N. 70; the *Comitia by Tribes* continued to have the Right of electing them in 542, V. 3. P. 321. N. 35.
PROCULUS, a *Prænomen*, given to ſome *Romans*, becauſe born either in the Abſence of their Parent, or when they were much advanced in Years, V. 1. P. 517. N. 25; it was a Surname in the *Plautian* Family, *Ib.*
PROCULUS (*Julius*) a *Roman* Senator, perſuades the People that *Romulus* was carried up to Heaven, V. 1. P. 53; is ſent to *Numa Pompilius*, to carry him the News of his Election to the Crown of *Rome*, P. 55.
PROCULUS, (*Geganius Macerinus*). See *Macerinus*.
PROCULUS, (*Virginius*). See *Virginius*.
PRODIGIES, (*The*) which are ſaid to have appeared at *Rome*, in the Year 292, greatly alarmed the People, V. 1. P. 393; tho' probably only the Effects of their own Superſtitions, *Ib.* N. 24; the Effects of others, whether true or falſe, are ſaid to have been prevented by religious Ceremonies, in the Year 567, V. 4. P. 280; in the Year 581, P. 373; in the Year 584, P. 511; and in the Year 586, P. 498; other Prodigies whether true or diſputed, are ſaid to have been ſeen in 610, V. 5. P. 21. N. 61; in 611, P. 30; in 616, P. 57; in the ſame Year, P. 72; in 617, P. 80; in 619, P. 83; in 628, P. 149; in 636, P. 184; in 650, P. 271; in 652, P. 282; in 654, P. 300; and in 663, P. 337. N. 101.
PROEDROI, the ten Senators at *Athens*, who preſided there Weekly, V. 4. P. 384. N. 10.
PROERNA, a City of *Æſtiotis* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 11.

PROERosIA, the firſt of the three great Feſtivals, which the People of *Attica* celebrated in honour of *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26. Col. 2.

PROLETARII, (*The*) were the *Romans* who in the *Cenſus* taken by *Servius*, made the ſixth Claſs, V. 1. P. 168; they were called *Capite Cenſi*, becauſe having no Money or Land, they were enrolled only by their *Heads*, *Ib.* N. 62; nevertheleſs, they were enrolled according to Cuſtom, in the Year 473, V. 2. P. 430.

PROMONTORY, (*The Fair*) in *Greek* Καλὸν Ἀκρωτήριον, lay a little to the North of *Carthage*, and was probably the ſame as the *Promontory of Mercury*, V. 2. P. 125. N. 96.

PROMONTORY OF APOLLO, *The*, See *Apollo*.

PROMONTORY OF CERAUNUS, *The*, See *Ceraunus*.

PROMONTORY, (*Lacinian*) *The*, was that which is now called *Capo delle Colonne*, V. 3. P. 170. N. 142. See *Lacinian*.

PROMONTORY OF MERCURY, (*The*). See *Mercury*.

PROMONTORIES OF SICILY, (*The*) worth notice, were only three, Cape *Pelorum* in the north eaſt End of the Iſland, Cape *Pachynum* in the South Eaſt, and Cape *Lilybæum* in the Weſt, V. 2. P. 469. N. 2, 3, 4.

PROPHECY, There was one current, that the *Greeks* and *Gauls* ſhould one Day become Maſters of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 25; the completion of which the *Romans* endeavour to divert by a barbarous human Sacrifice, P. 26. N. 60.

PRO-PRÆTOR, an Office, which at firſt differed from that of *Pro-Conſul* chiefly in this, that the former commanded only a part of an Army, the latter a whole one, and had more *Lictors* to attend him than the *Pro-Prætor*, V. 2. P. 340. N. 93.

PROSERPINE, (*The Goddeſs*) was ſometimes called *Libera*, and ſometimes *Cora*, that is, *Virgin*, *Girl*, or *Daughter*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54; her Temple at *Locri* was plundered in the Year 553, V. 4 P. 9; for which the Senate order Expiations to be made, *Ib.* N. 21; her uſual Sacrifice was a black Cow, V. 5. P. 501.

PROVINCE, (*Roman*) was an Expreſſion uſed by the *Romans* to ſignify any large Country, which was by Arms, or any other Means, brought into Subjection to their Republick, V. 2. P. 621; why *Narbonne Gaul* was called a *Roman Province*, V. 5. P. 188. N. 61.

PROVISIONS, The *Roman* Soldiers were obliged to carry, beſides their offenſive and defenſive Weapons, as much Proviſions for themſelves as was neceſſary for the Expedition, V. 2. P. 276. N. 77.

PRUSA, a City of *Aſia*, now called *Burſa*, V. 5. P. 503. N. 110.

PRUSIAS, King of *Bithynia*, about the Year of *Rome* 545, ſends a Fleet to *Philip of Macedon*, V. 3. P. 402; enters the Dominions of King *Attalus* to make War with him, P. 425. N. 139.

PRUSIAS, ſurnamed *The Hunter*, King of *Bithynia*, in the Year of *Rome* 363, V. 4. P. 208. N. 28; is ſollicited by *Antiochus* to declare againſt the *Romans*, *Ib.*; but *Scipio* by a Letter, and *Livius*, by the Propoſals he makes him in the Name of the Republick, attaches him for ever to the Intereſt of *Rome*, P. 209; he makes War on the King of *Pergamus*, in which War *Hannibal* ſerves under him, who had retired to him in *Bithynia*, P. 299; the *Romans* appoint three Commiſſioners to ſettle the Differences between him and *Eumenes*, P. 301; *Pruſias* comes himſelf to congratulate *Rome* on the Conqueſt of *Macedon*, P. 489; and diſhonours himſelf by his mean Flatteries, P. 490; ſends Complaints of *Eumenes* to the Senate, P. 516; and makes War on his Succeſſor, P. 550; the Senate of *Rome* order *Pruſias* to lay down his Arms, *Ib.*; but he deſpiſes or evades that Order, and inſults the Ambaſſador ſent to him from *Rome*, *Ib.*; makes himſelf contemptible on the Throne by his Vices, V. 5. P. 7; the Character *Polybius* gives of him, *Ib.* N. 11; he endeavours to get his Son *Nicomedes* aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; and the Son, informed of this Deſign, rebels againſt him, P. 8; and has him aſſaſſinated, P. 9.

PRUSIAS, the Son of the former, and Brother to *Nicomedes*, is ſacrificed to the Ambition of the latter, who kills him, as he had done his Father, V. 5. P. 9. N. 22; it was this *Pruſias*, and not the former, who had the Surname of μονοδοὺς, P. 7. N. 10; P. 9. N. 22.

PRYTANES, the fifty Senators at *Athens*, who were choſen to preſide annually over the Republick, in their Turns, V. 4. P. 384. N. 10.

PTELEUM, the Name of a City in *Phthiotis* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 33; and of another in *Ionia*, *Ib.*

PTOLEMAIS, a maritime City of *Phœnicia*, V. 4. P. 562. N. 57; V. 5. P. 524. N. 30.

PTOLEMAIS, one of the *five* Cities of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309, N. 32.

PTOLOMIES, (*The*) two Sons of *Ptolomy Epiphanes*, were called by this Name, the elder having the Surname of *Philometor*, and *Alexander* the younger that of *Phyſcon*, V. 4. P. 362; their Mother *Cleopatra* from an unreaſonable fondneſs for the younger, will have the Crown given to him, *Ib.*; *Antiochus Epiphanes* their Uncle, wants to take the Kingdom from them both, P. 363; and they therefore complain of him to the Senate of *Rome*, P. 408; who force *Antiochus* to leave *Egypt*, P. 409;

P. 409; in the Year 585 they ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, P. 477; who are there graciouſly received, P. 478; Diviſions ariſe between the Brothers, P. 517; *Philometor* the eldeſt, is dethroned by his Brother, and flees to *Rome* for Refuge, P. 523; the younger Brother comes alſo to *Rome*, to plead his Cauſe himſelf before the Senate, P. 532; the *Romans* divide *Egypt* equally between them, *Ib.*; new Quarrels ariſe between them, which are likewiſe determined by the *Romans*, 542, 554; *Philometor* generouſly gives up *Cyrenaica* to his Brother *Phyſcon*, who relinquiſhes to him all his Pretenſions to the Iſland of *Cyprus*, P. 555.

PTOLOMY, the Son of *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, is left there by his Father to govern the Kingdom in his Abſence, V. 2. P. 430; the young Prince had very great Bravery, P. 490; his Death, P. 492.

PTOLOMY, King of *Macedon*, V. 2. P. 431; ſurnamed *Ceraunus*, *Ib.* N. 56; died in the Year of *Rome* 475, P. 474. N. 10.

PTOLOMY, King of *Cyprus* in the Year of *Rome* 695, V. 6. P. 85; incurrs the Hatred of *Clodius*, who reſolves to deprive him of his Kingdom, *Ib.*; the manner of his Death is differently related by the Hiſtorians, P. 86.

PTOLOMY, the Son of *Ptolomy Auletes*, raiſes Troops in *Egypt* for his Tutor *Pompey*, who in return, gives him the Crown of *Egypt*, which his Father at his Death, had given to his Siſter *Cleopatra*, V. 6. P. 209; and after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, he has *Pompey*, who came to take Refuge in his Dominions, aſſaſſinated, P. 230.

PTOLOMY APION, the natural Son of *Ptolomy Phyſcon*, has *Cyrenaica* given him by his Father, V. 5. P. 309; and when he died, he left it by Will to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who make it a *Roman Province* in the Year 688, P. 575.

PTOLOMY AULETES, invites *Pompey* to come to him, and cloaths the *Roman* Soldiers, V. 5. P. 583; he was the eleventh King of *Egypt*, and mounted that Throne in the Year of *Rome* 689, V. 6. P. 106. N. 157; the *Romans* have a great Inclination to ſeize his Dominions, P. 107; but *Cæſar*, whom he gains by his Money, maintains him on the Throne, P. 108; his Subjects being greatly oppreſſed by Taxes, drive him out of his Kingdom, P. 85; he has recourſe to the *Roman* Republick, but by his not following the Advice of *Cato*, he renders his own Attempts fruitleſs for ſome Time, P. 108; however, *Pompey* protects him, P. 109; a pretended Oracle is produced at *Rome* againſt Reſtoring him, P. 110; he corrupts *Gabinius* with his Money, and prevails on him to reſtore him, contrary to the Inclinations of the Senate, P. 112; *Gabinius* undertakes the Work, *Ib.*; and at length *Ptolomy* recovers Poſſeſſion of *Egypt*, *Ib.*; kills his Daughter *Berenice*, and fills his Kingdom with Blood, *Ib.*; dies in 702, and leaves his Throne to *Cleopatra* his eldeſt Daughter, P. 172.

PTOLOMY CIBYOSACTES, or *Ptolomy the Cook*, King of *Egypt* in the Year of *Rome* 697, was ſo called from the great Deformity of his Body, and greater baſeneſs of Mind, V. 6. P. 108. N. 160; his Wife *Berenice* has him ſtrangled, P. 109.

PTOLOMY EPIPHANES, King of *Egypt* in the Year of *Rome* 552, mounted that Throne at 12 Years of Age, V. 4. P. 2. N. 7; a ſhort Account of what happened there worth notice during his Minority, P. 6. N. 10; the *Romans* ſend a Deputation to him, P. 2. N. 7; and he another to the *Romans*, P. 6; to put himſelf under their Protection, *Ib.* N. 10; and to perſuade them to oppoſe *Philip*'s Enterprizes againſt *Athens*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* ſend another Embaſſy to him, P. 7; he diſcovers a Plot againſt his Life, and puniſhes the Author of it, P. 99; offers the *Romans* a great Sum of Money, to aſſiſt them in carrying on the War with *Antiochus*, P. 170. N. 212; and ſends Ambaſſadors to them to congratulate them on their Victory over him, P. 194.

PTOLOMY EUERGETES, King of *Egypt* in 513, thanks the *Romans* for the Aſſiſtance they offered him againſt *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, V. 2. P. 625.

PTOLOMY EUERGETES, King of *Egypt* in 616, becomes the Curſe of his Subjects for his unparallelled Cruelties, V. 5. P. 63. N. 4; but nevertheleſs, he was the Reviver of Learning in *Egypt*, *Ib.* N. 4. Col. 2; his Character, P. 64; he is driven from his Dominions, P. 130; and repeats the Crime of *Thyeſtes*, *Ib.*

PTOLOMY LATHURUS, the eldeſt Son of *Ptolomy Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*, his Adventures, V. 5. P. 309. N. 31; he receives *Lucullus* in his Dominions with great Marks of Diſtinction, P. 404; his Death, P. 463.

PTOLOMY PHILADELPHUS, King of *Egypt* in the Year of *Rome* 480, ſends an Embaſſy thither, V. 2. P. 488; the *Romans* ſend another to him, and their Ambaſſadors very diſintereſtedly decline accepting of his Preſents, P. 489, the *Carthaginians* demand a Supply of Money of him, P. 589; which he refuſes them, *Ib.*

PTOLOMY PHILOMETOR, King of *Egypt* in the Year of *Rome* 607, V. 5. P. 3. N. 5; cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed King of *Syria*, in Prejudice of *Demetrius Nicator*, *Ib.* N. 5. Col. 2; his Death, P. 5; one of his Medals, P. 6. N. 6. Col. 2; he reigned in *Egypt* thirty four Years, P. 309. N. 30.

PTOLOMY PHILOPATOR, King of *Egypt* in 537, gives the famous *Magius* of *Capua* his Liberty, V. 3. P. 145; a Miſtake of *Juſtin* concerning his Surname of *Philopator*, *Ib.* N. 72; the *Romans* ſend an Embaſſy

baſſy to him, P. 356. N. 77; and he ſends Ambaſſadors to *Philip* of *Macedon*, in the Year 543, *Ib.* N. 78; and in 545, P. 398. N. 54.

PUBLICANS, *The*, among the *Romans*, were properly ſpeaking, the Farmers of the publick Revenues, V. 3. P 207; they undertake to ſupply the Publick with their own Money, *Ib.*; the Avarice of one of them, and his Exactions draw the Hatred of the Publick on the whole Body, P. 270; and ſeveral of them voluntarily baniſh themſelves from *Rome*, P. 272.

PUBLICIA, See *Poſthumius*.

PUBLICIUS, Two Brothers of this Name build a Temple to the Goddeſs *Flora*, V. 2. P. 627; and make a very good Road for Carriages, in the Year 513, P. 627.

PUBLILIUS, a young *Plebeian*, who was in Debt to *L. Papirius*, is very cruelly uſed by his Creditor, into whoſe Service he had entered, becauſe he would not ſubmit to his brutal Paſſion, V. 2. P. 216; which produces a Law, That for the future Creditors have no Right over the Bodies, but only over the Goods of their Debtors, P. 216.

PUBLILIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in 414, V. 2. P. 171; and *Dictator*, P. 172; *Prætor*, in 416, P. 185; General of Horſe in 418, P. 191; *Cenſor* in 421, and makes a *Cenſus* of the People in the Year 421, P. 196.

PUBLILIUS PHILO, or VOLSCUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 38.

PUBLILIUS, (*Quintus*) propoſes to the Senate the Proſecution of *Manlius* in form, V. 2. P. 48; and they follow his Advice, P. 48, 49.

PUBLILIUS, (*Quintus*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 414, V. 2. P. 171; forces the Remainder of the Rebels in *Latium* to ſurrender at Diſcretion, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator*, and makes three Laws which are greatly for the Service of the Publick, P. 172.

PUBLILIUS PHILO, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in 426, V. 2. P. 207. N. 60; ordered to make War with the *Palepolitani*, *Ib.*; takes their Capital, P. 210; is honoured with a *Triumph* for it, P. 212; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 433, P. 242; abdicates, P. 249. N. 13; and is promoted to the *Conſulate* a third Time, in 438, P. 258.

PUBLILIUS, (*Titus*) is made *Augur* in the Year 453, V. 2. P. 316.

PUBLILIUS, (*Volero*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574. See *Volero*.

PUBLIUS, a deſcendant from one of the Branches of the *Tarquins*, forms a Conſpiracy in *Rome*, in their Favour, V. 1. P. 239; diſcovers the Plot himſelf to the *Conſul Sulpitius*, P. 240; and is amply Rewarded for it by the Senate, P. 241.

PUBLIUS ACILIUS LIGUS, See *Acilius*.

PUBLIUS ÆLIUS PÆTUS, See *Ælius*.

PUBLIUS ÆLIUS TUBERO, See *Ælius*.

PUBLIUS ÆMILIUS PAPUS, See *Æmilius*.

PUBLIUS ANTISTIUS, See *Antiſtius*.

PUBLIUS ANTISTIUS LABEO, See *Antiſtius*.

PUBLIUS AQUILIUS GALLUS, See *Aquilius*.

PUBLIUS ATIUS VARUS, See *Atius*.

PUBLIUS AUTRONIUS, See *Autronius*.

PUBLIUS AUTRONIUS PÆTUS, See *Autronius*.

PUBLIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cethegus*.

PUBLIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER, See *Claudius*.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS ARVINA, See *Cornelius*.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cornelius*.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, See *Cornelius*.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS DOLABELLA, See *Cornelius*.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS RUFFINUS SURA, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS SYLLA, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS RUTILUS, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA, See *Cornelius*.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, See *Cornelius* and *Scipio*.

P. CORNELIUS SYLLA, See *Cornelius*.

P. CURIATIUS, See *Curiatius*.

P. DECIUS MUS, See *Decius*.

P. FONTEIUS CAPITO, See *Fonteius*.

P. FURIUS, See *Furius*.

P. FURIUS PHILUS, See *Furius*.

P. GABINIUS CAPITO, See *Gabinius*.

P. HORATIUS, See *Horatius*.

P. JUVENTIUS THALNA, See *Juventius*.

P. JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA, See *Junius*.

P. LICINIUS, See *Licinius*.

P. LICINIUS CALVUS, See *Licinius*.

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.

P. LICINIUS NERVA, See *Licinius*.

P. LICINIUS TEGULA, See *Licinius*.

P. LICINIUS VARUS, See *Licinius*.

P. LUCRETIUS, See *Lucretius*.

P. MANLIUS VULSO, See *Manlius*.

P. Moelius, See *Mælius.*
P. Moenius, See *Moenius.*
P. Mucius Scævola, See *Scævola.*
P. Nautius, See *Nautius.*
P. Plautius Hypsæus, See *Plautius.*
P. Pleminius Nepos, See *Pleminius.*
P. Poetelius, See *Poetelius.*
P. Popilius, See *Popilius.*
P. Popilius Lænas, See *Popilius.*
P. Posthumius, See *Posthumius.*
P. Pupius, See *Pupius.*
P. Pupius Piso, See *Pupius.*
P. Rupilius, See *Rupilius.*
P. Rutilius Rufus, See *Rutilius.*
P. Scipio Nasica, See *Nasica.*
P. Sempronius Sophus, See *Sempronius.*
P. Sempronius Tuditanus, See *Sempronius.*
P. Servilius, See *Servilius.*
P. Servilius Geminus, See *Servilius.*
P. Servilius Isauricus, See *Servilius.*
P. Servilius Priscus, See *Servilius.*
P. Servilius Rullus, See *Servilius.*
P. Servilius Vatia, See *Servilius.*
P. Sestius, See *Sestius.*
P. Sestius Capitolinus, See *Sestius.*
P. Sextius, See *Sextius.*
P. Sulpicius Galba, See *Sulpicius.*
P. Sulpicius Rufus, See *Sulpicius.*
P. Sulpicius Saverrio, See *Sulpicius.*
P. Sylla, See *Sylla.*
P. Terentius Varro, See *Terentius.*
P. Ticinius Menas, See *Ticinius.*
P. Valerius Falto, See *Valerius.*
P. Valerius Flaccus, See *Valerius.*
P. Valerius Lævinus, See *Valerius.*
Publius Valerius Poplicola, V. 1. P. 184. N. 103, swears that he will revenge the tragical Death of *Lucretia* on the *Tarquins*, P. 185; gains a Battle over the Army which is encamped at *Ardea*, P. 189. See *Poplicola* and *Valerius.*
P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola, See *Valerius.*
P. Varius, See *Varius.*
P. Ventidius Bassus, See *Ventidius.*
P. Veturius, See *Veturius.*
P. Villius Tappulus, See *Villius.*
P. Volumnius Amintinus, See *Volumnius.*
P. Umbrenus, See *Umbrenus.*
Pugillatus, a kind of Boxing which was one of the Games of the *Circus* in the Time of *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 117. N. 54.
Pugiles, a kind of Boxers, V. 1. P. 117. N. 54.
Pulcher, (*Appius Claudius*). See *Claudius.*
Pulcher, (*Caius Claudius*). See *Claudius.*
Pulcher, (*Publius Claudius*). See *Claudius.*
Pulex, (*Marcus Servilius*). See *Servilius.*
Pullets, (*Sacred*) *The*, were Birds kept for taking the *Auspices*, V. 2. P. 72. N. 38; the manner of taking which is fully described, P. 71, 72. N. 36, 37, 38; P. 360.
Pullus, (*Lucius Junius*). See *Junius.*
Pullus, (*Numitorius*). See *Numitorius.*
Pulvinar Deorum, was commonly taken for the Cushions or Pillows on which the Images of the Gods were laid at the Religious Feasts of the *Romans*; and sometimes for the Beds themselves on which these Pillows were laid with the Images, V. 2. P. 83. N. 3; a mistake of *Acron* on this Subject, *Ib.*
Punick War, (*The first*) began in the Year 489, V. 2. P. 532; ended in the Year 512, P. 620; the second *Punick War* began in 535, and ended in 552, V. 3. P. 569.
Pupinian, (*Field*) *The*, a little District in *Italy*, which lay between *Scaptia* and *Pedum*, V. 2. P. 291. N. 1.
Pupinian, (*Tribe*) *The*, lay in *Latium*, V. 2. P. 574. N. 5; and contained the Country near *Tusculum*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 57.
Pupius, (*Publius*) one of the three *Plebeians* who were first admitted into the College of the *Quæstors* in 344, V. 1. P. 555.
Pupius Piso, (*Marcus*) embraces *Sylla*'s Party, V. 5. P. 439.
Pupius Piso, (*Marcus*) one of *Pompey*'s Lieutenant Generals, V. 6. P. 43; obtains the *Consulship* in 692, P. 43; *Cicero* gives contradictory Characters of him, P. 43. N. 78; he was of the *Calpurnian* Family, *Ib.* N. 78. Col. 2.
Purpureo, (*Fulvius*). See *Fulvius.*
Puteal, the Name of the Place where the Razor and Flint of *Navius* were buried, V. 1. P. 124. N. 68.
Puteal, a Name given to the Altar which was usually built by the *Romans* in a Place which had been struck with Lightning, V. 3. P. 383. Note Col. 2.
Puteal Scribonii Libonis, an ancient Monument concerning which the Criticks differ in Opinion, V. 3. P. 135. N. 50.
Puteoli, one of the most famous Cities in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 137; its Origin, and the Etymology of its Name, *Ib.* N. 8; it stood on the Sea-shore, eight Miles from *Naples*, P. 138. N. 8; it belonged to *Cumæ*, and was a kind of Arsenal to it, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160; it is now *Pouzzoles* in *The Terra di Lavoro*, on the Coasts of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, was fortified by Order of the *Consul Fabius*, in the Year 538, P. 213; and *Hannibal* in vain attempted to surprize it, P. 220; it was one of the most famous Cities in *Campania*, P. 540. N. 84; now in the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 126.
Pydna, a City of *Macedon*, on the Mouth of the River *Haliacmon*, V. 4. P. 454. N. 45; the Battle of *Pydna*, P. 461.
Pylæ, a narrow Passage between *Phocis* and *Thessaly*, which was as it were the Gate, or the Key, to all *Greece*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 124; the *hot* Springs that rise near it, gave it the Name of *Thermopylæ*, *Ib.*
Pylæmenes, King of *Paphlagonia*, raises Troops in his Dominions to assist the *Consul*

ſnl Craſſus, in the War with *Pergamus*, V. 5. P. 131.

PYLOS, there were three Cities of this Name in *Greece*, one in *Meſſenia*, the ſecond on the Banks of *The Peneus*, and the third near the Mouth of *The Peneus*, V. 3. P. 402. N. 66.

PYRAMUS, (*The*) a River of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 100.

PYRASUS, a Name at firſt given to the City of *Demetrium* in *Phthiotis*, V. 3. P. 424. N. 131.

PYRENEES, (*The Cape of the*) is the ſame which was formerly called *The Promontory of Venus*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 38.

PYRGI, a City on the Coaſts of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, V. 3. P. 270. N. 8; it belonged to *Hetruria*, V. 4. P. 170. N. 211.

PYRGUS, a City of *Greece*, near the Mouth of the River *Genucius*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 77.

PYRRHIAS, the *Prætor*, or chief Magiſtrate of the *Ætolians*, is twice beaten by *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 50.

PYRRHICK, (*Dance*) *The*, a ſort of military Dance, or Gambol, ſaid to be invented by *Minerva*, V. 1. P. 311. N. 91.

PYRRHICK, (*Foot*) *The*, conſiſted of two ſhort Syllables, V. 1. P. 311. N. 91.

PYRRHUS, King of *Epirus*, V. 2. P. 421; his Character, P. 433; his Adventures in his Youth, P. 421, 422; he propoſes *Alexander the Great* for his Model, P. 426. N. 45; *Hannibal* allows him to be the next General to *Alexander* the World had produced, P. 432. N. 62; the *Tarentini* deſire him to aſſiſt them, *Ib.*; he ſets ſail for *Tarentum*, with above 23000 Men, and meets with great Danger in his Paſſage, P. 431; enters *Tarentum*, *Ib.*; reforms it, P. 433; writes a very haughty Letter to the *Conſul Lævinus*, P. 439; and receives as haughty an Anſwer, P. 440; marches againſt the *Roman Conſul*, *Ib.*; is attacked by him, P. 443; is in great Danger in the beginning of the Battle, *Ib.*; but after a long Reſiſtance, the *Romans* are at laſt defeated, P. 444; nevertheleſs, his Victory coſt him dear, *Ib.*; which made him ſay, when he was burying his dead, that ſuch another Victory would ruin him, P. 445; he takes *Fregella*, and ſets down before *Præneſte*, P. 446; and returns into *Campania*, where he is ſurprized to find *Lævinus* at the Head of as good an Army, as he had had at the Battle of *Siris*, and ſays, *he ought to be another Hercules ſince he had Hydra's to fight with*, *Ib.*; which the Author of *The Lives of Illuſtrious Men* improperly makes him ſay on a very different Occaſion, P. 440. N. 71; he returns to *Tarentum* without daring to fight a ſecond Battle with the *Conſul*, P. 446; the *Romans* ſend an Embaſſy to him to deſire an exchange of Priſoners, P. 447; what paſſed on this Occaſion, P. 448; *Pyrrhus* gives the Ambaſſadors 200 of his Priſoners, and ſuffers the reſt to return to *Rome* at the Feſtival of the *Saturnalia*, P. 450, 451; forms the chimerical Project of making a Bridge over the Sea, P. 456. N. 87; leaves *Tarentum*, and begins the Campaign with Hoſtilities againſt the *Romans* in *Campania*, P. 457; there fights the *Romans* a ſecond Time near *Aſculum*, P. 458; is greatly wounded, P. 462; the different Opinions concerning the Succeſs of this Battle, *Ib.* N. 97; and the Number of the ſlain, *Ib.* N. 98; *Pyrrhus*, after it, marches his Troops to *Tarentum*, P. 463; is ſollicited by the *Sicilians*, to help them againſt the *Carthaginians*, P. 464; goes to oppoſe the *Romans*, who were laying waſte the Territory of *Tarentum*, P. 465; his Phyſician offers the *Romans* to poiſon him, *Ib.* N. 101; *Fabricius* gives the King Advice of it, and he admires the Generoſity of the *Roman*, P. 466; the *Macedonians* offer *Pyrrhus* their Crown, *Ib.*; he determines to go and relieve the *Sicilians*, *Ib.*; leaves *Italy*, P. 468; arrives in *Sicily*, P. 475; a detail of his Exploits there, *Ib. &c.* he becomes the Tyrant of *Sicily*, P. 478; forms a Deſign of going over into *Africa*, P. 479; returns to *Italy*, and in his Paſſage ſees his Fleet beaten and diſperſed by that of the *Carthaginians*, P. 480; he is ſaid to have cloven a *Mamertin* in two, quite down the Back, at one Stroke, *Ib.* N. 22; takes *Locri*, robs the Temple of *Proſerpine*, and is ſoon after puniſhed for it, P. 481; lands at *Tarentum*, *Ib.*; is utterly defeated near *Beneventum*, P. 483, 484; returns into his own Dominions, P. 485; and after ſome new Exploits, is killed in *Peloponneſus*, P. 489, 493.

PYRSEIA, the Art of giving notice of the Motions of an Enemy by Signals made by *Fire*, V. 3. P. 397.

PYTHAGORAS, the Philoſopher, was the firſt Inventor of Arithmetick, according to *Iſidorus*, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21. See *Pithagoras*.

PYTHAGORAS, the Son-in-Law of the Tyrant *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 117; and a famous Soldier, P. 118; preſerves *Argos* for his King, *Ib.*; who recals him to him, and is adviſed by him to ſue to the *Romans* for a Peace, P. 121; *Pythagoras* ſaves *Lacedæmon* after the *Romans* had even entered into it, P. 127, 128; and *Nabis* ſends him to the Camp of the *Pro-Conſul*, of whom he at laſt obtains a Peace, P. 128.

PYTHECUSA, See *Ænaria*.

PYTHEUM, or PITHIUM, a City of *Pelagonia Tripolitis*, V. 4. P. 423. N. 86; P. 434. N. 44.

PYTHIAN, (*The*) an Appellation given the Prieſteſs who uttered the Oracles of *Apollo*, V. 1. P. 578. N. 49.

PYTHIAN, (*Games*) *The*, a Feſtival celebrated every four Years near *Delphi*, in honour to *Apollo*, V. 3. P. 427. N. 142.
PYTHIAS, a *Theban*, who put that City into great Confuſion, and then baniſhes himſelf, to avoid the Puniſhment which the *Prætor Metellus* intended for him, V. 4. P. 641.
PYTHIUS, See *Apollo*.
PYTHON, The different Etymologies given by Authors of this Word, V. 1. P. 578. N. 49.
PYTHO GORGONIUS, a Name given to an obſcene *Atellan* Piece, compoſed by one *Pomponius*, V 2. P. 86. N. 14; the Word anſwers to that of *Mandueus*, which ſignified a kind of Bug-bear, uſed in theſe lewd Repreſentations, *Ib.*

Q.

QUADRATUS, (*Licinius Ninnius*). See *Ninnius*.
QUÆSTORS, Judges appointed to try all capital Caſes, V. 1. P. 206. N. 40; theſe *Quæſtors*, according to *Plutarch*, were not in being till the Time of the Republick, and their Office a diſmembered Part of the *Conſular*, *Id. Ib.*; theſe were called *Quæſtores Urbani*, in oppoſition to the *Quæſtores Ærarii*, and others, P. 293. N. 59.
QUÆSTORES ÆRARII, Magiſtrates who had the Care of the publick Treaſury, or *Ærarium*, and therefore ſo called, V. 1. P. 206. N. 39, 40; theſe were probably in being ſo early as in the Times of the Kings, *Ib.* N. 40; they were annually choſen as well as the *Conſuls*, P. 293. N. 59; they were at firſt choſen by the *Comitia by Curiæ*, and afterwards by the *Comitia by Tribes*, *Ib.*; there was a certain Age required by Law, for thoſe who ſhould enjoy this Office, but what Age that was, it is not eaſy to determine, *Ib.*; this was a very honourable Employment, and till the Year 333, given only to *Patricians*, but then the Number was increaſed from two to four, and two of the four promoted were *Plebeians*, P. 543; their Office was to collect and pay the publick Revenues, keep exact Accounts of the ſame, and to keep in their Cuſtody *The Roman Eagles* in Time of Peace, *Ib.*; tho' they had no Juriſdiction in other Caſes, *Ib.* N. 79; yet their Authority in all Matters relating to the Finances was abſolute, P. 505; they were alſo ſometimes called *Quæſtores Urbani*, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Military*, or *Conſular Quæſtors*, P. 432. N. 86; two of the four *Quæſtors* choſen in 333, were *Conſular* or *Military Quæſtors*, V. 2. P. 514; in the Year 488, four more *Quæſtors* were added to the other four, and the new ones were called *Provincial Quæſtors*, who had each his *Province* where he reſided; and thoſe Parts of *Italy* were then divided into four large *Provinces*, for their Adminiſtration, P. 515; and theſe *Provincial Quæſtors* were afterwards multiplied, in proportion as the Republick enlarged her Conqueſts, *Ib.*
QUÆSTORES CONSULARES, or *Militares*, Officers, or Magiſtrates, who attended the *Roman* Armies, paid the Troops, and ſold the Spoils and Priſoners taken from the Enemy, V. 2. P. 514; that is, they had much the ſame Office in the Army, as the *Quæſtors of the Treaſury* had at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 544. N. 81.
QUÆSTORES PROVINCIALES, were Magiſtrates, who had each the ſame Care of the Revenue in his *Province*, which the *Quæſtores Ærarii* had at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 515; there were at firſt but four in Number for the four *Italian Provinces*, but afterwards increaſed, in proportion as the Republick enlarged her Conqueſts, *Ib.*
QUÆSTORSHIP, (*The*) an Office of great Dignity and Authority in *Rome*, whether it be underſtood of the Judges ſtrictly, or of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury likewiſe, V. 1. P. 505. N. 11. See *Quæſtors*, and *Quæſtores Ærarii*.
QUEEN, The *Romans* worſhipped *Juno* under the Appellation of *The Queen*, *Regina*, V. 3. P. 85. N. 6.
QUARQUETULANA, (*Porta*). See *Cælimontane*.
QUINARIUS, a Piece of Money which was alſo called *Victoriatus*, worth the fifth part of an *As*, V 2. P. 505.
QUINCTIAN, See *Quintian*.
QUINCTIUS, a *Patrician*, after he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Valour in Arms, retired to a Country-Houſe of his own, V. 2. P. 148; the revolted Troops of the Army of *Marcius* force him to be their General, *Ib.*; and even in this Situation, he ſtill retains a great Zeal for the Good of his Country *Ib.*; and compaſſes an Advantageous Peace for the Rebels, P. 150, 151.
QUINCTIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 679, aſſumes more Authority in *Rome*, than *Sylla*'s Laws allowed him to have, V. 5. P. 495.
QUINCTIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Military Tribune* in 383, V. 2. P. 66. N. 28.
QUINCTIUS CÆSO, a young *Patrician*, warmly oppoſes *The Terentian Law*, V. 1. P. 396; is accuſed of a capital Offence by the *Tribune Virginius*, and deſpiſes the Accuſation, P. 397; afterwards ſtoops to mean Intreaties, *Ib.*; his Father and Uncle undertake his Defence, *Ib.*; but *Virginius* diſconcerts all Meaſures to ſave him, by ſuborning a Witneſs to ſwear Murder againſt *Cæſo*, P. 398; who therefore baniſhes himſelf into *Hetruria*, P. 399.
QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time in 369, V. 2. P. 42. N. 104; and a ſecond Time in 377, P. 60. N. 18.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Lucius*) another Perſon of the ſame Name as the former, is made *Military Tribune* in 384, V. 2. P. 67.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Titus*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* the firſt Time, in 282, V. 1. P. 368; is a Man of great Wiſdom and Moderation, *Ib.*; oppoſes the violent Deſigns of his Collegue *Appius*, *Ib.*; appeaſes a Sedition raiſed among the People on this Occaſion, P. 371; and cauſes *Volero*'s Law to be amicably paſſed, P. 372; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 285, P. 378; gains a famous Victory over the *Volſci*, P. 379; beſieges, and takes the Capital of the *Volſci* by Capitulation, P. 380; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he was the Brother of *Quintus Cincinnatus*, and a Man of great Virtues and an excellent Conduct at all Times, is put at the Head of the Commiſſioners appointed to diſtribute the Territory of the *Antiates*, which he had conquered, P. 382; is made *Conſul* a third Time, in 288, P. 385; in conjunction with his Collegue *Fabius*, he fights a Battle with the *Æqui*, who leave them in poſſeſſion of the Field of Battle, *Ib.*; by his Preſence keeps up the Spirits of the People in *Rome*, who were alarmed with a ſudden Irruption of the conquered Nations, *Ib.*; marches againſt them, but is not able to come up with them, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he makes a *Cenſus* of the *Roman* People, in the Year 288, *Ib.*; is made *Pro-Conſul* by the *Conſul Poſthumius*, and marches at the Head of an Army to the Relief of the *Conſul Furius*, who is beſieged in his Camp by the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, P. 386; and appears very ſeaſonably to put a ſtop to an Attack, P. 387; exerciſes the Office of *Quæſtor* in 295, 411; is made *Conſul* a fourth Time, in 307, P. 500; makes a Speech to the People in *Comitia*, to perſuade them to conſent to the raiſing new Levies, P. 501; and they unanimouſly grant his Deſires, P. 502; he marches againſt the *Æqui*, and gives them Battle, *Ib.*; beats them, and plunders their Camp, P. 503; is made *Conſul* a fifth Time, in 310, P. 512; and a ſixth, in 314, P. 518; nominates his Brother, *Quinctius Cincinnatus*, *Dictator*, P. 518; and acts as Lieutenant General under the *Dictator Mamercus*, P. 522.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Titus*) is made *Military Tribune* a fifth Time, in 369, V. 2. P. 42; *Cornelius Coſſus* the *Dictator* in 369, makes him his General of Horſe, *Ib.*; he is made *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in 370, P. 47; promoted to the *Dictatorſhip* in 374, P. 56; defeats the *Prænestini*, takes eight Caſtles from them, forces their Camp, ſeizes their City, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 57; *Camillus* chooſes him for his General of Horſe, in 386, P. 74; a Miſtake of ſome *Latin* Authors concerning this *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.* N. 41.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS, (*Titus*) the Son of *Quintus Quinctius Cincinnatus*, is made *Conſul* in 332, V. 1. P. 542. N. 78; and *Military Tribune*, in 348, P. 562.

QUINCTIUS CICURINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 377, V. 2. P. 60.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, the Father of *Cæſo Quinctius*, and Brother of *Titus Quinctius Capitolinus*, V. 1. P. 397, 515; was an Hero of the ſtricteſt Virtue, P. 397; undertakes the Defence of his Son againſt the Accuſations of the *Tribune Virginius*, *Ib.*; after the Flight of *Cæſo*, he pays the 3000 *Aſſes*, which was the Sum in which he was bound for the Fugitive, and retires to a little Eſtate which he has beyond *The Tyber*, and cultivates it with his own Hands, P. 389; is made *Conſul* in 293, P. 405; in the beginning of his *Conſulate*, he ſignalizes his Zeal for the Reformation of both Senate and People, *Ib.*; humbles the Pride of the *Tribunes*, P. 406; gains the Affections of the People, by his Equity and engaging Behaviour, P. 407; abdicates the *Conſulſhip*, and retires into the Country, *Ib.*; is ſent for from thence, to be advanced to the *Dictatorſhip*, P. 413; makes *Lucius Tarquitius* his General of Horſe, P. 414; marches with great Expedition to the Aſſiſtance of the *Conſul Minucius*, *Ib.*; ſurrounds the General of the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; forces him to come and ſue for Favour, P. 415; makes the Army of the *Æqui paſs under the Yoke*, *Ib.*; is preſented with a Crown of Gold by the Army of *Minucius*, *Ib.*; enters *Rome* in *Triumph*, P. 416; cauſes the *Tribune Volſcius* to be baniſhed, *Ib.*; abdicates the *Dictatorſhip*, refuſes the great Wealth the Senate offer him, and once more retires to his own little Field, P. 417; is called to an extraordinary Aſſembly of Senators, in which he propoſes, that the Nobles take upon themſelves alone the Defence of their Country, P. 418; favours the Demand of the *Tribunes* for enlarging their Number, P. 419; is again made *Dictator* in 314, P. 519; cites *Mœlius*, who had entered into a Plot, to make himſelf King, to appear before him, *Ib.*; makes an Apology for *Servilius*, who had cut off the Head of that ambitious Man, P. 520.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 338, V. 1. P. 549.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the famous *Dictator Cincinnatus*, is made *Military Tribune* in 315, V. 1. P. 521; General of Horſe by the *Dictator Mamercus Æmilius*, in 316, P. 522; and *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in 328, P. 537.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Titus Quinctius Cincinnatus*, who was

was *Military Tribune* in 366, is made *Military Tribune* in 368, V. 2. P. 38. N. 99.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Titus*) Grandſon of the famous *Dictator Cincinnatus*, is made *Military Tribune* in 366, V. 2. P. 35. N. 92.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Hither Spain*, V. 4. P. 272; is worſted there, P. 286; gains a compleat Victory over the *Luſitanians*, P. 287; and thereby obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 288; *Cato*, in his *Cenſorſhip* degrades him from the Rank of a Senator for the moſt infamous of all Vices, P. 291.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Titus*, who was *Conſul* in the Year 555, V. 4. P. 44; is made *Prætor of Rome* in 554, P. 21; has an extraordinary commiſſion to command a *Roman* Fleet, P. 44; ſignalizes himſelf on the Coaſts of *Theſſaly*, P. 50; takes *Caryſtus*, *Ib.*; brings the *Achæans* into the Intereſt of *Rome*, P. 52, 56; with them beſieges *Corinth*, P. 56; which they are obliged to raiſe, P. 57; the Senate continue him in the Command of the Fleet in *Greece*, P. 61; he takes *Leucas*, the Capital of *Acarnania*, P. 84. N. 1; carries a Fleet to *Lacedæmon*, which his Brother is going to beſiege, P. 119; takes ſeveral Towns on the Coaſt, P. 120; beſieges *Gythium*, P. 121; and, with his Brother's Aſſiſtance, takes it by Capitulation, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 561, P. 144; lays *Liguria* waſte, P. 168; and after his *Conſulſhip*, is made Lieutenant General of the *Roman* Armies in *Greece*, P. 169, 170.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) is made *Pro-Prætor* of *Tarentum*, and ordered to guard the Country of the *Salentini*, in 546, V. 3. P. 432. N. 3; and again, in 548, P. 458.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) a *Patrician* of great Merit, V. 4. P. 42. N. 5; is choſen *Conſul* in 555, *Ib.*; goes to *Macedon*, P. 44; takes the great *Scipio Africanus* for his Model, *Ib.*; takes the Command of the Army, P. 45; has an Interview with *Philip of Macedon*, P. 46; which producing no Effect, he enters upon Action, *Ib.*; by the guidance of a Shepherd whom *Charops* had ſent him, he finds a Way to bring a Detachment of his Troops to an Eminence over the narrow Paſs, where *Philip* was encamped, P. 47; and by this Means, forces the King's Camp, and puts him to flight, *Ib.*; *Flamininus* purſues him, P. 48; enters *Theſſaly*, and takes the City of *Phaleria* by Storm, P. 50; beſieges *Corinth*, P. 51; raiſes the Siege, *Ib.*; enters *Phocis*, and ſtrikes a Terror into the Inhabitants, P. 52; makes himſelf Maſter of *Elatia*, the only City which oppoſed his Conqueſts, P. 58; *Philip* has a ſecond Conference with him, but to as little purpoſe as the firſt, *Ib.*; *Quinctius* is continued in his Employment in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 61; *Philip* obtains of him a third Interview, *Ib.*; what paſſed at it, P. 65; the *Roman* Senate, to whom *Philip* had applied for a Peace, make *Flamininus* the ſole Arbiter of Peace or War, P. 66; he draws near to *Thebes*, to bring the *Thebans* into his Intereſt, P. 70; and ſucceeds, *Ib.*; but is not ſo ſucceſsful in an attempt upon another *Thebes* in *Phthiotis*, P. 71; defeats *Philip* in the Plain of *Cynocephalæ*, P. 72; the *Ætolians* claim the Honour of the Victory, P. 76; *Philip* ſends Deputies to *Flamininus* to procure a Peace, *Ib.*; the *Roman* appoints a Day for a Conference about it, P. 77; before this Conference, holds a Council with his Allies, and aſks them upon what Terms he ſhall grant a Peace, *Ib.*; *Philip* ſubmits to every Thing that is required of him, P. 78; and the *Pro-Conſul* takes Security of him till the Completion of the Treaty, *Ib.*; which is approved at *Rome* in an Aſſembly of all the *Tribes*, P. 89; and ten Commiſſioners are ſent to *Flamininus*, to aſſiſt him in putting the laſt Hand to it, P. 90; he ſhews great Prudence and Skill on this Occaſion, *Ib.*; and on that of a Revolt of the *Bœotians*, P. 92; the Articles of the Peace between *Philip* and the *Romans*, P. 92, 93; *Flamininus* gives ſome *Greek* Cities their Liberty, which the *Roman* Senate ſeems inclined to take from them, P. 93; the Decree he made on that Head, is read with univerſal Applauſe in the Aſſembly at *The Iſthmian Games*, P. 94, where extraordinary Honours are done him, *Ib.*; he is continued *Pro-Conſul* in *Greece*, P. 102. N. 64; the Senate order him to make War with the Tyrant *Nabis*, P. 116; before he executes theſe Orders, he aſſembles the *Allies* in *Greece*, *Ib.*; and in this Aſſembly War is declared with *Nabis*, P. 117; he marches to beſiege *Argi*, *Ib.*; and goes directly to *Lacedæmon*, P. 118; which he inveſts, P. 120; *Nabis* makes two Sallies upon him, but with ill Succeſs, *Ib.*; *Flamininus* has a Conference with *Nabis*, P. 121; but the Terms of the Peace he propoſes to him, P. 124, are rejected, P. 126; *Nabis* makes a general Sally, and is defeated, *Ib.*; *Flamininus* enters the City by Storm, P. 127; but is nevertheleſs forced to withdraw his Troops for fear of the Fire, which raged in all Parts, P. 128; *Nabis* makes him Propoſals of Peace which *Flamininus* accepts, *Ib.*; after this he grants the *Argians* their Liberty, and removes ſome Suſpicions which the *Ætolians* had entertained of him, P. 128, 129. N. 119; the *Achaians* make him a Preſent of 1200 *Romans*, who had been enſlaved by *Hannibal*, P. 130; then he marches towards *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he has a *Triumph* which laſts three Days together, *Ib.*; is ſent back to *Greece*, P. 153;

153; where he artfully pacifies the Minds of the People of *Demetrias*, who were inclined to revolt, P. 157; but the *Ætolians* in ſpight of all he can do, proclaim War with the *Romans*, P. 158; his Anſwers to their Deputies, and to the Ambaſſadors of *Antiochus*, who were come to the Diet of the *Achaians*, to draw them off from the *Romans*, P. 164; he confirms the *Achaians* in the Confederacy they had made with *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 191; is greatly revered at *Chalcis*, P. 183; artfully conducts two important Affairs of his Republick, *Ib.*; intercedes with the *Conſul Acilius* for *Naupactus*, which is ready to ſink under his Arms, P. 184; is made *Cenſor* in 564, P. 228; and is ſent by the Senate, to ſettle the Differences between *Pruſias* and *Eumenes*, P. 301; he arrives in *Bithynia*, and demands of *Pruſias*, that *Hannibal* be delivered up into his Hands, P. 305; *Pruſias* gives him leave to ſeize the *Carthaginian*, who to avoid being taken, poiſons himſelf, P. 306.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 603, V. 4. P. 575.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 630, V. 5. P. 153.

QUINCTIUS PENNUS, (*Titus*) is choſen *Dictator* in 392, V. 2. P. 93; chooſes *Servius Cornelius* for his General of Horſe, P. 93; and is choſen General of Horſe himſelf, by the *Dictator Servilius Ahala*, in 393, P. 97; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 399, P. 108; and gains a bloody Victory over the *Tarquinienſes*, *Ib.*

QUINCTIUS PENNUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 399, V. 2. P. 108.

QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 322, V. 1. P. 529; nominates his Father-in-Law, *Poſthumius Tubertus*, *Dictator*, P. 530; has the Command of an Army, *Ib.*; is wounded in an Attack which the *Æqui* and *Volſci* make on his Camp, P. 531; nevertheleſs, he repulſes, beats them, forces their Camp, and takes moſt of them Priſoners, *Ib.*; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 325, P. 533; and *Military Tribune* in 327, P. 534; the Diviſions which ariſe between him and his Collegues, occaſion the Loſs of a *Roman Army*, P. 534, 535; the *Tribunes of the People* would fain proſecute him for it, P. 538; but in Conſideration of the great Actions and important Services which the great *Cincinnatus* his Father had done the Republick, he is not cenſured, P. 541, but is made *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time in 333, P. 544. N. 80; and a third, in 338, P. 549.

QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 402, V. 2. P. 113. N. 68.

QUINQUATRUS, *Little* and *Great*, (*The*) were Feſtivals celebrated by the Muſicians at *Rome*, in honour to *Minerva*, their Patroneſs, V. 2. P. 268. N. 56.

QUINTA CLAUDIA, See *Claudia*.

QUINTIA, (*Prata*) a Name given to the little Field of four Acres, which the famous *Quinctius Cincinnatus* the *Dictator* cultivated with his own Hands, V. 1. P. 413. N. 48.

QUINTIAN, or QUINCTIAN, (*Family*) *The*, came originally from *Alba Longa*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 83.

QUINTILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was *Patrician*, V. 1. P. 358. N. 42.

QUINTILIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Dictator* in the Year 422, to drive a Nail in *Jupiter*'s Temple, V. 2. P. 197.

QUINTILIUS, (*Sextus*) is made *Conſul* in 300, V. 1. P. 433; and ſoon after carried off by the Plague, P. 434.

QUINTILIUS VARUS, *Prætor* in *Inſubria*, defeats *Mago*, *Hannibal*'s Brother, in 550, V. 3. P. 536, 537.

QUINTIUS, (*Decimus*) Admiral of a *Roman* Fleet in 543, V. 3. P. 337; is attacked by the *Carthaginians* in *The Gulph of Tarentum*, *Ib.*; and he is unfortunately killed by a *Tarentine* Lord, P. 338.

QUINTIUS, (*Titus*) is nominated a Commiſſioner for the Diſtribution of the Lands of *Cales*, in 419, V. 2. P. 192.

QUINTIUS CRISPINUS, (*Titus*) Lieutenant General to *Marcellus* in *Sicily*, is appointed by him to take care of the Siege, or rather Blockade, of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 255; a *Capuan*, who had formerly been his Friend, forces him to fight with him, P. 283. N. 20; *Quintius* gains the Victory, *Ib.*; is made Governour of *Campania* in quality of *Prætor*, P. 358; is made *Conſul* in 545, P. 381; ſets out for *Lucania* which had fallen to him by Lot, P. 386; forms a Deſign of beſieging *Locri*, *Ib.*; *Hannibal*'s approach prevents it, and obliges him to join his Collegue *Marcellus*, P. 387 he is mortally wounded in an Ambuſcade into which he and his Collegue fall, and the latter is killed on the Spot, P. 388; returns to his Camp, P. 389; from thence ſends notice of the Death of *Marcellus* to all the Cities in his Intereſt, to prevent their being ſurprized, P. 392; writes to the Senate to inform them of theſe Misfortunes, and deſire them to chooſe new *Conſuls*, P. 393, and before he dies, nominates *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, *Dictator*, P. 394.

QUINTIUS CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 482, V. 2. P. 496.

QUINTUS FABIUS, one of the three Brothers ſent to the *Senones* before *Cluſium*, kills a Captain of the *Senones* in a Sally which he makes, V. 2. P. 13; is proſecuted by the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 28; dies, P. 29.

QUINTUS ÆLIUS PÆTUS, See *Ælius*.

QUINTUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, See *Æmilius*.

QUINTUS ÆMILIUS PAPUS, See *Æmilius*.

QUIN-

Quintus Albidius, See *Albidius.*
Quintus Annius, See *Annius.*
Quintus Antonius Merenda, See *Antonius.*
Q. Apuleius Pansa, See *Apuleius.*
Q. Aufidius, See *Aufidius.*
Q. Aulius Cerretanus, See *Aulius.*
Q. Aurelius, See *Aurelius.*
Q. Cæcilius Metellus, See *Cæcilius.*
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, See *Cæcilius.*
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, See *Cæcilius.*
Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, See *Cæcilius.*
Q. Cædicius Noctua, See *Cædicius.*
Q. Calpurnius Piso, See *Calpurnius.*
Q. Cassius Longinus, See *Cassius.*
Q. Cornelius Lentulus, See *Cornelius.*
Q. Cornelius Ruffinus, See *Cornelius.*
Q. Cornelius Scipio Asina, See *Cornelius.*
Q. Cornificius, See *Cornificius.*
Q. Decius Mus, See *Decius.*
Q. Curius, See *Curius.*
Q. Fabius, See *Fabuis.*
Q. Fabius Æmilianus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Allobrogicus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Ambustus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Eburnus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Gurges, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Labeo, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Maximus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Rullus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Rullianus Maximus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Sanga, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Verrucosus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Fabius Vibulanus, See *Fabius.*
Q. Flaminius, See *Flaminius.*
Q. Fufius Calenus, See *Fufius.*
Q. Fulvius, See *Fulvius.*
Q. Fulvius Flaccus, See *Fulvius.*
Q. Fulvius Nobilior, See *Fulvius.*
Q. Furius Philus, See *Furius.*
Q. Hortensius, See *Hortensius.*
Q. Junius Brutus Scæva, See *Junius.*
Q. Licinius Crassus, See *Licinius.*
Q. Lucretius Ofella, See *Lucretius.*
Q. Lutatius Catulus, See *Lutatius.*
Q. Lutatius Cerco, See *Lutatius.*
Q. Mamilius Furinus, See *Mamilius.*
Q. Mamilius Vitulus, See *Mamilius.*
Q. Marcius, See *Marcius.*
Q. Marcius Philippus, See *Marcius.*
Q. Marcius Rex, See *Marcius.*
Q. Marcius Tremulus, See *Marcius.*
Q. Minucius Augurinus, See *Minucius.*
Q. Minucius Rufus, See *Minucius.*
Q. Minucius Thermus, See *Minucius.*
Q. Moelius, See *Moelius.*
Q. Mucius Scævola, See *Mucius.*
Q. Nævius Crista, See *Nævius.*
Q. Navius, See *Navius.*
Q. Nautius, See *Nautius.*
Q. Ogulnius, See *Ogulnius.*
Q. Ogulnius Gallus, See *Ogulnius.*
Q. Opimius Nepos, See *Opimius.*
Q. Pætilius Libo, See *Pætilius.*
Q. Pætillius Spurius, See *Pætillius.*
Q. Pompædius Silo, See *Pompædius.*
Q. Pompeius Nepos, See *Pompeius.*
Q. Pompeius Rufus, See *Pompeius.*
Q. Publilius, See *Publilius.*
Q. Publilius Philo, See *Publilius.*
Q. Quinctius, See *Quinctius.*
Q. Quinctius Cincinnatus, See *Cincinnatus.*
Q. Sertorius, See *Sertorius.*
Q. Servilius Ahala, See *Servilius.*
Q. Servilius Cæpio, See *Servilius.*
Q. Servilius Priscus, See *Servilius.*
Q. Silius, See *Silius.*
Q. Sulpicius, See *Sulpicius.*
Q. Sulpicius Pretextatus, See *Sulpicius.*
Q. Terentius Culeo, See *Terentius.*
Q. Trebellius, See *Trebellius.*
Q. Tullius Cicero, See *Tullius.*
Q. Valerius Falto, See *Valerius.*
Q. Varus, See *Varus.*
Quirinalia, a Festival instituted in honour to *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 51. N. 169; it was celebrated on the 17th Day of *February*, V. 2. P. 231. N. 104; the *Romans* commonly called it *Feriæ Stultorum*, P. 232. N. 105. Col. 1.
Quirinalis, (*Flamen*) the Chief of the Priests who had the Care of the Worship of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 51.
Quirinalis, (Mount), V. 1. P. 38; was also called *Collinus* and *Agonelis*, P. 88. N. 111; as also *Mons Salutaris*, *Mons Caballinus*, or *Cabalus*, and Mount *Cavallo*, which is the Name it now bears, P. 140. N. 9; *Numa* brought it within the City of *Rome*, *Ib.*
Quirinus, a Name given to *Romulus*, who was worshipped under this Appellation, V. 1. P. 52; *Numa* created a third *Flamen* to his Honour, P. 59.
Quiris, a God of the *Sabines*, probably the same as *Mars*, V. 1. P. 45; but whether the God was so called from his Lance, or the Lance from the God, is uncertain, *Ib.*; P. 42. N. 147.
Quirites, (*Juno*). See *Juno.*
Quirites, an Appellation given the *Romans* upon their Union with the *Sabines*, who were called *Cures* or *Quirites*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 147.

R.

R, (The Letter) when placed between two Vowels, was formerly pronounced by the *Romans*, as an S, V. 1. P. 241. N. 23; the *Sabines*, in their Language, changed the *R*, into an *S*, V. 5. P. 15. N. 37.

RABIRIUS POSTHUMIUS, *(Caius)* a *Roman Knight*, is profecuted by *Julius Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 10; *Cicero* undertakes his Defence, and gets him acquitted, P. 11; having lent *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt* conſiderable Sum of Money, he goes thither to demand them of him, P. 113. N. 170; *Ptolomy*, under Pretence of enabling him to pay himſelf, puts *Rabirius* at the Head of his Finances, but ſoon after claps him up in Priſon, *Ib.*; after ſome Time, *Rabirius* finds means to eſcape, and when he returns to *Rome*, is there accuſed of having lent *Ptolomy* Money to corrupt the Senate, *Ib.*; *Cicero* again appears for him, and ſpeaks that Oration in his Works *(pro Rabirio)*, which will be an eternal Monument of *Ptolomy*'s Perfidy and Ingratitude, *Ib.*

RABULEIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 267, endeavours to put an end to the Diſputes about a Law propoſed by the *Conſul Caſſius*, for diſtributing among the People the ancient Lands of the Publick, and thoſe lately taken from the *Hernici*, V. 1. P. 331.

RABULEIUS, *(Marcus)* is made *Decemvir* in 303, V. 1. P. 463; and marches againſt the *Sabines* with two of his Collegues, P. 476.

RACILIA, the Wife of the famous *Quinctius Cincinnatus*, V. 1. P. 413.

RALLA, (*Marcus Marcius*). See *Marcius.*

RAMMIUS, one of the moſt conſiderable Citizens of *Brunduſium*, V. 4. P. 368; refuſes to join in the villainous Plots of *Perſes*, P. 369; and diſcovers them to the *Roman* Senate, *Ib.*

RAM, *(Battering) A*, was a great Beam bound about with Iron at the end, or armed with an Head of Iron, repreſenting the Head of a *Ram*, V. 1. P. 235. N. 11; a full Deſcription of the Make and Uſe of them among the *Romans*, together with two Plates of them, *Ib.*; *Virginius* uſed them in the Siege of *Camerium* in the Year of *Rome* 251, *Ib.*

RAMNENSES, See *Rhamnenſes.*

RAPHIA, a City in *Phœnicia* belonging to *Paleſtine*, V. 4. P. 147.

RATS, a ridiculous Divination which the *Romans* took from the Sight of one of theſe Animals, V. 3. P. 381. N. 1.

RAUROSI, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Swiſſerland*, which is now called *The Canton of Baſle*, V. 6. P. 65. N. 29.

RAZOR, A Prodigy of a Flint which was cut by a *Razor*, V. 1. P. 124; both *Razor* and Flint were buried in a Place called *Puteal*, *Ib.* N. 68; *Cicero* laughed at this pretended Miracle, P. 125.

REATE, a City of *Sabinia*, now called *Rieti*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 21.

RECUPERATORES, *(The)* were Judges delegated by the *Prætor* to make Enquiry into particular Facts, which were not allowed by the Parties who were before him, V. 3. P. 16. N. 26. Col. 2.

REDICULUS, a Deity invented by the *Romans*, on occaſion of an Accident which was ſaid to have obliged *Hannibal* to march away from *Rome*, near which he had then brought all his Army, V. 3. P. 306. N. 65.

REGIFUGIUM, a Name given by the *Romans* to two Feſtivals inſtituted by them in Memory of the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 191. N. 1; P. 199. N. 18.

REGILLENSIS, or REGILLANUS, a Surname aſſumed by the Deſcendants of the *Dictator Aulus Poſthumius*, who gained the famous Victory of the Lake *Regillus*, V. 1. 383. N. 2.

REGILLUM, a City of *Sabinia*, where *Attius Clauſus* was born, V. 1. P. 224. N. 87.

REGILLUS, (the Lake) in *Latium*, is now called *Lago di S. Præſide*, V. 1. P. 253. N. 49; a full Deſcription of the famous Battle which the *Dictator Aulus Poſthumius* fought with the *Latins* near this Lake, P. 254, 255, 256.

REGULUS, *(Caius Attilius)*. See *Attilius.*

REGULUS, *(Lucius Attilius)*. See *Attilius.*

REGULUS, (*Marcus Attilius*). See *Attilius.*

RELIGION, By the Laws of *The Eleventh Table*, every *Roman* was obliged to aſſiſt at the publick Aſſemblies of Religion, and that with Purity, V. 1. P. 465, *Law* I.; every one was forbidden to have, or worſhip even in private, any particular Gods of his own, not received by publick Authority, *Ib. Law* II.; every one was required to keep up the Temples, or Oratories in his Lands, and honour his domeſtick Gods after the manner of his Fathers, *Ib. Law* III.; the *Romans* are required to worſhip the Gods of Heaven, and the *Heroes*, *Ib. Law* IV.; and the Virtues of thoſe *Heroes*, P. 466, *Law* V.; the moſt authorized Ceremonies are required to be obſerved, *Ib. Law* VI., Law-Suits are ordered to be ſuſpended on Feſtivals, *Law* VIII.; to ſteal any Thing dedicated to the Gods, is declared a Crime equal to Murder, *Ib. Law* X.; Perjury is adjudged Capital, P. 467, *Law* XI.; and Inceſt, *Ib. Law* XII.

REMMIAN, (*Law*) *The*, as it is called by the modern Civilians, was really *The Memmian Law*, which was made to ſuppreſs the Inſolence and Iniquity of falſe Informers, V. 5. P. 49. N. 99.

REMUS, the Brother of *Romulus*, is taken in an Ambuſh by the Shepherds of *Numitor*, and carried to that Prince, who reſolves to have him put to Death, V. 1. P. 17; but his Anger afterwards turns into an Affection for him, P. 18; his Death, P. 21. See *Romulus.*

REPAST, See *Dinner.*

REPETUNDIS, (The Law *de*). See *Law.*

REPUBLICAN, *(Government) The*, was eſtabliſhed in *Rome* in the Year of the City 243, V. 1. P. 188.
RETALIATION, (*The Law of*) was put in execution by the *Romans* on *Volſcius*, in the Year 295, V 1. P. 416. N. 55; and was eſtabliſhed in the Caſe of depriving a Man of the uſe of a Limb, by the 4th *Law* of *The Seventh Table*, P. 452.
REVOLT, The famous one of two *Roman* Armies at once, which gave riſe to the Creation of *the Tribunes of the People*, V. 1. P. 277, 278.
REX. (*Quintus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
REX SACRORUM, or REX SACRIFICULUS, a Title given by the *Romans* to the Magiſtrate, whoſe Province it was to take Care to ſupport Religion, V. 1. P. 188. N. 108; and his Wife was called *Queen*, *Ib.*
RHAGES, a City of *Greece* mentioned by *Livy*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 44.
RHAMNENSES, an Appellation given to the *Roman Knights* choſen by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 150; who gave this Name to one of the three *Tribes* into which he divided the City, P. 123. N. 63; the *Palatine Tribe*, which had that Name from the Part of *Rome* they inhabited, was alſo called *The Tribe of the Rhamnenſes*, P. 141. N. 14.
RHEAS SYLVIA, who is compelled by her Uncle *Æmilius*, to profeſs her ſelf a *Veſtal*, V. 1. P. 15; proves with Child, *Ib.* N. 64; is narrowly watched, P. 16; brings forth two Male Children, *Ib.*; is condemned to be put to Death with her two Children, *Ib.*; but her Sentence of Death is afterwards changed into that of perpetual Impriſonment, *Ib.*; and ſhe was afterwards delivered out of her Confinement, *Ib.*
RHEGINUS, (*Lucius Antiſtius*). See *Antiſtius*.
RHEGIUM, a Medal, which has ſome relation to the Foundation of this City, V. 2. P. 437. N. 67; *Rome*, at the Requeſt of the *Rhegians*, ſends a *Legion* to their Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*; this *Legion*, after many Cruelties, make themſelves Maſters of this unfortunate City, P. 438, which ſtood in *Bruttium*, in the extreme Part of *Italy*, near *The Streights of Sicily*, V. 3. P. 308. N. 71; it was one of the moſt conſiderable maritime Cities in *Bruttium*, P. 494. N. 111; is now called *Reggio*, and is one of the moſt ancient Cities in *Lombardy*, *Id. Ib.*
RHÆTEUM, a Name common to a City and Promontory of *Troas*, V. 4. P. 199. N. 7.
RHÆTEUM, a City of *Little Myſia*, ſituated on the Coaſts of *The Helleſpont*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 119.
RHETOGENES, a *Spaniſh* Lord, gives *Metellus Macedonicus* a fine Opporutnity to ſhew his Humanity at the Siege of *Nertobriga*, V. 5. P. 29.
RHETOGENES, a *Numantine* Officer, finds Means to get out of *Numantia*, when beſieged by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 91; and goes and ſollicits the Nations in Alliance with them to ſend them Succours, P. 92; his Death, P. 94.
RHETORICIANS, (*The*) or Teachers of falſe Eloquence, are driven out of *Rome* by the *Cenſors*, in the Year 662, V. 5. P. 326.
RHINDACUS, See *Rhyndacus*.
RHINE, *Cæſar* undertakes to build a Bridge over this River, with great Skill and Succeſs, V. 6. P. 121.
RHINOCOLURA, a maritime City on the Borders of *Paleſtine*, V. 4. P. 408. N. 51.
RHIUM, a famous Promontory in *Achaia*, V. 3. P. 400. N. 63.
RAIZANA, *Rhizinum*, or *Rhizo*, are by ſome thought one and the ſame City, which they place in *Illyricum*, between *Epidaurus* and *Liſſus*; but *Ptolomy* makes *Rhizana* and *Rhizinum* two different Cities, V. 4. P. 492. N. 38.
RHIZINIUM, now *Rhizon*, a City on a little Gulph of the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 3. P. 23. N. 50.
RHODES, The famous *Coloſſus of Rhodes*, was thrown down by an Earthquake, in the Year of *Rome* 530, V. 3. P. 32; the Iſland of this Name is one of the moſt famous Iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, P. 398. N. 56; the City of this Name ſtood in a ſandy Soil, and was ſurrounded by Mountains, V. 4. P. 489. N. 22; this Iſland was a Refuge for the *Romans* in their War with *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 396; and the City prepared to hold out a Siege againſt the Arms of that Prince, P. 397; did ſo with great Vigour, *Ib.*; and he was forced to give over his Attempt upon it, P. 398.
RHODIANS, (*The*) make a League with the *Athenians* againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 12, 13; recover the Province of *Peræa* from him, P. 86. N. 4; ſignalize their Attachment to the *Romans*, by oppoſing the Enterprizes of *Antiochus*, P. 88. N. 14; ſend the *Romans* a Squadron, to ſtrengthen their Fleet which was to act againſt *Antiochus*, P. 199; this Fleet is ſurprized by *Polyxenidas*, the Admiral of *Antiochus*, who ſeizes it by Artifice, P. 200, 201; the *Rhodians* equip 20 new Gallies, P. 201; ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome* after the Battle of *Magneſia*, P. 225; thoſe Ambaſſadors repreſent to the Senate the Attachment of their Principals to the *Romans*, P. 226; the Senate reward them very ſparingly, if at all, P. 228; afterwards they change their Minds, and enter into Engagements with the Enemies of *Rome*, P. 344; are ſuſpected by the *Romans*, P. 367; ſome Deputies come to them from *Rome*, and find them favourably diſpoſed towards the Republick, P. 383; they enter into ſome Negotiations with *Perſes*, P. 403; their Ambaſſadors

at *Rome* in the Year 584, addreſs themſelves with great haughtineſs to the Senate, P. 433; and therefore receive a very mortifying Anſwer from them, P. 434; in the Year 585, their Ambaſſadors are received with haughtineſs in the *Roman* Camp, P. 452; and treated with Indignation by the *Roman* Senate, P. 476; *Caius Popilius* at firſt treats the *Rhodians* imperiouſly, and thereby greatly alarms them, P. 479. N. 11; but he afterwards ſhews them more favour than they expected, P. 480. N. 11; they ſend new Ambaſſadors to *Rome* in 586, P. 483; who at firſt appear finely clad, under Pretence of rejoicing with the *Romans* at their Victory over *Perſes*, P. 484; but the *Conſul* gives them a ſevere Anſwer, upon which they change their Habit and manner of Application, *Ib.*; *Aſtymedes*, who is at the Head of them, makes a pathetick Speech to the Senate, imploring their Mercy for his Country, P. 485; *Cato* declares againſt the War deſigned with the *Rhodians*, P. 487, and prevents its being proclaimed, P. 488; the *Rhodians* deſire to enter into a ſtrict Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* are not ready to come into it, P. 489; nevertheleſs, the *Rhodians* ſend an Embaſſy to *Rome* in the Year 591, concerning the City of *Calynda*, which offered to ſurrender to them, and obtain all they deſire, P. 533.

RHOGOMANES, (*The*) a River which falls into the *Perſian Gulph*, V. 4. P. 524. N. 111.

RHYNDACUS, (*The*) a River of *Great Myſia*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 37; which falls into *The Propontis*, V. 5. P. 429. N. 96.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, The *Roman Laws* concerning them were collected in *The Ninth Table*, V. 1. P. 455, 456.

RINGS, The *Romans* wore none but Iron *Rings*, V. 2. P. 240. N. 7; thoſe of more valuable Metals were at firſt only given to Ambaſſadors, and worn by them only on Days of Audience, *Ib.*; in later Times, the *Roman Knights* and Senators claimed a Right to wear Gold-Rings, as well as Ambaſſadors, P. 303. N. 32; but we don't find that Gold-Rings became common, even to Perſons of free Condition, till the Time of the Emperor *Commodus*, *Ib.*; the Uſe of *Rings* is almoſt as old as the World, V. 3. P. 135. N. 52; the *Romans* had ſeveral ſorts of *Rings* in uſe among them, ſome called *Annuli Sponſalitia*, *Geniales*, and *Pronubi*, were uſed only in Eſpouſals; others called *Signatorii*, which ſerved for Seals; and others, which were given as Marks of Honour, to thoſe who had behaved themſelves valiantly, *Ib.* Col. 2; ſome Authors ſay, *Hannibal* took three Buſhels of Gold Rings from the *Romans*, P. 146, N. 74; the *Greeks* and *Romans* wore their Rings formerly on the fourth Finger of the Left-Hand, which had this Honour, ſays *Macrobius*, becauſe one of the fineſt of the Nerves in the Body runs from this Finger to the Heart, P. 390. N. 27; but afterwards, the *Romans* carried their Luxury very far in this Particular, and wore their Rings on almoſt every Finger, and every Joint of every Finger, P. 391. N. 27; the Uſe of Seals in Rings is very Ancient, P. 392. N. 30; a Plate of antique *Roman* Seals and Rings, P. 393; the Deſign of the *Romans* in giving their triumphant Victors only *Iron Rings*, was probably to preſerve ſome Traces of their ancient Simplicity, P. 572. N. 160.

RISUS, or *Laughter*, was worſhipped as a God, both by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, V. 3. P. 306. N. 65.

RIVO, See *Rufrium*.

ROADS, By the ſeventh *Law* of *The Eighth Table*, the *Romans* were required to make their *Roads* eight Foot wide, where they were ſtrait, and ſixteen at the Turnings, V. 1. P. 455.

ROBBERIES, The *Roman Laws* concerning Robberies and Thefts in general, were collected in *The Second Table*, V. 1. P. 442, 443, 444, 445; to ſteal any Thing devoted to the Gods, was Death by the 10th *Law* of *The Eleventh Table*, P. 446.

ROBE, (*Triumphal*). See *Triumph*.

ROBE, (*Virile*) *The*, or *Toga Virilis*, was in the firſt Ages of the Republick, put on by the young *Romans* at the Age of Seventeen, they being then capable of bearing Arms, and then deemed at the Age of Manhood, V. 5. P. 335. N. 83.

ROBUR, a Name given by the *Romans* to a deep Ditch or Pit, into which ſome Criminals were thrown, V. 6. P. 32. N. 50.

ROCHO, a Name given to the City of *Eretria*, in *Eubœa*, V. 4 P. 50. N. 46.

ROCKS, (*Black*) *The*, Mountains near *Bæza*, a City of *Andaluſia*, ſituated on *The Guadalquiver*, V. 3. P. 320. N. 34.

ROCKS, (*Red*) *The*, Mountains at a little diſtance from *Rome*, which ſome think the ſame which are now called *Monte Tieveri*, V. 1. P. 352. N. 35.

RODOGUNE, the Daughter of *Arſaces* King *Parthia*, marries *Demetrius Nicator*, V. 5. P. 70.

ROGATIO, ſignified among the *Romans*, the Concluſion of the *Conſul*'s Speech, when in the *Comitia* of the People, he determined for or againſt any Queſtion which was put to the Aſſembly, V. 1. P. 147. N. 32.

ROMANS, (*The*) in all probability, were deſcended from the *Trojans*, V. 1. P. 2, 3. N. 1; they were probably called *Cures*, or *Quirites*, from the *Sabines* who united with them, and firſt bore that Name, P. 42. N. 147; *Servius* divided them into ſix Claſſes, about the Year of *Rome* 203, P. 146; in the Year 244, they divided the Eſtates of the *Tarquins* among themſelves, P. 198; defeat an Army of *Hetrurians*, who were come with the *Tarquins* into the Ter-

Territory of *Rome*, P. 202; in 246, they are driven from the Hill *Janiculus* by *Porsenna*, and afterwards routed by his Army, P. 209, and invested in *Rome*, *Ib.*; they send Deputies to the Camp of *Porsenna*, P. 214; who makes a Treaty with them, P. 217; in 247, they give the *Hetrurians* Refuge in *Rome*, P. 219; in 248, they gain a Victory over the *Sabines*, P. 220; in 249, make a terrible Slaughter of them, P. 227; seize *Fidenæ* in 255, P. 243; are beaten by the *Sabines* in 250, P. 231; but soon have their Revenge, P. 233; and by a new Victory in 251, P. 234, force the *Sabines* to sue to them for Peace, *Ib.*; make themselves Masters of *Camerium*, P. 236; in 253 they punish some Conspirators in *Rome*, who had entered into a Plot in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 240; in the Year 255, they create a *Dictator*, P. 248; in 257 gain the famous Victory of the Lake *Regillus*, which gives the finishing Stroke to the *Tarquinian* Party, P. 255; in 258 they force the *Volsci* to sue for Peace, P. 262; punish them for breaking the Treaty they had made with them, P. 266; take *Sueſſa* from them, and deprive the *Ecetroni* of their Lands, P. 267; fortify the Colony of *Signia*, P. 268; fight a Battle with the *Aurunci* and beat them, P. 269, in 259 they plunder the several Camps of the *Æqui*, *Volsci*, and *Sabines*, P. 275; in 260 they create *Tribunes of the People* to put an end to the famous Retreat to *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 289; and take *Longula*, *Polusca* and *Corioli* from the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; in 261 they suffer greatly by a terrible Famine, P. 294; and send a Colony to *Velitræ*, P. 296; in 262 they condemn the brave *Coriolanus* to perpetual Banishment, P. 309; the Consequences of which prove very fatal to them, P. 313; in 266 they conquer the *Hernici*, P. 328; and the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; in 267 they pass the *Cassian* or *Agrarian Law*, P. 333; in 269 they are put into Disorder by the *Volsci*, P. 337; but afterwards make a terrible Slaughter of them, P. 338; and fight another Battle with them, P. 339; in 272 they gain a Victory over the *Veientes*, which their own Divisions prevent the Completion of, P. 343; but they utterly defeat them some time after, P. 347; in 276 they lose the 300 *Fabii*, P. 353; are ill used by the *Hetrurians*, but return it upon them, P. 356; in 278 they surprize the *Sabine* Camp, 362; lay waste their Territory and that of *Veii*, after gaining two Victories together over the *Veientes*, *Ib.*; in 279 they grant the *Veientes* a Truce for 40 Years, P. 363; in 281 great Troubles are raised in *Rome*, on account of *Volero*, the *Tribune*'s Law, P. 367; which at last is passed, P. 372; in 282 they plunder the Territory of the *Æqui*, P. 376; in 284 drive them out of the *Roman* State which they had entered, P. 377; and they besiege *Antium*, *Ib.*; in the first 300 Years of their Empire, they scarce extended their Conquests above threescore Miles from *Rome*, P. 381; in 286 they beat the *Æqui*, and force them to sue for Peace, 383; and punish them for breaking their Treaty with them, P. 385; in 289 the *Romans* are beaten by the *Æqui* in conjunction with the *Volsci*, P. 387; but have their Revenge, P. 388; in 290 a Plague carries off Multitudes of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; in 291 they rout an Army of *Volsci*, P. 391; and that of their Allies, *Ib.*; in 292 great Divisions arise between the Senators and *the Tribunes of the People*, P. 394; one *Herdonius*, a *Sabine*, takes this Opportunity to come and besiege *Rome*, P. 402; but the *Romans* drive him from the *Capitol*, which he had seized, P. 404; and in 294 they attack and take the Camp of the *Volsci*, P. 408; recover the City of *Tusculum*, which the *Æqui* had surprized, *Ib.*; make a terrible slaughter of the *Æqui*, and the *Volsci*, their Allies, P. 409; take the City of *Antium*, P. 410; and grant the *Æqui* a Peace, *Ib.*; which they soon break, P. 411; in 295, a *Roman* Army is invested in the narrow Pass of Mount *Algidus*, P. 412; the *Dictator Cincinnatus* marches to its Assistance, P. 414; and gains a signal Victory over the *Æqui*, P. 414, 415; in 298 these restless People are again defeated by the *Romans*, P. 428; in 300 another Plague lays *Rome* waste, P. 433; in 301 the *Romans* create *Decemviri*, P. 436; who get ten *Tables* of the *Laws* collected, which were called *The Laws of the Twelve Tables*, P. 438; and they are received with Applause, P. 460; in 303 they add the two last Tables, to the first ten, P. 465; in 304 the *Roman* Territory is plundered by the *Sabines*, P. 470; and that of *Tusculum* by the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; and the Republick has but little Success against them, P. 476, 477; the History of *Virginia*, 478; her Death occasions a Revolution in the State in the Year 304, P. 484; the *Decemvirate* is abolished, R. 490; the *Volsci* join the *Æqui* and *Sabines*, P. 493; are routed by the *Romans*, P. 495; nevertheless, in 307 they again ravage the Lands of the Republick, 500; are again beaten, P. 503; and the *Romans*, in a very unfair manner, seize a District belonging to the *Ardeates*, P. 504; in 308 the *Volsci* take up Arms against them again, P. 506; in 309 the *Romans* create *Military Tribunes*, P. 511; in 310 restore Peace in *Ardea*, where the People had revolted from the Nobility, P. 513; in 311 send thither a Colony to repeople and defend it, P. 516; in 313 *Mœlius* takes advantage of a Famine to aspire at Royalty, 517; and is killed, P. 519; in 315 the *Fidenates* put to Death the Ambassadors which the *Romans* had sent to them, to demand Satisfaction for their Revolt,

volt, P. 521; in 316 the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over them, and the *Veientes* and *Faliſci*, their Confederates, P. 523; this Victory is followed by another, and by the taking of *Fidenæ*, P. 525; in 322 the *Romans* again rout the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, P. 531; in 323 they grant the former a Truce, P. 532; they are beaten by the *Veientes*, P. 535; who draw the *Fidenates* into another Revolt, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* puniſh the latter, and revenge themſelves on the former, P. 536; in 329 the *Romans* celebrate *The Great Games*, P. 537; in 330 are beaten by the *Volſci*, P. 539; in 331 beat the *Æqui*, P. 542; in 335 they are beaten by the *Lavicani*, P. 547; but ſoon after ſubdue them, *Ib.*; in 338 the *Romans* make themſelves Maſters of the Territory of *Bola*, P. 550; which, the next Year is retaken by the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; but in 339 the *Romans* take it again, *Ib.*; in 344 they beſiege *Carventum*, which had been taken by the *Æqui*, and are forced to raiſe the Siege, P. 556; take *Verrugo*, and plunder the Territories of the *Volſci* and *Æqui*, *Ib.*; in 345 gain a Victory over the *Volſci*, P. 558; and take from them a Fort near the Lake *Furinus*, and in it 3000 Priſoners, *Ib.*; in 347 they take the City of *Anxur*, and plunder it, P. 561; in 348 beſiege *Veii*, P. 562; in 349 they gain a Victory over the *Volſci*, P. 563; take *Artena*, *Ib.*; in 351 they deſtroy *Anxur*, P. 569; receive a conſiderable overthrow before *Veii*, *Ib.*; in 354 they revenge themſelves on the *Veientes*, P. 574 after they had retaken *Anxur*, *Ib.*; in 356 the *Romans* defeat the *Tarquinienſes*, and put them to flight, P. 578; and at laſt, in 357 take the City of *Veii*, P. 584; in 358 they grant the *Æqui* and *Volſci* a Peace, P. 587; as alſo to the *Capenates*, *Ib.*; in 359 they beſiege *Falerii*, P. 589; and ſeveral Times defeat the *Æqui*, P. 590, 591.

In 363 the *Romans* are defeated by *Brennus* near *The Allia*, V. 2. P. 14; and after the Battle, retire into their Citadel on the *Capitol*, P. 15, 18; but at laſt, they drive the *Gauls* out of their Territory, P. 24, 25; in 365 they defeat the *Latins* by no uncommon Stratagem, P. 32; march to *Sutri*, P. 33; which they retake from the *Æqui*, and in 366 ſeize *Cortuoſa* and *Contenebra*, P. 35; in 367 they are divided into 25 *Tribes*, P. 36. N. 97; in 368 they rout the *Hernici*, *Latins*, and *Volſci* together, P. 39; take *Satricum*, *Ib.*; prevent the taking of *Sutri* by the *Hetrurians*, who beſiege it, P. 40; retake *Nepete* from the *Hetrurians* by aſſault, *Ib.*; in 369 they defeat the *Volſci* in *The Pomptine Territory*, P. 43; in 370 they condemn *Manlius* to die, and throw him down from the top of the *Capitol*, P. 49; in 372 they gain a Victory over the *Prænestini*, P. 51; in 373 are very near being vanquiſhed by the *Volſci*, P. 52; but at laſt make a great Slaughter of them, P. 53; in 374 they ſeize *Prænesſte*, P. 57; are defeated by the *Volſci*, P. 58; in 376 they lay the Country of the *Volſci* waſte, P. 59; in 377 they gain a compleat Victory over them and the *Latins*, P. 61; deſtroy an Army of *Latins* who had ſeized *Tuſculum*, P. 62; in about the Year 378, an *Interregnum* happens at *Rome* for four or five Years, P. 65; in 382 the *Romans* beſiege *Velitræ*, *Ib.*; in 386 take it, P. 76; gain a compleat Victory over the *Gauls*, who were again come to ravage their Territory, P. 75; they aboliſh the *Military Tribuneſhip*, and revive the *Conſular* Dignity, P. 76; in 387 they create *Curule Ædiles*, P. 77; build a Temple to *Concord* at the Foot of the *Capitol*, P. 78; in 388 they loſe the famous *Camillus*, P. 80; in 391 they make new Levies to ſubdue the *Hernici*, P. 90; are vanquiſhed by them, *Ib.*; and afterwards defeat them, P. 92; in 392 they take *Ferentinum* from them, P. 93; in 393 they gain another Victory over them, P. 97; ſubdue them, *Ib.*; and in 395 oblige them to ſubmit again to the Dominion of *Rome*, P. 99; in 395 they alſo defeat the *Boii* in a pitched Battle, P. 101; and add two new *Tribes* to the old ones, P. 102; in 396 they ſubdue the *Privernates*, P. 104; in 397 they ſubdue the *Faliſci* and the whole Body of the *Hetrurian* Nation which had revolted from them, P. 106; in 398 they take the City of *Empulum* from the *Tiburtes*, P. 107; in 399 they take the City of *Saſſula*, P. 108; reduce the *Tiburtes* to obedience, *Ib.*; and fight a bloody Battle with the *Tarquinienſes*, *Ib.*; in 401 they make a Truce for 100 Years with the *Cærites*, P. 111; in 402 they grant a Truce for 40 Years to the *Tarquinienſes* and *Faliſci*, P. 113; in 403 they rout another Army of *Gauls*, P. 118; in 404 force them to retire to the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea, P. 123; in 405 they oppoſe the deſcent of the *Greeks* in *Italy* with Succeſs, P. 124; and they receive Ambaſſadors from *Carthage*, P. 125; in 410 the *Campani* ſubmit to the *Romans*, P. 136; which gives the *Samnites* umbrage, and they declare War againſt *Rome*, P. 137; the *Romans* gain a Victory over the *Samnites*, P. 139; and a ſecond, P. 142; and a third, P. 144; in 411 one of their Armies is enervated by Effeminacy at *Capua*, P. 146; and mutinies againſt the *Conſul Marcius*, 147; the *Romans* therefore nominate a *Dictator* to ſubdue it, P. 148; and at laſt it ſubmits, and the *Romans* grant the Soldiers all they deſire, P. 151; in 412 the *Romans* gain a Victory over the *Privernates*, *Ib.*; take *Priverhum*, *Ib.*; rout the *Volſci*, P. 152; lay the Country of the *Samnites* waſte, *Ib.*; grant the *Samnites* a Peace, P. 153; refuſe to take up Arms in favour of the *Sidi-*

Sidicini, P. 153; in 413 the *Romans* cite ten of the Chiefs of the *Latin* Nation to appear at *Rome*, to give the Senate an Account of the Preparations they are making againſt the *Samnites*, P. 156; what paſſed between the *Latin* Deputies and the *Roman* Senate, P. 157; the *Romans* march againſt the *Latins*, P. 159; the Hiſtory of young *Manlius*, P. 160; the *Conſul Decius* devotes himſelf to Death for the Good of his Country, P. 166; the *Romans* fight the *Latins*, and beat them, P. 168; deprive them of their Lands, and divide them among themſelves, P. 170; and in 415 the *Romans* make an entire Conqueſt of the *Latin* Cities, and bring them into perpetual Subjection to *Rome*, P. 174, 175.

ROMANUS, (*Servius*) a Slave who delivered up to the *Romans* the City of *Artena*, and was therefore ſo called by them, V. 1. P. 563.

ROME, was founded 753 Years before the *Chriſtian Æra*, V. 1. P. 23; its Circumference was marked out with a great deal of Ceremony, P. 22; its Form at firſt was that of a Square, *Ib.*; the Hill *Palatinus* was brought within the City at firſt, *Ib.*; *Romulus* added the Hills *Tarpeius* and *Capitolinus* to it, in the Year of *Rome* 5; P. 37; *Numa* the Hill *Coelius*, in 88, P. 91; *Ancus* the Hill *Aventinus*, in 115, P. 100; and joined it to Mount *Janiculus* by a Bridge, P. 101; and laſtly, *Servius* added the Hills *Eſquinalis* and *Viminalis* to it, about the Year 190, P. 140; from that Time, it was called *Septicollis*, *Ib.*; *Rome* was at firſt only a parcel of Hutts, P. 24; it ſuffered greatly both by Plague and Famine in the Time of *Romulus*, P. 47; by a ſecond Plague in the Time of *Numa*, P. 64; and by a third more violent than the former, in the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 181; it diſputed the Right of nominating a Succeſſor to *Romulus*, with the City of *Alba*, P. 53; but the Difference is amicably adjuſted, P. 54; *Rome* alſo contended for a Superiority over *Alba*, P. 80, 81, and by the Victory over the *Horatii* gained it, P. 83; it enjoyed great Tranquillity under *Numa*, P. 73; in the Year 243, it deſtroyed the Regal Government, and ſet up the Republican, P. 188; in 246 it was beſieged by *Porſenna*, P. 211; and though greatly diſtreſſed by Famine, refuſed that Prince's Offer, which was, that he would raiſe the Siege, if the *Romans* would reſtore the *Tarquins*, P. 246; in 261 it ſuffered greatly by a Famine, P. 294; and the neighbouring Nations refuſed to ſend any Relief, P. 294; the *Hetrurians* only would let them have any Proviſions, *Ib.*; but young *Coriolanus* at laſt got ſome from the *Antiates*, P. 296; in 277 the City was blocked up by the *Hetrurians*, P. 357; but they were defeated and obliged to retire, P. 358; in 290 *Rome* again ſuffered greatly by a Plague, P. 388; and was threatened with a Siege by an Army of *Æqui*, P. 389, who retired without making any Attempt, *Ib.*; *Rome* was then very well fortified, *Ib.*; in 300, *Rome* was again greatly oppreſſed by a Plague and Famine, P. 433; in 334 the Slaves entered into a Conſpiracy to ſet fire to the City, P. 545; in 354 Multitudes of People were carried off by another Plague, P. 574; and in 358 it was propoſed to remove a part of the People and Senate to the City of *Veii*, P. 587.

In 363 *Rome* was taken and ſacked by the *Gauls*, V 2. P. 17; and retaken by *Camillus*, who drove out the Enemy, P. 24; in the ſame Year the *Romans* had Thoughts of deſerting this City, and making *Veii* their Capital, *Ib.*; *Camillus* made them lay aſide this Deſign, P. 25; and the Senate paſſed a Decree for rebuilding *Rome*, P. 26. N. 72; the Day on which it was taken was ranked among the *unlucky* Days, P. 29; and in 365 the *Romans* began to rebuild their Houſes, P. 30; but very irregulary, *Ib.*; in this Year, there was another great Famine in this City, P. 30, 31; and Fable ſays, was relieved by throwing all the People into the River, P. 30. N. 80, but as ſoon repeopled, P. 34; in 388 it was laid waſte by another Plague, P. 80; which led the Citizens to try to avert the Anger of the Gods by *Lectiſternium*, P. 82, 83; in 405 it ſuffers again by another Plague, P. 124; in 409 it was greatly alarmed with Prodigies, P. 131; and endeavoured to avert the Evils ſuppoſed to be foretold, by *Supplications*, P. 132; in 543 the *Calarii* ſet fire to the City in ſeveral Places, V. 3. P. 329; for which they are put to Death, P. 330; in the Year 579, *Rome* was firſt paved by the *Cenſors Fulvius* and *Poſthumius*, V. 4. P. 355; in 583 the *Alabandii* erected a Temple to *The City of Rome*, as a Goddeſs, P. 404; in 642 a part of the City was burnt down, V. 5. P. 207; and in 666 it was beſieged by *Cinna*, P. 378, 379.

ROMILIUS VATICANUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 298, V. 1. P. 421; marches againſt the *Æqui*, P. 427; would willingly get the brave *Licinius* cut off in a Battle, *Ib.*; nevertheleſs *Licinius* gives him ſuch aſſiſtance, as enables him to gain a Victory, P. 428; but for that Reaſon, *Licinius* is not honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; *Licinius* become a *Tribune of the People* proſecutes *Romilius*, P. 429; but *Livy* ſays it was a *Tribune* of another Name, *Ib.* N. 78; the Crimes laid to his Charge are Violence, and a Deſign to deſtroy his Troops, *Ib.*; he is fined 6000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, P. 430; votes in the Senate for the *Terentian* Law, P. 431; *Licinius* the *Tribune* forgives him his Fine, *Ib.*; he is not preſent when the Senate create the *Decemviri*, P. 435; but

but nevertheleſs is made one of them, P. 436.

ROMULEA, or ROMULA, a City which belonged to the *Hirpini*, V. 2. P. 327. N. 78.

ROMULEIUS, *(Titus)* one of the firſt *Epulones* which were choſen into that College, V. 4. P. 101. N. 57.

ROMULUS, is expoſed on *The Tyber*, with his Brother *Rhemus*, V. 1. P. 16; is fabulouſly reported to have been ſuckled by a She Wolf, P. 16. N. 66; is brought up by *Amulius*'s Shepherds, P. 17; is informed of his Extraction by *Fauſtulus*, P. 17, 18; inveſts *Amulius* in his Palace and deſtroys him, P. 19; has a Diſpute with *Remus*, P. 20; which cannot be decided by *Auguries*, P. 21; *Romulus* gains a Victory over *Remus*, *Ib.*; founds the City of *Rome*, P. 52; gives the People leave to chooſe what kind of Government they pleaſe, P. 24; is declared King, P. 25; gives the Senators of his new City the Appellation of *Fathers*, perhaps becauſe older and *wiſer* than the reſt, P. 26; ſettles the Civil Government of his City, *Ib.*; regulates the Troops, P. 27; eſtabliſhes Religion, *Ib.*; regulates Marriages, Inheritances, *&c.* P. 28, 29; forbids his Citizens all ſedentary Arts, P. 29; increaſes his Colony by receiving Refugees from other Places, and all the Rogues who fled to him for Refuge, P. 30; procures Women for them by the Rape of the *Sabines*, P. 31; kills *Acron* in a ſingle Combat, P. 34; when only 25 Years of Age, P. 34. N. 124; he decrees himſelf a *Triumph*, P. 35; fights a ſingle Combat with *Metius Curtius*, P. 40; receives a Blow on the Head with a great Stone, *Ib.*; makes a Vow to *Jupiter Stator*, *Ib.*; ſhares the ſovereign Power with *Titus Fabius*, the Chief of the *Sabines*, P. 42; regains the whole Power after the Death of *Fabius*, P. 47; has a ſecond *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and a third, P. 49; abdicates the Crown of *Alba*, *Ib.*; Mr. *Le Clerc*'s Remark on this Subject, P. 76. N. 91; reſerves to himſelf the ſole Right of nominating annually a ſupream Magiſtrate to govern that City, P. 50; he becomes hated by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and chiefly by the Senate, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 51; and its Conſequences in *Rome*, P. 51, 52; he is honoured in *Rome* as a God, P. 51; his Character, P. 52; the difficulty of getting one to ſucceed him, P. 53.

ROMULUS, (*his Augural Staff*). See *Augural*.

RORARII, a Name which *Livy* gives to the Dart-Men in the *Roman* Armies, V. 2. P. 167; the Term is derived from the *Latin* Word *Ros*, *Dew*, P. 167. N. 64.

ROSCILUS, an illuſtrious *Gaul*, who leaves *Cæſar*, goes over to *Pompey*, and is the Cauſe of *Cæſar*'s being routed at *Dyrrachium*, V. 6. P. 218.

ROSCIUS OTHO, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, paſſes a Law, whereby a particular Seat is appropriated for the *Roman Knights* at the *Publick Games*, V. 5. P. 546; is affronted at a publick Show, V. 6. P. 10; *Cicero* procures for him an adequate Satisfaction, *Ib*; he is ſent by *Pompey* to *Cæſar* to treat of a Peace, P. 188.

ROSE-TREES, which bore twice a Year, in *May* and *September*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 29. Col. 2.

ROSES, a City on the Borders of *Catalonia*, and *Lampourdan*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 74.

ROSTRA, a kind of Pulpit, or Tribunal, from which all Speeches were made to the People of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 136; there were two of theſe Places in *Rome*, one of which was erected in the Time of *Servius*, *Ib.* N. 7; they were called *Roſtra*, becauſe adorned with the *Roſtra*, or *Beaks* of Ships, *Id. Ib.*; in the Year 415, the *Conſul Mænius* adorned the *Roſtra* with the *Beaks* of the Galleys which the *Roman* Senate had taken in the Port of *Antium*, V. 2. P. 176; the *Roſtra* ſtood in the *Forum* over-againſt the Porch of the Temple where the Senate aſſembled, V. 5. P. 12. N. 26; P. 13. N. 27.

ROWERS, (*The*) uſed by the *Romans* in their Fleet, were as regularly enrolled as their Soldiers, and were ſometimes *Freedmen*, and ſometimes Slaves, V. 2. P. 560. N. 69.

ROXANA, the Siſter of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 517; utters many Imprecations againſt her Brother, for ordering her to be put to Death, before ſhe ſubmits to the fatal Sentence, *Ib.*

ROYALTY, The *Romans* command him whom they make King, to accept of the Regal Dignity, V. 1. P. 109.

RUBICON, (*The*) a River of *Italy*, which was formerly the Boundary of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and *Italy*, properly ſo called, V. 2. P. 416. N. 21; and afterwards famous for *Cæſar*'s paſſing it, when he begun the Civil War between him and *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 186.

RUDIÆ, a little City of *Tuſcany*, the Birth-place of the Poet *Ennius*, V. 4. P. 416.

RUFFINUS, *(Cornelius)*. See *Cornelius*.

RUFFINUS, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

RUFFINUS SYLLA, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

RUFFRIUM, a City of *Italy* beyond *The Apennines*, now called *Ruvo*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 67.

RUFUS, (*Titus Annius Luſcus*). See *Annius*.

RUFUS, (*Marcus Cælius*). See *Cælius*.

RUFUS, (*Lucius Meſſinius*). See *Meſſinius*.

RUFUS, (*Marcus Minucius*). See *Minucius*.

RUFUS, (*Quintus Minucius*). See *Minucius*.

RUFUS, (*Caius Octavius*). See *Octavius*.

RUFUS, (*Quintus Pompeius*). See *Pompeius*.
RUFUS, (*Publius Rutilius*). See *Rutilius*.
RUFUS, (*Publius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
RUFUS, (*Servius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
RUGA, (*Spurius Carvilius*). See *Carvilius*.
RULLIANUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
RULLUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
RULLUS, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
RUPILIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 114; which he attains to by ſlow degrees, *Ib.* N. 89; he finiſhes the War with the Slaves with Glory, P. 123; continues in *Sicily* in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, *Ib.*; and at his return is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 124.
RUSCINON, formerly a conſiderable City of *Gaul*, but now nothing remains of it, except a Tower near *Perpignan*, V. 3. P. 60.
RUSCINON, a Port of *Africa*, of which the ancient Geographers give us no account, V. 3. P. 525. N. 51.
RUSSELLÆ, a City of *Hetruria*, near the mineral Waters, which are now called *Bagni di Roſelle*, V. 1. P. 111. N. 34.
RUSTONIUM, a City of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, V. 3. P. 525. N. 51.
RUTHENI, (*The*) a People who inhabited that Part of *Aquitanic Gaul*, of which *Rhodes* is the Capital, V. 5. P. 176. N. 22.
RUTILIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 584, gives the *Cenſors* a great deal of Trouble, V. 4. P. 412; and they revenge themſelves on him in a cruel manner, P. 413.
RUTILIUS LUPUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in 663, V. 5. P. 336; his Province is the Country of the *Marſi*, P. 337; he there begins Hoſtilities with the rebellious Allies, P. 339; accuſes *Marius* of diſcovering the Secrets of his Councils to the Enemy, and by this falſe Accuſation, loſes the Confidence of his Subalterns, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with the *Allies*, in which he is defeated and killed, P. 340; and ſome aſcribe this Misfortune to his Raſhneſs or Irreligion, *Ib.* N. 115.
RUTILIUS RUFUS, a *Legionary Tribune* in *Scipio*'s Army, and the Author of the Hiſtory of that famous General's Exploits before *Numantia*, behaves himſelf with great Bravery, V. 5. P. 86.
RUTILIUS RUFUS, (*Publius*) ſerves as Lieutenant General in the Army of *Cæcilius Metellus*, V. 5. P. 217; and behaves himſelf like an able Commander, P. 219, 220; reſigns up the Command of the Army into the Hands of *Metellus*, P. 236; is made *Conſul* in 648, P. 257; he was a Man of great Courage and Conduct, *Ib.* N. 12; is ordered to take Care of the Safety of the Publick, after the defeat of his Collegue, and of the *Pro-Conſul Cæpio* by the *Gauls*, P. 261; raiſes new *Legions*, and diſciplines them, *Ib.*; *Marius* prefers theſe Troops, to thoſe with which he had vanquiſhed *Jugurtha* in *Numidia*, P. 263; a great Inſtance of the Probity of *Rutilius*, P. 307; by the Intrigues of *Marius* he is proſecuted for Oppreſſion, P. 316. N. 45; and moſt unjuſtly condemned to be baniſhed, P. 317; tho' two of the greateſt Orators in *Rome* undertook his Defence, P. 316. N. 47; a memorable Proof of his Integrity, in his Anſwer to a Friend, who deſired him to do an Act of Injuſtice, *Ib.* N. 46; he receives the greateſt Honours from all kinds of People, in the Place to which he is baniſhed, P. 317. N. 48; and refuſes to leave it, when the *Romans* would have recalled him to *Rome*, *Ib.*
RUTILIUS RUFUS, (*Publius*) a *Conſular* Man, eſcapes the Maſſacre which *Mithridates* ordered to be made of all the *Romans* which were to be found in his Dominions, V. 5. P. 397. N. 23.
RUTILIUS, (*Cneius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
RUTILIUS, (*Caius Nautius*). See *Nautius*.
RUTULI, (*The*) a People near *Latium*, V. 1. P. 9; enter into a League with the *Hetrurians* againſt *Æneas*, P. 11; and join with the *Latins* in making War with the *Roman* Republick, P. 244.

S.

S, (the Letter) was anciently uſed both in writing and ſpeaking, inſtead of the Letter R, V. 1. P. 241. N. 23; in the *Sabine* Language it was generally uſed for the Letter R, V. 5. P. 15. N. 37.
SABACO, (*Caſſius*). See *Caſſius*.
SABADIUS, SABAZIUS, SEBADIUS, } *Jupiter*. See *Jupiter*.
SABBATA, a City which moſt modern Geographers make to be the ſame as *Savone*, tho' ſome make it a different Place, V. 3. P. 465. N. 29.
SACBATO, (*The*) a River of *Samnium* which falls into *The Vulturnus*, V. 3. P. 218. N. 24; P. 334. N. 53.
SABELLUS, (*Ager*). See *Sabinia*.
SABINA, (*Juno*). See *Juno*.
SABINE, (*Women*) the Hiſtory of their Rape, V. 1. P. 31, 32; a Medal, on which it is recorded, P. 32; they mediate between the *Romans* and *Sabines*, P. 41, 42.
SABINES, *The*, are thought to have been a Colony of *Lacedæmonians*, V. 1. P. 33; the Etymology of their Name, *Ib.* N. 120; they in vain demand of the *Romans* the Reſtitution of their Women, P. 34, 36; make War with *Romulus*, P. 36; ſeize the Caſtle of *The Capitol*, P. 38, 39; fight two Battles with the *Romans*, and are at laſt overcome in both, P. 39, 40; unite, and make one Nation with the *Romans*, P. 42; but nevertheleſs make War with them

them again in the Year 92, P. 92, 93; fight a Battle with them, P. 93; and a ſecond, *Ib.*; and a third, P. 94; and are beaten in all, P. 93, 94; *Ancus* ſurprizes them as they are laying waſte the Territory of *Rome*, P. 103; forces them to ſue to him for a Peace, P. 103, 104; gains another Victory over them, P. 105, 106; they underhand favour the *Hetrurians*, the declared Enemies of *Rome*, and give them a Paſſage through their Territories, P. 119; and refuſe to deliver up to *Tarquin* the Authors of this Act of Hoſtility, P. 122; they fight an obſtinate Battle with the *Romans*, with equal Succeſs on both Sides, *Ib.*; throw a Bridge over the *Tyber* to join their Army to that of the *Hetrurians*, P. 125; Obſervations on the Union of theſe two Nations in this War, *Ib.* N. 69; the *Sabines* are forced to ſue for a Peace, and obtain a Truce, P. 126; take the Field, and are defeated, *Ib.*; chooſe a new General, *Ib.*; loſe another Battle, and ſurrender to the *Romans*, P. 127; nevertheleſs, they again make Incurſions into the Fields of the *Romans*, under *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 170; who entirely defeats them, and makes them Tributary to *Rome*, *Ib.*; in 248 they again commit Hoſtilities in the Territory of *Rome*, P. 220; the *Conſuls Marcus Valerius* and *Publius Poſthumius* march againſt them, P. 221; and defeat them in two Battles, P. 221, 222; a Medal of *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis*, on the Perſon who was the Cauſe of their getting the firſt Victory. P. 224; in 249 they threaten *Rome* with a new War, P. 223; *Poplicola* draws off *Actius Clauſus* from them, P. 224; and prevails on him to come and ſettle at *Rome*, *Ib.*; the exaſperated *Sabines* take the Field, P. 226; endeavour to ſurprize the *Romans* in their Camp, but are themſelves ſurprized and put to flight, P. 227; the different Opinions of Authors concerning this Defeat, P. 226. N. 92; in 250, they again make War with the *Romans*, P. 231; put to flight the *Conſul Poſthumius*, and ſurround him on all ſides, *Ib.*; his Collegue *Menenius* comes to his Reſcue, and forces the *Sabines* to let him go, *Ib.*; they ſend to *Rome* to demand the Reſtoration of the *Tarquins*, P. 232; which being refuſed, they again take the Field, *Ib.*; loſe a Battle near *Eretum*, P. 233; *Caſſius* gains a ſecond Victory over them in the Heart of their own Country, P. 235; they are forced to ſue to the *Romans* for Peace, and cannot obtain it but upon very hard Terms, *Ib.*; *Livy* has by miſtake omitted this laſt War between the *Sabines* and *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 9; an Accident had like to have renewed the War between the *Sabines* and *Romans*, P. 236; but the former ſend Deputies to *Rome* to prevent it, P. 238; and afterwards, in the Year 259, renew it of their own accord, P. 271; and are ſubdued by the *Dictator Manius Valerius*, P. 276; in 278 they join with the *Hetrurians* in making War with the *Romans*, P. 361; who ſurprize them in their Camp, and make a great ſlaughter of them, P. 362; nevertheleſs, they make Preparations for a new War in 283, P. 376; and fight a Battle which is not deciſive, P. 377; their Lands are laid waſte by the *Romans*, P. 378; they come to the very Gates of *Rome* to revenge themſelves, but are driven back with Loſs, *Ib.*; their Country falls a Prey to the Soldiers, who commit terrible Devaſtations in it, *Ib.*; in 295 they are defeated near *Eretum*, by the *Conſul Nautius*, 417; enter the Territory of the *Romans*, and make themſelves Maſters of all the Country between *Cruſtuminum* and *Fidena*, *Ib.*; retire into their Cities upon the Approach of the *Roman* Army, P. 420; in 300 a Plague commits great devaſtions among them, P. 434; in 304 they again come and lay waſte the *Roman* Territory, P. 470; *Fabius* the *Decemvir* marches againſt them, P. 476; but with little Succeſs, P. 477; in 463 the *Sabines* are entirely ſubdued by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 379; and in 485 obtain a Right of Suffrage at *Rome*, P. 507; the Name of *Sabines* was common to the People of *Sabinia* and the *Samnites*, P. 152. N. 27.

SABINIA, was properly the Country of the People who were ſtrictly called *Sabines*, tho' this Appellation was likewiſe ſometimes given to the *Samnites*, for which Reaſon the Country of the latter was ſometimes called *Ager Sabellus*, V. 2. P. 152. N. 27.

SACERDOS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

SACERDOTAL, (*Families*) *The*, at *Rome* enjoyed ſeveral conſiderable Privileges, V. 1. P. 27.

SACRED, (*Mountain*) *The*, See *Mountain*.

SACRIFICES, By the 8th *Law* of the XIth *Table*, the Prieſts were ordered to offer up in Sacrifice, on certain Days, the Fruits of the Earth and Berries; on others, particularly the laſt Day of the Year, a great deal of Milk, and young Victims, and to chooſe for every particular God, the Victim he liked beſt, V. 1. P. 466; the Sacrifice of a *Bull*, a *Boar*, and a *Ram*, called *Suoretaurilia*, was always offered up at the concluſion of a *Cenſus*, and with great Ceremony, P. 526. N. 50; great Care was taken to chooſe ſuch Perſons to lead the Victims, as had lucky Names, Vows were offered up for the Proſperity of the *Roman* People, and the Vows made in the former *Luſtrum* ſtrictly performed, *Ib.*; the ſame Sacrifice of the *Suoretaurilia*, was likewiſe that which the *Romans* generally made uſe of on other Occaſions, by way of Expiation, to avert any ill Event, which they apprehended was coming upon them, V. 2. P. 166. N. 60; the *Romans* had both

both their *publick* and *private* Sacrifices, the former offered up in the Name of the People, *Tribes* and *Curiæ*, for fruitful Harveſts, *&c.* the latter offered up by each Family to its own tutelary God, P. 21. N. 68.

SACRILEGE, was made Capital among the *Romans*, by the 10th *Law* of the XIth *Table*, V. 1. P. 466.

SACRIPORTUS, The Name of a Place near *Præneste*, and of another near *Metapontus*, V. 3. P. 337. N. 55; and all that is known of the former is, that it was in the Neighbourhood of *Præneste*, V. 5. P. 444. N. 131.

SAGÆ, a kind of Sorceresses, or Magician Women at *Rome*, who were punished with Death, V. 1. P. 453. N. 70.

SAGRA, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called the *Sagriani*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.

SAGUM, (*The*) a military Habit in use among the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 143; its Form, and the difference between that, and the *Paludamentum*, *Ib.* N. 13.

SAGUNTUM, a City of *Spain* which stood in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 58; the History of the famous Siege of this City by the *Romans*, P. 48, 49; the heroic Conduct of the *Saguntines*, during the Siege, P. 50; they were originally a Colony of the Inhabitants of *Zacynthos*, P. 51. N. 114; the *Romans* reproach themselves, as they had great Reason to do, with the Destruction of this faithful City, P. 58. N. 14; *Hannibal* shuts up in this Place the Hostages which he had obliged the *Spaniards* to give him, as Pledges of their Fidelity, P. 110; in the Year 539, this City which gave rise to the War in *Spain*, was retaken from the *Carthaginians*, by the *Romans*, P. 239; in the Year 548, some Deputies sent to *Rome* from this City, make a Speech in the Senate, P. 458; and are greatly honoured by that august Assembly, P. 459; and in the Year 550, the *Saguntines* signally display their Attachment to the *Romans*, P. 542. N. 88.

SALAPIA, a City of *Apulia*, of which nothing now remains but Ruins, which are called *Salpe*, as the neighbouring Marsh was, from the City called *Salapina*, V. 3. P. 222. N. 30; in the Year of *Rome* 543, it surrendered to the *Romans*, P. 336; and in 545 the *Roman* Governour in this Place, surprized some of *Hannibal*'s Troops, who designed to have made himself Master of the Place by Artifice, P. 393. N. 31.

SALASSI, (*The*) according to the Ancients, were the Inhabitants of *Val d'Aoste* in *Italy*, V. 5. P. 21. N. 58; in the Year 610, these People beat the Army of the *Consul Claudius Pulcher*, *Ib.*; and in some Editions of *Orosius*, the *Consul*'s Loss is said to be no less than 10000 Men, *Ib.* N. 60; however, he soon had his Revenge in a second Battle, P. 22.

SALENTINI, (*The*) inhabited the Country, which reached from the Territory of *Tarentum*, to the Cape of *Japygia*, or Cape *Salentum*, V. 2. P. 429. N. 51; according to *Strabo*, they were so called from the Word *Salum*, because their Territory was washed by the Sea, to the East, West, and South, *Ib.*; on Medals their Country is represented by a *Neptune* armed with his Trident, *Ib.*; in the Year 473, they declare for *Tarentum* against the *Romans*, P. 429; are beaten by the *Pro-Consul Æmilius Barbula*, P. 447; and in 486 they are subdued by *Regulus*, P. 508; and *Numerius Fabius*, P. 510.

SALENTUM, (*Cape*) a Promontory in *Japygia*, is now known by the Name of *S. Maria di Leuca*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 17; and is at present in that Part of the Kingdom of *Naples* which is called *Terra d'Otranto*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 17.

SALENTUM, a City of *Italy*, on this side of the *Apennines*, V. 3. P. 411. N. 105.

SALERA, or SALÆCA, a City of *Africa*, whose Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 513. N. 26.

SALERNUM, a City now belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 129; it had the Title of a *Roman* Colony before the *Punick* War, V. 5. P. 341. N. 123.

SALGANEA, a City on the Banks of *The Euripus* in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 177.

SALIÆ, (*Virgines*) young Girls who bore a part in the *Salian* Dances, V. 1. P. 65. N. 47.

SALIARE, (*Carmen*). See *Januali*.

SALII, (*The*) twelve young *Romans* to whom *Numa* committed the Care of keeping the twelve Bucklers in the Temple of *Mars*, V. 1. P. 64, 65; they were probably so called not from *Salire*, but from *Salius*, the Chief of those who sung to them when they danced, P. 64. N. 40; there were *Salii* in *Italy* so early as the Days of *Evander*, P. 65; *Numa* placed his in the sixth Class of his Ministers of Religion, P. 64; one Qualification necessary for their admission into this College was, that they must be of *Patrician* Families, P. 65. N. 49; a Description of their Songs, Dances, Dresses, and manner of celebrating the Festival of the twelve Bucklers, *Ib.* N. 46; the *Salii* created by *Numa* were called *Palatini*, P. 88. N. 111; those created by *Tullus*, were called *Salii Agonenses*, and *Salii Collini*, from the Part of *Rome* in which they lived, *Ib.*; the Festival of the *Salii* lasted three Days, and was very strictly kept, V. 4. P. 213. N. 32.

SALINATOR, (*Marcus Livius*). See *Livius*.

SALINATOR, (*Caius Oppius*). See *Oppius*.

SALIUS, the Chief of the *Salii* in the Time of *Evander*, V. 1. P. 64.

SALIUS, a *Centurion*, who distinguished himself greatly in the Battle of *Pydna*, V. 4. P. 461.

SALONA, a Name common to a River and City of *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 48; the City ſtood on the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 5. P. 179. N. 31.

SALONDICUS, a *Spaniſh* Enthuſiaſt, is killed in the Camp of *Junius Pennus*, whither he had come to aſſaſſinate that General, V. 4. P. 406.

SALONIUS, (*Publius*) a faithful Officer, is much hated by the Rebels in the Year 411, and they endeavour to have a new Law paſſed, with a perſonal View to him, V. 2. P. 150.

SALPINATES, (*The*) a People of *Hetruria*, commit Hoſtilities in the Territory of the *Romans*, in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 594; in the Year 362, they take up Arms againſt the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 10. N. 52; and their Country is plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.*

SALT, is put on the Foot of other Merchandizes at *Rome*, in the Year 246, and the *Conſuls Publius Valerius* and *Marcus Horatius Pulvillus* permit every one that pleaſes to ſell it publickly, V. 1. P. 209; in the Year 549, *Marcus Livius* the *Cenſor* laid a Duty upon Salt, and was therefore called *Salinator*, V. 3. P. 503.

SALT-PITS, (*The*) at the Mouth of *The Tyber*, are taken from the *Veientes* to whom they belonged, by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 49. N. 165; in 130, *Ancus* ordered others to be made on the Sea-Coaſt, P. 130; there were four different Places in *Italy* called *The Salt-Pits*, 1. One near *Volaterræ* in *Hetruria*. 2. Another in *Hetruria*, near the Lake called *Lago Salſo*. 3. *The Salt-Pits* which *Ancus* ordered to be made near the Port of *Oſtia*, and 4. Thoſe which *Romulus* forced the *Veientes* to give up to him, with the *Septem Pagium*, V 2. P. 106. N. 57.

SALVATO, (*The*). See *Ocinarus*.

SALVIUS, a Flute-Player and Slave, who puts himſelf at the Head of the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267; beſieges *Murgantia*, P. 268; raiſes the Siege ſoon after; *Ib.*; builds a City which he calls *Triocala*, P. 269; aſſumes himſelf the Name of *Tryphon*, *Ib.*; impriſons in *Triocala*, *Athenio*, another Slave, who was his Rival, *Ib.*; afterwards ſets him at Liberty, and jointly with him gives the *Romans* Battle, *Ib.*; in which *Salvius* is killed, but *Athenio* afterwards continues the War himſelf, *Ib.*

SALUS, (the Goddeſs) or *Health*, has a Temple erected to her Honour in *Rome*, in the Year 446, V. 2. P. 294; in 480, her Temple is painted by *Fabius*, who from this Act acquires the Surname of *Pictor*, or *The Painter*, P. 489. N. 35; in the Year 483 this Temple was ſtruck with Lightning, P. 498; this Goddeſs is repreſented on Medals, by a Woman ſitting in a Chair, and giving drink in a Cup to a Serpent, which is twiſted round an Altar which ſtands by her, *Ib.* N. 70; the Serpent was the Emblem of *Æſculapius*, whoſe Daughter ſhe was ſuppoſed to be, *Ib.*

SALUSTIUS CRISPUS, (*Caius*) the famous Author of the Hiſtories of *The Jugurthan War*, and *The Catilinarian Conſpiracy*, declares againſt *Milo* when proſecuted for killing *Clodius*; becauſe *Milo* had whipped him very ſeverely, when he caught him with his Wife *Fauſta*, and would have killed him, if he had not redeemed his Life with Money, V. 6. P. 152; and is afterwards branded with Infamy for his enormous Debaucheries, P. 177.

SALYES, (*The*) or *Salyi*, formerly poſſeſſed part of *Narbonne Gaul*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 24; were the moſt conſiderable People in *Tranſalpine Liguria*, *Id. Ib.*; and the moſt powerful Nation in all *Provence*, V. 5. P. 148. N. 75.

SAMARA, a Name given to the River *Somme*, V. 6. P. 136. N. 32.

SAMARIA, the capital City of the Kingdom of that Name, V. 6. P. 101. N. 140.

SAMAROBRIVA, the Name given by the Ancients to the City of *Amiens* in *France*, V. 6. P. 136.

SAMBUCA, a Name given by *Polybius* to a famous Machine invented by *Marcellus* at the Siege of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 250; the Figure of this Machine, according to the Ancients, *Ib.*; and the different Deſcriptions given of it by *Polybius* and others, *Ib.* N. 12.

SAMNITES, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Samnium* in *Italy*, were originally, according to the *Roman* Hiſtorians, a part of the Nation of the *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 109. N. 63; hence their Names of *Sabinites*, *Sabnites*, and *Sabellians*, *Ib.*; they were called Σαυνῖται by the *Greeks*, and *Samnites* by the *Latins*, from a ſort of Darts called σαύνια, which they uſed, and were not unlike the *Veruta* of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; in the Year 399 theſe People make an Alliance with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; but in the Year 410 become their Enemies, P. 133; the occaſion of their War with the *Romans*, was their Attempt to conquer the Country of the *Sidicini*, P. 134; in 410, the *Romans* under the Command of *Valerius*, defeat them in *Campania*, P. 140; afterwards in *Samnium*, P. 142; and a third Time near *Sueſſulæ*, P. 144; the *Conſul Æmilius* lays their Country waſte in 412, P. 153; they deſire a Peace of the Senate, and obtain it, *Ib.*; make War with the *Sidicini*, and reduce them to great Extremities, *Ib.*; the *Sidicini* join with the *Latins*, and ravage *Samnium*, P. 154; the *Samnites* come and complain of this to the Senate of *Rome*, who give them an ambiguous Anſwer, P. 154; in 421, the *Samnites* raiſe Troops to oppoſe *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, P. 193; threaten the *Poluſcani*, and Inhabitants

tants of *Fabrateria*, P. 198; in 426 *Rome* ſends Ambaſſadors to them, who are treated with great haughtineſs, P. 207; in 427 the *Romans* begin a War with them, P. 209; the *Lucani* and *Apuli* offer the *Romans* their Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*; with this Reinforcement, the *Roman* Army takes *Alliſæ*, *Calliſſæ*, and *Rufrium*, P. 210; the *Lucani* go over to the *Samnites* from the *Romans*, P. 212; the *Veſtini* follow their Example, P. 217; in 428 the *Samnites* are beaten by *Fabius Maximus*, P. 219; and by the *Dictator Papirius*, P. 225; who forces them to ſue for Peace, P. 226; the *Romans* grant them a Truce for a Year, which they immediately break, P. 227; in 431 they loſe a bloody Battle, P. 230; come and implore the Clemency of the Senate, P. 231; who refuſe to grant them a Peace, *Ib.*; in 432 they ſurround the *Romans* in *The Caudian Forks*, P. 235; they make the *Romans paſs under the Yoke*, *Ib.*; *Rome* ſoon revenges her ſelf, in the Victory gained over them by the *Dictator Cornelius*, P. 250; and by another gained by his General of Horſe, *Papirius*, P. 252; who, after he has taken *Luceria*, makes their Army *paſs under the Yoke*, in 433, P. 253; they deſire a Peace, and obtain a Truce, P. 255; as ſoon as the Truce is expired, they come to the Relief of *Saticula*, which is beſieged by the *Romans*, P. 257; are vanquiſhed by them in 442, P. 275; but in 443 they vanquiſh the *Romans*, P. 283; in 444 the *Samnite* Troops appear in very great Splendor, P. 287. N. 103; *Ib.* N. 104; but are defeated in a pitched Battle by the *Dictator Papirius*, P. 288; in 447 *Q. Marcius* gains a Victory over them, P. 295; and in 448 they are again defeated by the *Romans*, P. 297; who at laſt admit them into an Alliance with them, P. 298; but the *Samnites* break this Alliance in 455, P. 321; are defeated by *Fulvius*, P. 322; and by the great *Fabius*, P. 324; and are driven out of their Country by *Decius*, P. 327; they take Refuge among the *Hetrurians*, who animate them againſt the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and in 457 they are defeated in *Hetruria*, P. 332; and in *Campania*, P. 333; in 458 they are defeated in *Umbria*, P. 344; and afterwards in their own Country, P. 347; in 460 they loſe a famous Battle near *Aquilonia*, P. 362; in 461 the great *Fabius* defeats them again, P. 372; and in 463 *Curius* forces them to ſue for a Peace, P. 378; in 471 they again riſe againſt the *Romans*, P. 416; are defeated by *Fabricius*, P. 419; in 473 they join *Pyrrhus*, P. 446; in 476 they deſtroy two *Conſular* Armies, which come to attack them in the Rocks to which they had retired, P. 476; in 479 moſt of them periſh with Hunger in the Mountains, P. 488; the reſt deſcend into the Plain, *Ib.*; are in conjunction with their Allies, defeated in a pitched Battle, *Ib.*; and are at laſt totally reduced in the *Conſulſhip* of *Papirius* and *Carvilius*, in the Year 481, P. 495; in 538 the the *Samnites* ſurrender themſelves up to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 180; they endeavour to rouze the *Carthaginian* out of the Lethargy into which the Pleaſures of *Capua* had ſunk him, *Ib.*; and tell him, they had made War with the *Romans* almoſt an hundred Years, *Ib.* N. 169.

SAMOS, one of the Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, called *Echinades*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 45; the Inhabitants of this Iſland were famous for *The Heræan Games* which they celebrated with very great Magnificence, V. 3. P. 399. N. 60; the Capital of this Iſland was alſo called *Samos*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 20.

SAMOS, the capital City of *Cephalonia*, V. 4. P. 247. N. 106; there were alſo two or three other Cities called by this Name, *Id. Ib.*

SAMO-THRACE, an Iſland in *The Archipelago* near *Thrace*, between the Iſlands of *Imbros* and *Lemnos*; V. 4. P. 466. N. 65; it was famous for the Worſhip and *Myſteries* of the Goddeſs *Cybele*; P. 466. N. 65.

SANCUS; or SANGUS, a Name given by the *Greeks* to *Hercules*, V 1. P. 8. N. 41; who had a Temple dedicated to him at *Rome*, under the Title of *Samo Sancus*, or *Sangus*, V. 2. P. 202. See *Hercules*.

SANCUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.

SANGA, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

SANGARIS, (*The*) now *The Sangari*, or *Zangari*, a River which waters *Phrygia*, paſſes through *Bithynia*, and falls into *The Euxine Sea*, V. 3. P. 4; ſome call it *Zangaris*, or *Sangaris*, P. 477. N. 55; the *Conſul Marcius* encamped on the Banks of this River in the Year 564, when he was going to attack the City of *Peſſinus*, V. 4. P. 239. N. 101.

SAONE, (*The*) a River in *France*, was formerly called *Scona*, and *Saucona*, V. 3. P. 64. N. 30.

SAP, The Method of attacking Cities by *Sap*, was invented by *Ancus Marcius* in the Year of *Rome* 130, V. 1. P. 103.

SAPIS, (*The*) a River of *Italy* now called *The Savio*, V. 2. P. 498. N. 68.

SARCA, a Name which ſome Authors give to the *Mincio*, a River in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 216. N. 16.

SARDINIA, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, laying South of *Corſica*, V. 2. P. 531. N. 21. Col. 2; it is ſomething like the Shape of a Sole of a Shoe, whence the Names *Sandaliotis* and *Jobnuſa*, *Ib.*; this Iſland produced a poiſonous Herb called *Sardonia*, which ſo contracted the Muſcles of the Mouth, that the Perſons poiſoned by it, ſeemed to laugh as they were dying; whence the Expreſſion, *Sardonicus Riſus*, to ſignify a forced laugh or ſmile, P. 532. N. 21. Col. 2; this Iſland and that of *Corſica*,

Corſica, were conquered by the *Romans* in the Year 522, V. 3. P. 5. N. 10; P. 18; in 238 ſome rebellious *Sardinians* ſend to *Carthage* to deſire Succours againſt the *Romans*, P. 205; but both they and the *Carthaginians* are vanquiſhed, and the Iſland wholly ſubdued again to the Dominion of *Rome*, P. 206.

SARDINIANS, (*The*) were brought in ſuch Numbers to *Rome* to be ſold for Slaves, after the *Conſul Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus* had conquered their Iſland, that ſcarce any Thing elſe was to be ſeen in the Markets for a great while; which gave riſe to the proverbial Saying, *Sardi Venales alius alio nequior*, V. 1. P. 49. N. 164.

SARDONICUS, (*Riſus*). See *Sardinia*.

SARDIS, formerly the Capital, and moſt conſiderable City of *Lydia* in *Aſia Minor*, V. 4. P. 220; ſtood near Mount *Tmolus*, where *The Pactolus* riſes, between *The Meander* and *The Hermus*, *Ib.* N. 52.

SARNO, (*The*) or *Sarnus*, a River of *Italy*, which riſes in Mount *Tifatus*, and falls into *The Mediterranean*, V. 5. P. 265. N. 27.

SARMATIA, is a Name given to almoſt all the northern Countries both of *Europe* and *Aſia*, V. 5. P. 392. N. 3; *European Sarmatia* comprehends Part of *Moldavia*, Part of *Hungary*, *Pruſſia*, *Livonia*, *Samogitia*, *Lithuania*, *Lower Volhinia*, *Muſcovy*, Part of *Poland*, *White Ruſſia*, and *Precopia*, or that Part of *Little Tartary* which is called *The Crim*, a Space 540 *German* Miles in length, and 360 in breadth, P. 393. N. 3; *Aſiatick Sarmatia* comprehends all the northern Countries of *Aſia*, which lay between *The Tanais*, *The Volga*, *The Euxine Sea*, and Mount *Caucaſus*, *Ib.*

SARSINA, an ancient City on the left ſide of the River *Sapis* in *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 498. N. 68.

SARUS, (*The*) a River of *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 48.

SARUS, (*The*) a River of *Little Armenia*, V. 5. P. 516. N. 16.

SASERNA, the Name of a Branch of the *Hoſtilian* Family, which came originally from *Medulia*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 82.

SASSINATES, (*The*) or *Sarſinates*, a People who inhabited the Territory of the ancient City of *Sarſina*, were ſubdued by the *Romans*, in the Year 487, V. 2. P. 498. N. 68; P. 510.

SASSULA, a City in *Italy* belonging to the *Tiburtes*, V. 2. P. 108. N. 62.

SATAROS, a Name given for ſome Time, according to *Pliny*, to the ancient City of *Patara*, in *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 203. N. 16.

SATICULA, a City of *Samnium*, which *Servius* and *Cluver* without any Reaſon place in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 137. N. 7; it ſtood on the Frontiers of *Samnium*, and was inveſted by the *Romans* in the Year 437, P. 257. N. 34.

SATRICUM, a City of the *Volſci*, in *The Pomptin Territory*, V. 2. P. 61. N. 19; ſome Authors by miſtake confound it with the City of *Sutri*, *Ib.*; in the Year of *Rome* 368, *Satricum* is taken by Storm by *Camillus*, P. 39; the Senate order a *Colony* to be ſent thither, P. 45; the *Præneſtini* and *Volſci* join and attack this Colony in 373, take the City by Storm, and ſhew the Inhabitants no Mercy, P. 51; in 377 the *Volſci*, who had been vanquiſhed by the *Romans*, flee thither for Refuge, but not thinking themſelves ſafe there, give it up to the Conquerors, P. 61; the *Romans* reduce it to Aſhes, *Ib.*; in 407, the *Volſci* rebuild it, P. 127; and in the ſame Year, the *Romans* deſtroy it again, P. 128; in 333 *Satricum* declares againſt the *Romans*, after the famous Battle at *Caudium*, P. 247; and its Inhabitants joining the *Samnites* their new Allies, ſignalize their Revolt by a cruel Expedition, *Ib.*; in 334 *Papirius* beſieges their City, P. 254; and takes it, *Ib.*

SATURN, (The God) of *Italy*, was different from the *Saturn* of the *Greeks*, V. 1. P. 27. N. 95; the *Romans*, in the *Conſulſhip* of *Sempronius* and *Minutius*, dedicated a Temple to him, P. 251. N. 45; which was a different Place from that Temple of *Saturn* which was the publick Treaſury at *Rome*, *Id. Ib.*; it was conſecrated in the Year 256 by *Poſthumius Cominius*, *Ib.*

SATURNALIA, (*The*) was a Feſtival at *Rome*, inſtituted in favour of Slaves, V. 1. P. 45. N. 157; it was celebrated in *December*, and was a kind of rejoicing for the Harveſt which was then all gathered in; and for this Reaſon, or in Memory of the Golden Age, the Slaves ſate at Table, and were ſerved by their Maſters, P. 93. N. 123; this Feſtival was inſtituted in the Year of *Rome* 256, was celebrated on the 17th Day of *December*, and ſo far as it was peculiar to the *Romans*, conſiſted in Feaſtings, Rejoycings, and making mutual Preſents, V. 2. P. 451. N. 84; in the Year 536, it was ordered, That the *Saturnalia* ſhould for ever be ſolemnized as a Feſtival at *Rome*, V. 3. P. 85. N. 7.

SATURNIA, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 4. P. 308. N. 63; it was anciently called *Aurinia*, and *Italia*, V. 5. P. 447. N. 138.

SATURNIAN, (*Verſes*) were a ſort of *Iambicks* of unequal Meaſure, and bad Numbers, V. 2. P. 625; they were ſo called from the City of *Saturnia* in *Tuſcany*, P. 624. N. 83.

SATURNIUS, (Mount). *Romulus* opens an *Aſylum* on this Hill for all Rogues, that are willing to take Refuge there, V. 1. P. 30. See *Capitolinus*.

SATYR, The Species of Poetry, which was called *Satyr*, was originally a kind of *Farce* at *Rome*, and acted by Buffoons to entertain the People, V. 2. P. 85. N. 13.

SATYR, One of the Monſters called *Satyrs*, is ſaid to have been brought to *Sylla* in the Year of *Rome* 669, V. 5. P. 435. N. 116.
SAVE, (*The*) riſes in *Upper Carniola*, a League from *Villach*, divides *Hungary*, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Boſnia*, and *Servia*, and falls into *The Danube* near *Belgrade*, V. 5. P. 179. N. 29.
SAVERRIO, (*Publius Sulpicius.*) See *Sulpicius.*
SAVO, (*The*) a River of *Campania*, now called *The Savone*, V 2. P. 297. N. 16.
SAVONA, a City, which was the chief Place in *Liguria*, next to *Genoa*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 29.
SAUFFEIUS, (*Marcus*) one of *Milo*'s Accomplices in the Murder of *Clodius*, is acquitted, V. 6. P. 155.
SCABBARD, *The*, of *Mithridates*'s Scymitar was valued at four hundred thouſand Crowns, V. 6. P. 44. N. 81.
SCÆNUS, (*The*) watered the Territory of *Maronea* a City of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 284. N. 25.
SCÆVA, (*Marcus Caſſius*). See *Caſſius.*
SCÆVOLA, See *Cordus.*
SCÆVOLA, (*Publius Mucius.*) See *Mucius.*
SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus Mucius*). See *Mucius.*
SCANTINIUS CAPITOLINUS, a *Curule Ædile* in 531, is proſecuted by the great *Marcellus*, then his Collegue, and ſuffers the Puniſhment due to the infamous Crime which he would have committed, V. 3. P. 35. N. 77.
SCAPTIA, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 100.
SCAPTIAN, (*Tribe*) *The*, took its Name from the City of *Scaptia*, in *Paſerano*, V. 2. P. 196. N. 37.
SCAPTIUS, a Man of the meaneſt Rank, adviſes the *Romans* in full *Comitia*, to take to themſelves a Territory which was in Diſpute between the Cities of *Ardea* and *Aricia*, V. 1. P. 504; and his Advice, tho' to do an Act of the greateſt Injuſtice, is followed, *Ib.*
SCARDONA, a City on the Confines of *Dalmatia* and *Liburnia*, near the Mouth of the River *Titius*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 49.
SCARDUS, or SCORDUS, a Mountain which divides *Macedon* from *Upper Mœſia*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 76.
SCARPHEA, a City of *Locris*, V. 4. P. 640. N. 54.
SCAURUS, (*Marcus Aurelius*). See *Aurelius.*
SCAURUS, (*Marcus Æmilius*). See *Æmilius.*
SCELERATA, (*Porta*) an Appellation given to *The Gate Carmentalis*, becauſe the *Fabii* paſſed through it when they marched againſt the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 356.
SCELERATUS, (*Campus*). See *Campus.*
SCENE, (*The*) in *Greek* σκενὴ, among the Ancients, was a Place covered with Branches of Trees, in which the Ancients performed their dramatick Pieces, V. 2. P. 84. N. 8; afterwards it ſignified the inner Front of the Theatre, which was finely decorated, *Ib.*; and at laſt it ſignified all the Space which was filled both by the Actors and Spectators, *Ib.*
SCENIC, (*Games*) *The*, ſo called from the Word *Scene*, were originally rather Ballads than Comedies, V. 2. P. 84; a Deſcription of theſe *Games*, and of the manner in which they were gradually brought to perfection, P. 84, 85.
SCHERDILÆDUS, one of the chief Lords of *Illyricum*, who was Sovereign of a conſiderable Part of it, V. 3. P. 314. N. 10; enters into the Confederacy between the *Romans*, *Ætolians*, and *Lacedæmonians*, againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, P. 318; and in 545, takes up Arms in favour of the *Romans*, P. 396.
SCHOOL-MASTER, (*The*) who taught the Youth at *Falerii*, offers the *Romans*, who beſiege that City, to deliver up the Youth of the City to them, V. 1. P. 589; but they generouſly declare an Abhorrence of his Treachery, and ſend him back with Infamy to *Falerii*, P. 590.
SCIATHOS, now *Sciatho*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, near the Coaſt of *Magneſia*, between *Eubœa* and the Iſland of *Peparethos*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 61.
SCIPIO, a Surname given to that Branch of the *Cornelian* Family, which bore it, by one *Cornelius*, who very dutifully led about his old blind Father, and was thereby as it were, the *Staff* of his old Age, V. 3. P. 36. N. 91.
SCIPIO, (*Cneius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius.*
SCIPIO, (*Lucius Cornelius*) is made *Conſul* in 455, V. 2. P. 321; marches againſt the *Hetrurians*, P. 322; fights a Battle with them, P. 323; was not the Author of the Succeſs of this Campaign, P. 322; is made General of the Army by *Fabius*, P. 340; but ſuffers himſelf to beaten by an Army of *Gauls*, P. 341.
SCIPIO, (*Lucius Cornelius*) is made *Conſul* in 494, V. 2. P. 560; makes himſelf Maſter of the Iſland of *Corſica*, P. 561; beſieges *Olbia*, and takes it, P. 562; ſubdues almoſt all *Sardinia*, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*; P. 563.
SCIPIO, (*Lucius Cornelius*) the Brother of *Scipio Africanus*, goes to *Rome* with the *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors, V. 3. P. 561. See *Cornelius.*
SCIPIO, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius.*
SCIPIO, (*Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*). See *Cæcilius.*
SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, (*Publius Cornelius*) the Son of *Paulus Æmilius*, is adopted by *Scipio Africanus*, V. 4. P. 437; his Father is very fond of him, P. 463; at ſeventeen Years of Age he gives great Proofs of his Valour, in the Battle of *Pydna*, *Ib.*; and

as great of his Zeal for the Republick, when the *Romans* refuſe to enroll themſelves for the War in *Spain*, P. 567; he engages himſelf to ſerve in that War, and does ſo, but in what Capacity, is not known, P. 568; he attacks, and kills a *Spaniard* of a gigantick Stature, P. 570; diſtinguiſhes himſelf at the Attack of *Intercatia*, P. 571; and much more, at the Surrendry of that City, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Mural* and a *Civic* Crown, and ordered by his General into *Numidia*, *Ib.*; is there preſent at a Victory which *Maſiniſſa* gains over the *Carthaginians*, P. 578; is choſen Arbitrator by both Parties, but *Carthage* prevents the Succeſs of his Negotiation, *Ib.*; he ſets out under the *Conſuls*, to begin the third *Punick* War, P. 584; finds the *Roman* Army in *Africa* unactive, which gives him Time to ſee *Maſiniſſa*, P. 586; he returns to the Camp, *Ib.*; diſtinguiſhes himſelf at the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 597; gains the Eſteem of the *Africans*, P. 598; and of the whole Army, by his Prudence and Valour, *Ib.*; prevents the Defeat of the whole Army, P. 599; reſcues ſome *Manipuli* who were in extreme Danger, P. 600; obtains a Crown of *Gramen* for ſo doing, *Ib.*; *Rome* extolls his Merit, and *Cato* himſelf commends him, P. 601; ſome of the *Tribes* give him their Suffrages for the *Conſulſhip*, but his Youth prevents his Promotion, P. 606; *Maſiniſſa* gives him great Marks of his Confidence, which *Scipio* ſhews himſelf very worthy of, by his great Prudence, P. 607; he gains over to the *Romans*, *Phameas*, the General of the *Carthaginian* Cavalry, P. 608; the *Pro-Conſul Manilius*, ſends them both to *Rome*, P. 609; where *Scipio* has extraordinary Honours done him, P. 610; the Siege of *Carthage* goes on but ſlowly in his Abſence, *Ib.*; he is proclaimed *Conſul* before the legal Age, P. 614; and appointed to finiſh the *Carthaginian* Expedition, notwithſtanding the Pretenſions of his Collegue, *Ib.*; he arrives at *Utica*, and delivers a Part of the *Roman* Army, who were in great Danger of periſhing in a Poſt, which they had taken, and for want of Foreſight, were not able to maintain long, *Ib.*; revives Diſcipline in the Army, P. 615; and renews the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 616; ſeizes the Suburbs called *Megalia*, *Ib.*; ſhuts up the City very cloſe, P. 617; and entirely prevents any Proviſions being carried into it, P. 618; a fight between the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* at Sea, P. 620; in which the *Romans* are at laſt victorious, P. 621; the *Carthaginians* burn a great many Machines which *Scipio* had prepared for battering a kind of *Mole*, *Ib.*; but nevertheleſs, the *Romans* ſeize that Poſt, P. 622; and ſettle themſelves in it, *Ib.*; *Scipio* takes *Nepheris*, an important Poſt which his Predeceſſor had twice attempted without Succeſs, *Ib.*; his *Conſulſhip* being expired, the *Romans* order him to continue the Siege in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 625; he makes himſelf Maſter of the Great Port, *Ib.*; and of one of the Gates of the City, and lodges his Men there, *Ib.*; prepares to attack the Citadel from thence, P. 626; and ſets fire to the Houſes which ſurround it, P. 627; gives Quarter to all, who come out of the Citadel and aſk it, *Ib.*; *Aſdrubal* ſurrenders himſelf to him, P. 628; and *Scipio* keeps him to adorn his *Triumph*, *Ib.*; *Byrſa* opens her Gates to the Conqueror, *Ib.*; *Scipio* weeps at the Sight of the deplorable State of *Carthage*, P. 629; which he gives up to be plundered, *Ib.*; and by the expreſs Orders of the Senate, reduces to Aſhes, P. 631; *Rome* honours him with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and from the Conqueſt of *Carthage* gives him the Surname of *Africanus the Second*, P. 632.

In the Year 611 he is made *Cenſor*, V. 5. P. 23; which is as much owing to his Modeſty and Popularity, as his Merit, P. 23, 24; in the diſcharge of this Office, he diſcovers the natural Severity of his Temper, P. 24; and concludes his *Cenſorſhip* with a *Cenſus* of the People, P. 25. N. 71; ſome of the remarkable Sayings of this great Man, P. 24. N. 68; P. 25. N. 71; *Claudius Aſellio*, whom he had degraded from the Order of *Knighthood*, *Ib.* N. 69; being made *Tribune of the People*, cites him to appear before the People, in order to get him cenſured for condemning him, P. 53; but *Scipio*, by one ſevere Reflection puts a ſtop to the Proſecution, and turns all the Odium of it on the Proſecutor, *Ib.*; he moves for paſſing *The Caſſian Law*, 61; and thereby incurs the diſpleaſure of the Nobility and Senate, *Ib.*; but nevertheleſs, he is ſent with a very honourable and important Commiſſion, to the Provinces in the Eaſt, ſubject to the Republick, P. 62; when he returns to *Rome* he is choſen *Conſul* by the Acclamations of the People, P. 82; and enters on his Office for the Year 619, P. 83; prepares for the *Numantian* War, *Ib.*; finds the *Roman* Army in a very bad Condition, at his arrival in *Spain*, P. 84; and takes the moſt proper Methods to revive military Diſcipline, P. 84, 85; ſucceeds in it, and inſpires the Men with new Courage, P. 85, 86; in which he ſpends the whole Year of his *Conſulſhip*, P. 87; is continued in his Province, in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 88; begins his Expedition againſt *Numantia*, with laying waſte all the neighbouring Country, *Ib.*; and at length inveſts the Place, P. 89; ſurrounds it with the Works he thinks neceſſary to prevent the carrying any Proviſions into it, P. 90; treats 400 *Lucians*, who declared for *Numantia* againſt *Rome*, with great Severity, in order to terrify others from doing the ſame, P. 91; receives Ambaſſadors from *An-*

Antiochus, P. 93; and ſome Time after takes *Numantia*, P. 94; is honoured with another *Triumph*, in 620, P. 95; and adds the Surname of *Numantinus* to that of *The Second Africanus*, which he already bore, P. 94; when the News is brought him of the violent Death of the *Tribune Gracchus*, he replies, and *May the Man that ſhall dare to imitate him periſh like him!* P. 114; he maintains his Opinion concerning that Affair before the People, with a Firmneſs which is truly Heroic, P. 127; and ſeeing that this Firmneſs is diſpleaſing to the *Romans*, he retires into the Country with his Friend *Lælius*, P. 127; returns from thence to *Rome*, to prevent the paſſing a Law for continuing the *Tribunes* in their Office, as long as the People pleaſed, P. 128; cauſes the *Conſul Sempronius* to be nominated Preſident of the Commiſſioners, who were to diſtribute Lands among the People, P. 137; and by this Step incurs the Hatred of the People, *Ib.*; his Taſte for the *Stoic* Philoſophy, P. 137, 138; his Death, P. 139; Funeral, P. 140; and Character, *Ib.* N. 56; a Parallel drawn between the two *Scipio's*, P. 141; the conſtant Affection of the firſt for his Relations, P. 142. N. 59.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS, (*Publius Cornelius*) relieves his Father *Publius Cornelius*, who had been wounded in the Battle of *The Teſin*, in the Year 535, and has him carried to his Camp, V. 3. P. 72; is choſen to be one of their Leaders, by the Troops which had eſcaped at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 130; tho' then but 19 Years of Age, P. 129. N. 27; he ſignalizes himſelf by the bold Reſolution he ſhews in oppoſing the young Nobility, who had entered into a Plot to abandon *Italy*, P. 130; does not follow his Father into *Spain*, where he ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Wars there, but tarries at *Rome*, P. 269; where he is purely by his Merit, promoted to the Dignity of *Curule Ædile*, at 23 Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 7; offers to take the *Pro-Conſulſhip* of *Spain*, which others declined, P. 321; is unanimouſly elected to it, by all the *Centuries*, *Ib.* N. 35; he by his Diſcourſes, Induſtry, and Addreſs, confirms thoſe in this Choice, who ſeemed to begin to repent of it, P. 322; his great Qualifications, *Ib.*; *Rome* ſends *M. Junius Silanus* with him, to aſſiſt him with his Advice, *Ib.*; he arrives in *Spain*, *Ib.*; there gains the Affections of all People, P. 342; makes a Speech to the Soldiers who had ſerved under his Father, *Ib.*; forms a Deſign of beſieging *New Carthage*, P. 343; communicates it to his Friend *Lælius*, *Ib.*; who inveſts the Place by Sea, whilſt *Scipio* does the ſame by Land, P. 344; *Scipio* makes a Speech to his Soldiers, to excite them to make a general Aſſault on the City, *Ib.*; repulſes with vigour the Inhabitants who made a Sally upon him, P. 346; ſtorms the Place on the Land ſide, *Ib.*; and then on the Side next the Sea, P. 347; takes it, *Ib.*; gives it up to be plundered, P. 348; reduces the *African* Garriſon to Slavery, but gives the Inhabitants their City, and permits them to live according to their own Laws, only in Subjection to *Rome*, *Ib.*; ſends home the *Spaniſh* Hoſtages he finds in *New Carthage* without Ranſom, P. 349. N. 66; harangues his Troops the Day after he has taken the City, P. 350; and determines a Diſpute of Honour between two Competitors for Glory, whom he declares both worthy of *The Mural Crown*, *Ib.*; acts with ſurprizing Generoſity to ſome captive young Princeſſes, P. 351; and particularly to one of great Beauty, who was brought to him for a Preſent by ſome Officers in his Army, P. 352; this Generoſity inclines almoſt all *Spain* to favour the *Romans*, P. 353; he is continued in his Employment, P. 357; without any Limits in point of Time, P. 358; inures his Troops to military Diſcipline, P. 371; gains over ſeveral *Spaniſh* Lords to the Intereſt of *Rome*, P. 372, 373; defeats *Aſdrubal* at *Bæcula*, P. 375; he is dignified with the Title of King, which he rejects with Indignation, P. 376; ſends to *Maſiniſſa* one of his Nephews, whom he had taken Priſoner in the laſt Battle, P. 377; Orders are ſent him from *Rome*, to ſend a Detachment of 50 Galleys of his Fleet to *Sardinia*, P. 384; he is continued in his Government of *Spain*, P. 406; ſends a Detachment of his Troops into *Italy*, P. 410; and orders the *Pro-Prætor Silanus* to fight *Hanno*, who was come to ſucceed *Hannibal*, who was gone into *Italy*, P. 418; *Hanno* is taken Priſoner, P. 419; *Scipio* cauſes his Brother *Lucius* to beſiege *Aurinx*, P. 420; the *Comitia* continue them both in their Offices, P. 432; *Publius Scipio* raiſes Troops among the *Spaniards* who were in the Intereſt of *Rome*, P. 435; comes with this Reinforcement, and encamps in ſight of *Aſdrubal*, P. 436; who in vain endeavours to prevent it, *Ib.*; he prepares for a Battle with the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; the Diſpoſition of the two Armies, P. 437; the Battle, *Ib.*; in which *Scipio* is Conqueror, P. 438; and *Aſdrubal* forced to abandon his Camp, *Ib.*; and even betake himſelf to a ſhameful flight, P. 439; after this happy Succeſs, *Scipio* applies himſelf to gaining more Friends among the *Spaniards*, P. 440; ſends *Lælius* to *Syphax*, *Ib*; and then goes himſelf to treat with that *Numidian* King, *Ib.*; comes to *Syphax*'s Court when *Aſdrubal* is there, P. 441; gains a great Superiority over the *Carthaginian*, *Ib.*; *Syphax* makes a ſecret Treaty with him, *Ib.*; he returns into *Spain*, *Ib.*; beſieges *Illiturgis*, P. 442; is there wounded, but nevertheleſs the City is taken, *Ib.*; and plundered

dered by the *Romans*, P. 442; the Inhabitants of *Aſtapa*, who are beſieged by *Scipio*'s Lieutenants, act with great Fury, P. 443; *Scipio* entertains the People at *New Carthage* with a Show of *Gladiators*, in honour to his Father and Uncle, *Ib.*; the Inhabitants of *Caſtace* maſſacre the *Carthaginians* in their City, and then deliver it up into *Scipio*'s Hands, P. 444. N. 21; he falls dangerouſly ſick, P. 446; the Report of his Death, which is ſpread abroad, ſhews how neceſſary his Preſence was, both to preſerve his Conqueſts, and maintain Diſcipline in his Army, *Ib.*; as ſoon as recovered, he reſolves to puniſh the mutineers in the *Roman* Army, P. 447; makes a Speech to his Army from his Tribunal, P. 448; has 35 of the moſt mutinous executed by his *Lictors*, P. 450; after this, he reſolves to purſue two petty *Spaniſh* Kings, who, during his Sickneſs had deſerted the *Roman* Party, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 451; and by his engaging Behaviour, brings them again into the Intereſts of *Rome*, P. 452; he has an Interview with *Maſiniſſa*, P. 453; returns to *Rome*, P. 454; finds the great Men there ill diſpoſed towards him, P. 456; brings a prodigious Sum of Money into the publick Treaſury, P. 457; is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 548, P. 461; begins it with celebrating of the *Games*, and with offering an *Hecatomb*, which he had, when in *Spain*, made a Vow to do, P. 458. N. 3; he openly declares his Pretenſions to the Province of *Africa*, P. 459; which *Fabius* oppoſes in full Senate, *Ib.*; *Scipio* anſwers that Senator's Speech againſt him, P. 461; and embarraſſes the Senate, P. 463; who, at laſt, give him leave to go to *Africa*, but with only a ſmall Number of Ships, *Ib.*; he ſupplies the want of more, with the Succours he gets from the *Allies* of the *Romans*, P. 464; takes great pains to diſcipline his Troops, P. 466; goes to *Syracuſe*, P. 467; which he ſettles in Tranquillity, *Ib.*; prepares for taking *Locri*, P. 469; *Pleminius*, by his Orders, goes thither before him, and ſeizes the Citadel, P. 470; *Scipio* haſtens to his Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*; and compleats the Enterprize, P. 471; determines the Fate of the Inhabitants, and leaves the *Pro-Prætor Pleminius* Governour of the Place, *Ib.*; who grievouſly oppreſſes the People, to glut his Avarice, *Ib.*; which *Scipio* does not ſuppreſs with the firmneſs he ought, and afterwards ſuffers for it himſelf, P. 472; *Scipio* was a great Lover of Literature, *Ib.*; the *Romans* look on his great eagerneſs to go into *Africa*, as Matter of Inſpiration, P. 477; he is continued in the Command of his Army, in quality of *Pro-Conſul*, 484; *Fabius* accuſes him for his ill Conduct with regard to *Pleminius*, and the *Locrenſes*, P. 492; and the Senate appoint a Commiſſion to arreſt him, wherever they ſhould find him, 495; *Scipio* behaves nobly on this Occaſion, *Ib.*; and is very honourably acquitted by a Decree of the Senate, which gives him leave to go immediately and make War in *Africa*, P. 496; *Syphax* writes him a Letter on this occaſion, P. 497; he haſtens his Departure, P. 498; embarks his Troops, P. 499; and after he has offered Sacrifice to the Gods, weighs Anchor, *Ib.*; the Troops he carried into *Africa* were only 10000 Foot, and 2200 Horſe, *Ib.* N. 118; he arrives there, P. 500; finds *Numidia* in a bad Condition, P. 510; ſtrikes Terror even into *Carthage* itſelf, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with *Hanno*, in which that *Carthaginian* General is killed, *Ib.*; takes *Locha* by aſſault, and puniſhes the Soldiers who had refuſed to obey him on this Occaſion, *Ib.*; this firſt Succeſs is followed by the taking of another wealthy City, whoſe Name is not mentioned by the Hiſtorians, *Ib.* N. 18; *Maſiniſſa* comes to him, P. 511; and delivers up to him *Hanno* the Son of *Aſdrubal Giſco*, *Ib.*; *Livy*'s Relation of this Fact, P. 512. N. 25; *Scipio* defeats *Aſdrubal* and *Mago*, P. 513; beſieges *Utica*, *Ib.*; raiſes the Siege, P. 514; *Rome* ſends him Plenty of Proviſions, *Ib.*; continues him *Pro-Conſul* in *Africa*, till the War ſhall be finiſhed, P. 515; makes Supplications to the Gods for the Proſperity of his Arms, *Ib.*; *Scipio* in vain endeavours to gain over *Syphax*, P. 517; and under Pretence of continuing his Treaty with him, cauſes his Camp to be narrowly examined, *Ib.*; when he has got all the Information he can of it, he orders his Army to march on an unknown Expedition, P. 518; offers a Sacrifice to *Boldneſs* and *Fear*, before he puts his Deſign in execution, *Ib.*; and then, after he has made all due Preparation for it, P. 519, he attacks both the Camp of *Syphax* and *Aſdrubal* in the Night, makes himſelf Maſter of them, burns every Thing he finds in them, *Ib.*; and offers up all his Spoils a Sacrifice to *Vulcan* after his Victory, P. 520; which was as great as that of *Hannibal* at *Cannæ*, *Ib.* N. 35, 36; he again beſieges *Utica*, P. 522; turns the Siege into a Blockade, in order to fight another Battle with *Aſdrubal* and *Syphax*. *Ib.*; and puts them both to flight, P. 523; the Conſequences of this ſecond Victory, *Ib*; he takes *Tunis*, P. 524; and by his Expedition prevents his Fleet's being ſurprized, and utterly deſtroyed, *Ib.*; *Livy*'s Account of his forced March on this Occaſion ſeems improbable, *Ib.* N. 49; a Deſcription of the double fight *Scipio* maintained with the *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 525; the Hiſtory of *Sophoniſba*, and of the Part *Scipio* had in her Death, P. 528, 530; *Scipio* generouſly rewards his Troops

which

which had gained him his Victories over the *Carthaginians*, P. 531; ſends *Lælius* to *Rome* with *Syphax* and his Son *Vermina*, whom *Maſiniſſa* had taken Priſoners, *Ib.*; diſcovers a Plot formed by *Aſdrubal* againſt him and his Army, P. 532; and puniſhes the Traytors, *Ib.*; the *Carthaginians* ſend to him the thirty chief Senators of their Republick, *Ib.*; who deſire him to grant them a Peace upon his own Terms, P. 533; he offers them a Truce on very hard Conditions, *Ib.*; which nevertheleſs they pretend to accept, *Ib.*; *Scipio* ſends for a Reinforcement of Ships from *Sardinia* and *Sicily*, which are diſperſed and driven on the *African* Coaſts by a Storm, P. 544; the *Carthaginians* perfidiouſly ſeize them, *Ib.*; *Scipio* ſends three Deputies to *Carthage*, to demand Satisfaction for this Breach of the Truce, *Ib.*; but the *Carthaginians* treacherouſly endeavour to murder the Ambaſſadors, P. 545; a Parallel drawn between this *Scipio* and *Hannibal*, P. 546; *Scipio* renews the War with the *Carthaginians*, P. 549; releaſes ſome *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors, whom *Bæbius* had impriſoned in his Abſence, and ſends them back to *Carthage*, *Ib.*; acts with great Generoſity with regard to the Spies whom *Hannibal* had ſent into his Army, P. 550; grants *Hannibal* a Truce, *Ib.*; which the People of *Carthage* refuſe to ratify, P. 551; he takes the City of *Parthus* by Aſſault, *Ib.*; is ſaid by ſome Authors to have gained a Victory before the taking of that City, *Ib.* N. 111; he has an Interview with *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; which is followed by a Battle, P. 553; wherein *Scipio*, after ſeveral unfortunate Incidents, P. 555, comes off victorious, P. 556; a deſcription of this famous Battle, P. 555; in which the *Carthaginians* loſt 25000 Men, and the *Romans* 2500, P. 556. N. 125; *Scipio*, to make the beſt uſe of this Victory, P. 557, comes and appears before *Carthage*, P. 558; in order to force the People there to deſire a Peace, *Ib.*; he ſends *Lælius* to *Rome*, P. 557, with the greateſt Part of the Spoils he has taken from the Enemy, *Ib.* N. 126; *Carthage* ſends a Deputation to him, to make Peace with *Rome*, P. 558; he receives them in a very rough manner, P. 559; a Detachment of his Army entirely defeats a *Numidian* Army, *Ib.*; the Conditions on which he offers the *Carthaginians* a Peace, P. 559, 560. N. 128; *Carthage* ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome* to get the Peace ratified, which had been agreed on between him and them, P. 561; *Scipio* ſends ſome Deputies to *Rome* with the *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors, *Ib.*; the Senate were much inclined to favour *Scipio* at this Time, P. 562. N. 133; the *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors arrive at *Rome*, P. 563; the Decree which the Senate paſs with regard to the propoſed Peace, is much to *Scipio*'s Honour, P. 564; the Ambaſſadors of King *Philip* complain of *Scipio* to the *Roman* Senate, P. 565; the *Carthaginian* Ambaſſadors obtain a Power for *Scipio* to draw up the Treaty between *Carthage* and *Rome*, P. 568; *Scipio* ſees the Treaty put in execution, P. 569; ſends ſome Elephants to *Maſiniſſa*, *Ib.*; puts him in Poſſeſſion of the conquered Countries, and ſettles the Limits of his Dominions, *Ib.*; returns to *Italy*, *Ib.*; has extraordinary Honours paid him on the Road, *Ib.*; a Deſcription of the *Triumph* which the *Romans* decreed him, P. 572; he accepts of the Title of *Africanus*, but refuſes the others which are offered him, P. 574.

The *Senate* give his Soldiers all the Lands in *Samnium* and *Apulia*, which had been ſeized as forfeited to the Republick, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9. P. 20; in 554 he is made *Cenſor*, P. 21; and then Prince of the Senate, *Ib.*; *Cato*'s Victories raiſe his Jealouſy, P. 113; a Parallel drawn between thoſe two great Men, *Ib.* *Scipio* is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 559, P. 131; ravages the Country of the *Boian Gauls*, P, 133; gets a Law made, that the *Senators* ſhall for the future have a particular Place at the publick *Shews*, *Ib.*; he is ſent to *Carthage* to ſettle a Diſpute between *Maſiniſſa* and the *Carthaginians*, P. 138; attempts to get his Friend *Lælius*, and *Naſica* his Relation, promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 561, but cannot obtain it for them, P. 144; he goes into the *Levant* with the Ambaſſadors which the *Romans* ſent to the King of *Syria*, P. 147; has an Interview with *Hannibal*, P. 148. N. 156. P. 149; who, to *Scipio*'s great Mortification, declared he thought *Alexander* the firſt great General the World had bred, *Pyrrhus* the ſecond, and himſelf the third, *Ib.*; *Scipio* accepts of being Lieutenant-General to the *Conſul* his Brother, P. 193; and in vain endeavours to perſuade him to favour the *Ætolians*, P. 195; adviſes his Brother to ſound *Philip*'s Inclinations before he enters upon the War with *Antiochus*, P. 197; writes to *Pruſius* King of *Bithynia*, to prevent his joining with *Antiochus* King of *Syria* againſt the *Romans*, P. 209; his Son is taken at Sea, and put into the Hands of *Antiochus*, P. 213, 214. N. 33; *Scipio* ſtays behind his Brother, to perform ſome Act of Religion, P. 213; *Antiochus* ſtrives to corrupt him without Succeſs, P. 215; *Scipio* falls ſick, P. 216; the Sight of his Son, whom *Antiochus* ſends to him, cures him, *Ib.*; he rejoins his Brother, who ſince the Victory of *Magneſia* was retired to *Sardis*, P. 220; *Antiochus* applies to him, to recover the Favour of the Senate, P. 221; *Scipio* after his return to *Rome* is made *Prince of the Senate* a third Time, P. 230; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, which is very magnificent, P. 229; is accuſed before the People, P. 260; of having been cor-

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SCIPIO AFRICANUS SECUNDUS. See *Scipio Æmilianus*.

SCIPIO ASIATICUS, (*Lucius Cornelius*) is promoted very young to the *Curule Ædileſhip*, in the Year 541, V. 3. P. 269. N. 7.

SCIPIO ASINA, (*Cneius Cornelius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 493, V. 2. P. 551; ordered to carry a Fleet into *Sicily*, P. 553; falls into an Ambuſh laid for him, and is taken Priſoner by the *Carthaginians*, P. 554; is delivered out of his Captivity by the *Conſular* Army of *Attilius* and *Manlius*, P. 573; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* a ſecond Time, in 499, P. 582; makes himſelf Maſter of *Palermo*, P. 583; but on his return to *Rome* is worſted by the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; is made *Pro-Conſul*, P. 584; we have no Detail of his Exploits in *Sicily* in his *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; he is honoured with a *Triumph* in 501, P. 586.

SCIPIO ASINA. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

SCIPIO HISPALUS. (*Cneius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.

SCIPIO NASICA, (*Publius Cornelius*) fails of the *Ædileſhip* through his own Fault, V. 5. P. 13, 14; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 615, P. 54; the *Tribunes of the People* make an Attempt on him and his Collegue, P. 55; *Scipio*'s Character, *Ib.*; his Hatred to *Sempronius Gracchus*, P. 111; whom he cauſes to be aſſaſſinated, and as ſome ſay, gives him himſelf his mortal Wound, P. 112; this Action is approved of by a Decree of the Senate, *Ib.*; *Scipio* was *Pontifex Maximus* when he killed *Gracchus*, P. 114. N. 86; under Pretence of an Embaſſy to *Aſia* he is ſent from *Rome*, P. 114; and dies at *Pergamus*, P. 124.

SCIPIO NASICA, (*Publius Cornelius*) is *Conſul* in the Year 642, V. 5. P. 206; a Man of extraordinary Virtue and great Eloquence, P. 206. N. 11; dies before the expiration of his *Conſulſhip*, P. 207.

SCIRTÆUM, a City of *Sicily*, whoſe Situation is not exactly known, V. 5. P. 288. N. 84.

SCISSIS, or *Ciſſa*, a City of which we find no Account in the ancient Geographers, V. 3. P. 86. N. 9.

SCODRA, the capital City of the *Labeates* in *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 443. N. 20. P. 448. N. 32.

SCODRUS, a Mountain between *Macedon* and *Upper Mæſia* or *Servia*. V. 4. P. 448. N. 36.

SCOMBRARIA, now *Scombrera*, an Iſland which formed the Port of *New Carthage* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 344. N. 60.

SCOPOS, one of the Chiefs who governed *Ætolia*, when the *Romans* prevailed on that Province to take up Arms againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 314; carried on the War in *Acarnania* in the Year of *Rome* 542, P. 319.

SCOPAS, an *Ætolian*, who had entered into the Service of *Ptolomy*, is put to Death for attempting that Prince's Life, V. 4. P. 99.

SCORDISCI, (*The*) a People who came from *Tranſalpine Gaul* into the Countries near *Mæſia* and *Pannonia*, V. 4. P. 339. N. 110; inhabited a Canton of *Raſcia* and *Boſnia*, V. 5. P. 83. N. 56; were ſo cruel as to offer up the Blood of their Enemies in Sacrifice to the Gods, and ſometimes to burn them alive, P. 188; a ſhort Account of their Origin and Migrations, and the Etymology of their Name, P. 207. N. 13.

SCOROLA, a Name by which *Appian* is thought to mean the *Hippian* Mountains near *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 395.

SCORPIONS, a Sort of Slings, or little *Catapulta*, which were ſtrained by a Stick or Piece of Iron like a Lever, V. 3. P. 251. N. 14.

SCOTUSSA, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Macedon*, the other in *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 45.

SCRIBONIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was divided into two Branches, that of the *Libones* and that of the *Curiones*, V. 5. P. 345. N. 136.

SCRIBONIAN, (*Law*) *The*, was paſſed in the Year 604, at the Motion of *Lucius Scribonius Libo*, then *Tribune of the People*, and in favour of the *Spaniards*, whom *Galba* had inhumanly treated, and brought Slaves into *Italy*, without any juſt Cauſe, V. 4. P. 601. N. 10. Col. 2.

SCRIBONIUS CURIO, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 677, V. 5. P. 484; makes a Speech to the People againſt their own *Tribunes*, with much Succeſs, *Ib.*; his Expeditions in *Dalmatia*, P. 495. N. 82.

SCRIBONIUS CURIO, (*Caius*) a young Man, is an avowed Enemy to the *Triumvirate*, V. 6. P. 73. N. 50; bears a Part in the Accuſation brought againſt *Cicero* by *Vettius*, P. 72. N. 49; his Father is baſely treated by the *Tribune Clodius*, P. 81; *Pompey* gets *Curio* promoted to the *Tribuneſhip*, P. 177; his good and bad Qualities, *Ib.*; from being the moſt open Enemy to *Cæſar*, becomes his moſt faithful Friend, P. 178; and *Cæſar* makes uſe of him with great Addreſs and Succeſs, *Ib.*; *Curio* is accuſed before the Senate by the *Conſul Appius*, and acquitted by *Æmilius* the other *Conſul*, P. 181; reads in full *Comitia* a Letter from *Cæſar*, which

which is applauded by all the People, *Ib.*; another Letter from *Cæſar* which *Curio* brings to the Senate is rejected by the *Conſuls*, P. 183; and occaſions the Proſcription of *Curio*, and three other zealous Friends to *Cæſar*, P. 184; *Curio* retires to *Cæſar*'s Camp, and greatly confirms him in his Reſolution of beginning a Civil War, P. 187; ſeizes *Igurium* in *Cæſar*'s Name, P. 189. N. 57; who ſends him into *Sicily*, in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 192; *Curio* obliges *Cato* to leave the Iſland, P. 193; ſuffers the Fleet of *Naſica*, who was going to the Relief of *Marſeilles*, which was beſieged by *Cæſar*, to paſs by him, P. 196; is killed before *Utica*, in a Battle with King *Juba*, P. 208.

SCRIBONIUS LIBO, has the Care of the publick Treaſury after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 135. And one *Scribonius Libo* is ſaid to have erected an ancient Monument, which was therefore called *Puteal Scribonii Libonis*, *Ib.* N. 50.

SCRIBONIUS LIBO, (*Lucius*) commands two *Legions* in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, in the Year 549, V. 3. P. 482.

SCRIBONIUS LIBO, (*Lucius*) is driven by *Mark Anthony* out of *Hetruria*, of which *Pompey* and the Senate had made him Governor in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 189; but beats one of *Cæſar*'s Admirals at Sea, P. 206.

SCROPHA, a Surname which was tranſmitted to his Deſcendants by *Lucius Tremellius Flaccus*, *Quæſtor* in 611, V. 5. P. 32. N. 79; it is ſaid to have had its riſe from an Adventure of a ſtolen Sow, as related, *Ib.*

SCULTENNA, (*The*) now *The Panaro*, a River which divides the Territory of *Bologna* from that of *Modena*, V. 4. P. 348. N. 1.

SCUTUM, a Sort of defenſive Weapon, which *Servius Tullius* gave to the firſt Claſs of the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 94. N. 33. A Plate of the different Sorts of *Roman* Bucklers, P. 95.

SCYROS, or *Scyrus*, a little Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 36. N. 104.

SCYTHOPOLIS, formerly called *Bethſan*, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Decapolis*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 76.

SEA, (*The Upper*, or *North*) among the *Romans* ſignified *The Adriatick*; and by *The Lower*, or *South Sea*, they meant *The Tyrrhenian*, V. 2. P. 512. N. 99.

SEA FIGHT, what Judgment is to be made of that which ſome of the Ancients ſay was fought on the *Tyber*, in the ſecond *Dictatorſhip* of *Mamercus Æmilius*, and Year of *Rome* 327, V. 1. P. 536. N. 69.

SEALS. The Invention of *Seal Rings* is very ancient, V. 3. P. 392. N. 30; the Manner in which the *Romans* ſealed their Letters, *Id. Ib.*; they uſed to ſeal up all the Places where they kept their Furniture and Proviſions, P. 393. N. 30. A Plate of ſome *Roman Seals*, *Ib.*

SECCHIA, (*The*) a River in *Italy* which the Ancients called *Gabellus*, V. 4. P. 350. N. 3.

SECESSION, (*The*) an Appellation given by the *Roman* Hiſtorians to the famous Revolt of the two *Conſular* Armies after the *Dictatorſhip* of *Manius Valerius*, in the Year 259, V. 1. P. 278; there was alſo another *Seceſſion* of the *Roman* People, on the Hill *Janiculus*, in the Year 466, V. 2. P. 407; but the *Dictator Fabius* brought them back to *Rome*, P. 408.

SECRETARIES, or *Scribes*. Every Magiſtrate had ſeveral, to write down the Judgments given at his Tribunal, V. 2. P. 302. N. 28.

SECULAR. (*Games*) See *Games*.

SEDETANI, (*The*) a People who inhabited the South Part of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 446. N. 26. V. 4. P. 112. N. 86.

SEDITION, (*A*) is raiſed in the *Roman* Army in the Year 547, by the Report of the Death of young *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 446; but the Mutineers are ſeverely puniſhed, P. 448, 450; another Sedition is raiſed in *Italy*, in the Year 555, by the Hoſtages which the *Carthaginians* had given the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 59; and that is likewiſe ſuppreſſed, and ſeverely puniſhed, P. 59.

SEDUI, or *Sedani*, a People of *Upper Valais* in *Swiſſerland*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 173.

SEDUSII, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 93. N. 121.

SEGEDA, a City of *Spain*, in the Country of the old *Celtiberians*, V. 4. P. 557. N. 45. V. 5. P. 19. N. 52; near the Ruins of old *Numantia*, P. 318. N. 52.

SEGESTA, anciently called *Egeſta*, an ancient City of *Sicily*, ſaid to have been founded by *Æneas*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 42; is beſieged by the *Romans* in the Year 493, P. 556, 557. See *Egeſta*.

SEGESTA, a City of *Upper Pannonia*, V. 5. P. 179. N. 30.

SEGESTICA, an ancient City of *Spain*, of which the Ancients give us very different Accounts, V. 4. P. 111. N. 82.

SEGOVESUS, one of the Nephews of King *Ambigatus*, leaves *Celtic Gaul*, with a great Number of *Boii*, V. 2. P. 3; and ſettles in the Country ſince called *Bohemia*, from the *Boii* whom he led thither, *Ib.*

SEGRO, (*The*) a little River of *Spain*, which falls into *The Ebro*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 57.

SEGUNTIA. There were three Cities of this Name in *Spain*; one in *Celtiberia*, a ſecond in *Bætica*, and a third in the Country of the *Varduli*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 85.

SELEMBRIA, or *Selymbria*, a City on the Coasts of the *Propontis*, V. 4. P. 98. N. 44.

SELEUCIA. There were formerly several Cities in *Asia* of this Name, built by *Seleucus Nicator*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 49; one in *Cilicia*, on the Banks of the *Calicadnus*, called *Seleucia Trachiotis*, *Ib.*; another on the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, distinguished by the Name of *Seleucia Pieria*, V. 5. P. 70. N. 33; another on the Coasts of *The Hedypho* in *Elymais*, P. 539. N. 67; and another between *The Tygris* and *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 129. N. 16.

SELEUCUS, one of the Sons of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 99; is ordered by his Father to take Care to hinder the *Romans* from entering *Asiatick Greece*, P. 199; he carries the War into the Dominions of *Eumenes*, an Ally of the *Romans*, P. 204; lays them waste, *Ib.*; is forced to leave them, P. 206; a Dispute between him and *Attalus*, the Brother of the King of *Pergamus*, P. 236; he assists the *Roman Consul* in making War with his Father's old Allies, P. 237; after the Death of his Father he becomes King of *Syria*, P. 253; sends an Embassy to *Rome*, to negotiate the Release of his Brother *Antiochus*, P. 351; is assassinated by *Heliodorus*, *Ib.*; was very unworthy of a Crown, P. 363.

SELEUCUS, the Son of *Antiochus Gryphus*, makes War with *Antiochus Cyzicenus* his Uncle, takes him Prisoner, and puts him to Death, V. 5. P. 566; the Son of *Cyzicenus* revenges the Death of his Father, and drives *Seleucus* from *Syria*, and *Seleucus* dies soon after near *Mopsuesta*, *Ib.*

SELGA, a City situated on a Mountain near the Confines of *Pamphylia*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 152.

SELINUS, one of the most considerable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 537. N. 25.

SELINUS, (*The*) a River which watered old *Pergamus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 8.

SELLASIA, a City which belonged to *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 99.

SELLIUS, (*Aulus*) a brave *Roman* Horseman who distinguished himself greatly in the Battle of *Verrugo*, and was rewarded with being made a *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 76.

SEMBELLA, a *Roman* Coin, worth the 20th Part of a *Denarius*, V. 2. P. 504. N. 84.

SEMO, a Name common to all the Demi-Gods, V. 1. P. 175. N. 80.

SEMO SANCUS, or *Sancus*. See *Sancus*.

SEMPRONIA, the Daughter of the famous *Cornelia*, and Wife of *Scipio Æmilianus*, who destroyed *Carthage* and *Numantia*, had the chief hand in the Murder of that great Man, V. 5. P. 96, 114.

SEMPRONIA, the Wife of *Junius Brutus*, who assassinated *Cæsar*, procures Friends for *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 12; her Character, *Ib.*

SEMPRONIA, (*Basilica*) *The*, or *Sempronian* Palace at *Rome*, stood in the open *Place* which joined to *The Hetrurian Street*, and *Velabrum*, V. 4. P. 414. N. 58.

SEMPRONIAN (*Family*) *The*, was divided into three, (or rather into seven, V. 5. P. 95. N. 66.) Branches, of which two were *Plebeian*, and the other *Patrician*, V. 3. 165. N. 122; the *Patrician* Branch was that of the *Atratini*, V. 5. P. 95. N. 66.

SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO, (*Aulus*) *Prætor of Rome* in the Year 664, V. 5. P. 348. N. 140; endeavours to suppress all Usury in *Rome*, P. 349; and is torn in Pieces by the Populace, *Ib.*

SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 256, V. 1. P. 251; in his *Consulship* Leave is given to such *Latin* Women as had married *Romans*, and lived at *Rome*, and to such *Roman* Women as had married *Latins*, and lived in *Latium*, and were desirous of returning home to their own Country, to leave their Husbands and do so; upon which most of the *Roman* Women returned to *Rome*, and only two of the *Latin* Women left *Rome*, *Ib.*; in 262 *Sempronius* is made *Consul* a second Time, P. 299.

SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, (*Aulus*) the Son of *Lucius Sempronius*, one of the first *Censors*, and Grandson of *Aulus Sempronius*, who had been twice *Consul*, V. 1. P. 544. N. 80; is made *Military Tribune* the first Time in 309, P. 511; a second Time in 328, P. 537; a third Time, in 333, P. 544; and a fourth Time, in 337, P. 548.

SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 330, V. 1. P. 539; and by his ill Conduct occasions the ill Success of the *Romans* in the Battle they fight with the *Volsci* near *Verrugo*, P. 539; abandons his Camp after the Battle, P. 540; returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he endeavours to excuse himself to the People, P. 541; nevertheless the *Tribune Hortensius* cites him to appear before them, P. 542; *Tempanius*, and three other *Legionary Tribunes*, who had fought under him in that Battle, got him off for this Time, *Ib.*; but he is afterwards prosecuted for the same Offence by three other *Tribunes of the People*, P. 544; and fined 15000 *Asses* of Brass, P. 545. N. 82.

SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 309, V. 1. P. 512. N. 19.

SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 542, prosecutes the *Prætor Fulvius Centumalus*, V. 3. P. 296; and obliges him to banish himself, P. 297.

SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 500, V. 2. P. 584; the Fleet which he and his Collegue carry into *Africa* is unfor-

unfortunately run a Ground, P. 585; nevertheleſs he is honoured with a *Triumph*, tho' no Body knows why, *Ib.*; and is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 509, P. 613.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Caius*) the Brother of *Tiberius*, who was *Tribune of the People* in 620, warmly purſues the Execution of the Law which his Brother had got paſſed in his *Tribuneſhip*, for the Diſtribution of Lands among the poor *Romans*, V. 5. P. 126; makes a Speech in favour of another Law, which would have continued the *Tribunes* in their Offices during the Pleaſure of the People, P. 127; retires from *Rome* with a Reſolution not to meddle with publick Buſineſs, P. 145; but is led by a pretended Apparition of his Brother to ſtand for the *Quæſtorſhip*, and ſucceeds, *Ib.*; diſcharges that Office in ſuch a Manner as gains him the Affections of all the People, P. 146; but ſets the Senate againſt him, *Ib.*; he leaves *Sardinia*, where he was *Pro-Queſtor*, without his General's Leave, and returns to *Rome*, P. 150; this is charged upon him as a Crime, but he pleads his own Cauſe with ſo much Eloquence that he is acquitted, P. 151; he ſtands for the *Tribuneſhip*, *Ib.*; and obtains it, P. 153; makes it his firſt Buſineſs in that Office, to get two Laws paſſed which tended to allay the publick Animoſities, P. 154; then gets himſelf nominated a Commiſſioner for the Diſtribution of the Lands, *Ib.*; gets another Law paſſed, which is prejudicial to the Publick, *Ib.*; and draws up and paſſes ſeveral other Laws, P. 155; he was indefatigable, and had great Preſence of Mind, *Ib.*; is continued in the *Tribuneſhip* a ſecond Year, P. 156; and endeavours to deſtroy the Authority of the Senate, P. 158; makes *Fannius Conſul*, P. 160; who nevertheleſs declares againſt him, *Ib.*; the Senate take their Meaſures to leſſen the great Intereſt of *Gracchus* among the People, P. 161; *Gracchus* endeavours to regain the Favour of the Senate, P. 162; is nominated a Commiſſioner to go and carry a *Roman Colony* to *Carthage*, P. 163; returns to *Rome*, and confirms the People in his Intereſt by a bold Action, concerning a Fight of Gladiators, P. 164; nevertheleſs, contrary to all Expectation, he is not continued in the *Tribuneſhip*, P. 167; but he ſupports the Law which ordered *Carthage* to be rebuilt, with great Fury, P. 168; he is charged with a Murder which was committed in the Porch of the Capitol, P. 169; the *Conſul Opimius* calls the People to Arms to deſtroy him, *Ib.*; *Gracchus* therefore, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition of his Wife *Licinia*, breaks out into open Rebellion, *Ib.*; ſtands a Battle in *Rome*, is forced to flee, P. 171; and orders one of his Slaves to kill him, P. 172.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) *Conſul* in 538, V. 3. P. 169; and continued *Pro-Conſul* at *Luceria*, by the *Comitia*, for the Year 539, P. 215; receives Orders to go to *Beneventum*, P. 218; marches out of that City to fight *Hanno*, one of *Hannibal*'s Generals, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over him, P. 219; diſbands the *Volones*, who were the greateſt part of the victorious Army, *Ib.*; and cauſes the Feaſt which they kept on this Occaſion to be painted on *The Temple of Liberty*, P. 220; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in 540, P. 241; comes to *Rome* to make a Report to the Senate, of the State of the *Roman* Armies, *Ib.*; the Senate ſend him and his Collegue againſt *Hannibal*, P. 242; he carries on the War in *Lucania* with Succeſs, P. 245; nominates a *Dictator* to preſide in the *Comitia*, P. 267; is made *Pro-Conſul* in *Lucania*, P. 269; receives Orders to draw near to *Capua*, P. 281; a Traitor leads him into an Ambuſcade laid for him, P. 282; and there he loſes his Life fighting like a *Roman*, *Ib.*; the Character of this great Man, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* honours his Memory with fine Obſequies, P. 283.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Conſul* in 515, V. 3. P. 2; and goes to make War in *Liguria*, P. 3; gains a Victory over the *Ligures*, and goes to *Sardinia*, P. 4; forces the *Carthaginians* to leave that Iſland, and pay him the Expence of this Expedition, P. 5; he is made General of Horſe, P. 133; finds Means to throw Proviſions into *Caſilinum*, P. 159; is recalled to *Rome*; P. 165; choſen *Conſul* a ſecond Time, for the Year 538, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office, P. 169; out of Jealouſy he gets the great *Marcellus* removed to a great Diſtance from *Rome*, leſt he ſhould be his Collegue in the *Conſulate*, *Ib.*; he comes to the Camp at *Sinueſſa*, P. 173; forms his Troops to Arms and Diſcipline, P. 174; comes to *Cumæ*, upon Advice from the Inhabitants, that the rebellious *Campani* deſigned to ſeize that City, P. 175; forces and plunders their Camp, after a Slaughter of 2000 *Campanians*, P. 176; is beſieged in *Cumæ* by *Hannibal*, P. 177; he makes a vigorous Sally, P. 178; *Hannibal* raiſes the Siege, *Ib.*; *Sempronius* ſends to *Rome*, *Philip*'s Ambaſſadors to *Hannibal*, and *Hannibal*'s Ambaſſadors to *Philip*, which had been taken Priſoners at Sea, P. 179.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) *Curule Ædile* in the Year 571, celebrates the publick *Games* ſo expenſively that the Senate are forced to limit the Expences of them for the future, V. 4. P. 317; nevertheleſs he is ſent *Prætor* into *Spain*, P. 326; oppoſes the Licentiouſneſs of the

Troops, which ſerved with Glory under his Predeceſſor, P. 327; Leave is given him to raiſe two *Legions*, that is, 10400 Foot, and 600 Horſe, *Ib.*; he arrives in *Spain*, and propoſes to finiſh the Conqueſt of *Celtiberia*, P. 334; begins with taking ſome ſtrong Places, P. 335; and gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*; gains over to the *Roman* Intereſt, *Tullus*, the moſt powerful King in the Country, P. 336; fights ſeveral other Battles with the *Celtiberians*, *Ib.*; and enjoys all the Glory of them, *Ib.*; pacifies *Celtiberia* by new Exploits, P. 337; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is choſen *Conſul* in 576, and ordered to carry on the War in *Sardinia*, P. 344; which he does for two Years together, with ſuch Succeſs as gains him the Honours of another *Triumph*, P. 345; in the ſecond Year of his *Cenſorſhip*, he has a Diſpute with his Collegue *Claudius*, P. 480; the Senate give him a Commiſſion to viſit all the Courts in *Aſia*, P. 516; which he diſcharges with great Prudence, P. 517; and with Succeſs, P. 520; in 590 he is promoted to the *Conſulſhip*, P. 522; tho' *Augur*, he commits two great Faults with reſpect to the *Auguries*, when he comes to preſide in the great Elections, at the end of his Year, and thoſe Faults cauſe great Diſturbances, P. 527, 528; he receives Orders to go and finiſh the War in *Corſica*, P. 528; is ſent by the Senate on a Deputation to the *Levant*, and there gives the Title of King to *Demetrius Soter*, who had made his Eſcape from *Rome*, in order to go and take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Syria*, P. 536.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) is nominated *Quæſtor* of the *Roman* Army, which is ordered to make War with the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 72; the *Numantini* treat with him about a Peace, P. 73; which he grants them, *Ib.*; this Peace is very unjuſtly declar'd null at *Rome*, P. 74; this ſowers *Gracchus*, P. 79; whoſe firſt Years were ſpent in a regular Education, and the purſuit of Virtue, P. 96; ſtands for the *Tribuneſhip of the People*, on purpoſe that he might have an Opportunity of revenging on the Senate the Affront they had offered him, with regard to the Peace with *Numantia*, P. 97; he is choſen *Tribune* in the Year 620, *Ib.*; and makes it his firſt Buſineſs in that Office to revive *The Licinian Law*, P. 98; acts with great Prudence before he takes this Step, *Ib.*; draws up his Law, P. 99; propoſes it in the *Comitia*, P. 100; which meets with great Oppoſition, and produces great Diſturbances, P. 100, 101; a *Tribune* who was *Gracchus*'s Friend proteſts againſt the new Law, P. 101; *Gracchus* therefore, to compel him to deſiſt, ſuſpends the Exerciſe of the Functions of all the Magiſtrates in *Rome*, P. 102; then refers the Affair to the Senate, *Ib.*; afterwards brings it back again to the Tribunal of the People, *Ib.*; new draws his Law with more Severity than before, and reſolves to force it down in this Shape, P. 103; to this End he deprives the *Tribune* who oppoſed him of his *Tribuneſhip*, P. 104; the Law is paſſed, and *Gracchus* and two others are appointed Commiſſioners, to put it in execution, *Ib.*; the Senators ſhew their Ill-Will to him in a very childiſh Manner, P. 105; one of his Friends is murdered, *Ib.*; and he draws all the Advantage he could deſire from that Accident, *Ib.*; the *Will* of King *Attalus*, who deviſed his Kingdom to the Republick, leads *Gracchus* to draw up a new Law, P. 107; and he thereby increaſes the Hatred the Senate bore him, *Ib.*; he has a warm Conteſt with *Annius*, *Ib.*; who vigorouſly contends for being continued *Tribune*, P. 110; the ſad Preſages which precede the Death of *Gracchus*, P. 112; he is aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*; his Character, *Ib.*; his Body is thrown into *The Tyber*, *Ib.*; the great *Scipio*, when he heard of his Death, ſaid, *And let him who dares imitate him, periſh like him!* P. 114.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Titius*) tho' an avowed Enemy to the *Scipio's*, ſides with *Scipio Africanus* againſt *Cato*, V. 4. P. 263; oppoſes the Decree paſſed againſt *Scipio Aſiaticus*, *Ib.*; this impartial Conduct gains him great Eſteem from the Publick, P. 268; and procures him an Alliance with the *Scipio's*, by his marrying *Cornelia*, the Daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, with whom he lives very happily, *Ib.*; he, from a pure Regard to Equity, ſupports the Motion made by the *Pro-Conſul Furius* for a *Triumph*, P. 269; is made *Cenſor* in 584, P. 411; and exerciſes that Office with great Severity, P. 412.

SEMPRONIUS LONGUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Conſul* in 535, V. 3. P. 52; and appointed to carry on the War in *Africa*, P. 55; with a large Army, *Ib.*; makes himſelf Maſter of the Iſland of *Melita*, now *Malta*, P. 57; *Hannibal*'s March into *Italy* obliges the Senate to recal *Sempronius* from *Sicily*, and prevents his going into *Africa*, *Ib*; he arrives at *Rome*, and marches his Army towards *The Trebia*, where he joins that of *Scipio*, P. 74; a ſlight Advantage which he gains over *Hannibal* very fooliſhly exalts him, P. 75; and his Vanity at laſt is the Ruin of his Army, which the *Carthaginians* entirely defeat, P. 77; *Sempronius* returns to *Rome* to preſide at the new Elections, P. 78; goes to the Army at *Placentia*, P. 79; near which Place he gains another ſmall Advantage over *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; and ſoon after another; but loſes the Fruit of all by his Raſhneſs, P. 81; he gives up the Command of the Army to the new *Conſul Flaminius*, P. 82; is made *Pro-Conſul* in

in 538; and as ſuch ordered to lead a Body of Troops into *Lucania*, P. 178; he there defeats *Hannibal*'s Generals, *Ib.*; and forces him to ſhut up himſelf in *Bruttium*, P. 180.

SEMPRONIUS LONGUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Conſul* in 559, V. 4. P. 131; and ordered to make War with the *Gauls*, who attack him in his Camp, P. 132; but he makes a great Slaughter of them, and repulſes them, P. 133; he is continued in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, in Quality of *Pro-Conſul*, P. 140; and there diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his Bravery and Vigilance, P. 141.

SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS, (*Publius*) declares himſelf an Enemy to the *Cenſor Appius*, V. 2. P. 278; but cannot get him condemned tho' he deſerves it, P. 279; is made *Conſul* in 449, P. 298; leads an Army into *Samnium*, *Ib.*; and in Conjunction with his Collegue deſtroys the Nation of the *Æqui*, P. 299; is honoured at *Rome* with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; made *Pontifex* P. 316; and promoted to the *Cenſorſhip*, P. 320.

SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS, (*Publius*) *Conſul* in the Year 485, V. 2. P. 506; ſubdues the *Picentes*, *Ib.*; and enjoys the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 507.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor* of *Hither Spain*, in the Year 554, V. 4. P. 23; loſes his Life in a Battle which he fights with the *Spaniards*, who had revolted from the *Roman* Government, P. 81.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in the Year 624, V. 5. P. 136; after he had been *Prætor*, and gained great Reputation for his Eloquence, *Ib.* N. 51; is appointed to diſtribute the Lands according to *The Agrarian Law*, P. 137; but he neglects that Office to make War in *Japidia*, *Ib.*; where he gains a compleat Victory, and thereby procures himſelf the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 143.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 513, V. 2. P. 624.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) *Cenſor* in 522, performs the Ceremonies of the forty-firſt *Luſtrum*, V. 3. P. 19.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) *Conſul* in the Year 568, V. 4. P. 281; makes War with the *Apuans*, a People of *Liguria*, with Succeſs, P. 288.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Publius*) *Prætor* of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, in the Year 540, V. 3. P. 241; beſieges *Aternum*, and takes it, P. 245; is made *Pro-Prætor* at *Ariminum*, P. 270; continued in that Employment, P. 295; in 544 is made *Cenſor*, and in his *Cenſorſhip* makes the great *Fabius Prince of the Senate*, P. 362.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Publius*) *Pro-Conſul* on the Coaſts of *Greece* in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458; is made *Conſul* in 549, P. 482; concludes a Peace with King *Philip*, P. 484; comes to *Rome*, and takes Poſſeſſion of the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.*; is ſent to command in *Bruttium*, P. 501; *Hannibal* kills him 12000 Men, *Ib.*; the *Conſul* has his Revenge, and defeats the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.*; then returns to *Rome*, and prepares to perform a Vow which he had made, to erect a Temple to *Fortune*, *Ib.*

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Publius*) is ſent on a Deputation to *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, in the Year 552, V. 4. P. 3. N. 7.

SENA, a City on the Coaſt of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Nigola*, V. 3. P. 415. N. 111.

SENATE. *Romulus* appoints himſelf a Council of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in his *Colony*, and gives them the Name of *Senators* and *Fathers*, V. 1. P. 25, 26; theſe *Senators* were at firſt no more than 100 in Number, P. 26; in the Year of *Rome* 7 or 8, when *Tatius* was become *Romulus*'s Collegue, he chooſes out 100 of his Countrymen, who enjoy the ſame Privileges as the firſt hundred, P. 43; in the Year 139, *Tarquin the Elder* adds another hundred *Senators* to the two firſt hundred, P. 109; and theſe of *Tarquin*'s creation, are called *Senatores Minorum Gentium*, becauſe taken out of the *Plebeian* Families, *Ib.* N. 27. P. 159. N. 50; this Senate was the firſt Body in the Republick, P. 193; in the Year 244, ſome of the wiſeſt and moſt conſiderable of the *Roman Knights* are choſen out, to be incorporated in the *Senate*, P. 194; theſe new *Senators* are called *Patres Conſcripti*, and *Novus Senatus*, *Ib.* N. 7; no Man could be admitted into this Body till he was of a mature Age, P. 283. N. 36; it was the Province of the Senate to procure Corn for the People, ſee it diſtributed, and ſettle the Price of it, P. 299; in the Year 244, the Senate deliberate on the Petition ſent to them by the *Tarquins*, P. 194; in 246, they receive Deputies from *Porſena*, and accept of the Propoſals they make in their Maſter's Name, P. 214; ſend Preſents to that Prince, and erect a Statue to his Honour, P. 217; in 255, they ſeek for Expedients to appeaſe the Populace, who refuſe to enrol themſelves, P. 245; and reſolve to erect a *Dictator*, P. 248; in 259, a Difference ariſes between them and the *Conſuls*, P. 272; conſult how to redreſs the Grievances of the Republick at home and abroad, P. 273; in 260, they are embarraſſed by the Revolt of two Armies, which retire to *The ſacred Mountain*, P. 278; order ten Deputies to be ſent to them, P. 284; theſe Deputies ſucceed in their Deſign, P. 285; and the Senate conſent to have *Tribunes of the People* created, P. 288; and *Ædiles*, P. 289; in 201, they ſend into the Country for Corn, to ſupply the People in a great Famine,

Famine, P. 294; resolve to settle a *Colony* at *Velitræ*, which the *Tribunes of the People* oppose, P. 295; but in vain, P. 296; they settle Colonies both at *Velitræ* and *Norba*, P. 296; the Senate refuse to confirm *The Julian Law*, P. 287; side with *Coriolanus* against the *Tribunes*, P. 300; would fain assume to themselves the Cognisance of that Affair, P. 303; the Question whether it belonged to them to determine it, is solemnly debated, *Ib.*; and put to the Vote, P. 304; and it is determined, that *Coriolanus* shall be tried by the People, P. 306; in 264, the Senate, deceived by a false Information, order the *Volsci*, who were come to the celebration of *The Roman Games*, to leave *Rome* on Pain of Death, P. 314; in 265, pass a Decree for raising Troops to meet the *Volsci*, who are advancing towards *Rome*, P. 317; send a Deputation to *Coriolanus*, who is encamped forty *Stadia* from the City, P. 318; and a Month after, a second, P. 321; after that a third, and all to no Purpose, *Ib.*; the Senate approve of the Proposal of the *Roman* Ladies, who resolve to go to *Coriolanus*, and try to soften him, which accordingly they do, P. 322. N. 122; in 267, the Senate deliberate on the Disputes between the *Consuls Cassius* and *Virginius*, P. 332; and make a wise Decree, which settles Peace in *Rome*, P. 333; the Law about the Distribution of Lands, *Ib.*; causes Murmurs among the People, when they find it is not put in execution, P. 335, 341; the Senate debate about the *Decemviri*, who by that Law were to make the Distribution, P. 342; in 274, the Senate give the *Fabii* Leave to make War on the *Veientes*, at their own Expence, P. 351; a great Dispute arises between the Senate and People in 270, P. 364; *Volero*'s Law gives the Senate great Uneasiness, P. 367; but they at last pass it, P. 372; the Right of assembling the Senate belonged at first to the *Consuls*, or *Dictator*, or in their Absence, to the Magistrate who was next in Rank to them at *Rome*, P. 420. N. 60; but in the Year 297, the *Tribunes* give that Right to their own Body, P. 420; the Senate could not of their own Authority declare War with any Nation, P. 559. N. 11; or conclude a Peace without the Concurrence of the People, P. 383; tho' the Senate for the most part consisted of the Nobility, yet the *Plebians* were sometimes admitted into it, V. 2. P. 178. N. 1.

SENATORS, In the Year of *Rome* 244, some of the wisest and most considerable of the *Roman Knights* were chosen to fill up the vacant Places in the *Roman* Senate; and these new *Senators* were therefore called *Conscripti*, and *Novus Senatus*, V. 1. P. 194. N. 7; in the Year 402, the *Censors* have a Power given them, of making and degrading *Senators*, V. 2. P. 114; in the Choice of *Senators*, they were to have regard to the Age, Qualifications, Family, and Offices, of the Persons, P. 115. N. 72; and were obliged, if required, to publish their Reasons why they degraded any *Senator*, P. 114. N. 70; P. 115. N. 72; degraded *Senators* might be restored again to their Dignity, *Ib.*; the *Senators* were forbidden by Law, to go out of *Italy*, without the express Leave of the Senate, V. 3. P. 161. N. 110; the Rules observed by the *Censors* in the Choice of *Senators*, P. 162. N. 114; the *Senators* called ADLECTI, were such as were chosen out of the *Knights*, *Id. Ib.*; no Man could be a *Senator* till he was 30 Years old, *Id. Ib.*; and unless he was worth 8000 *Sesterces*, P. 161. N. 114. Col. 2; all those who had Seats in the Senate were not called *Senatores*, P. 162. N. 114. Col. 2; the *Senators* called *Pedarii*, or *Pedanei*, were those who did not vote *viva voce*, but only by going to that Side of the House, where were the Senators of whose Opinion they were, P. 163. N. 114; in 537 the vacant Places in the Senate were filled up by the *Dictator*, out of those who had served in the chief Offices, and others, P. 164.

SENATUS CONSULTUM, properly signified among the *Romans*, a Decree of their Senate, V. 1. P. 298; which had not the Force of a Law, if the *Tribunes*, or any of the chief Magistrates opposed it, or it was required to be postponed, or it was drawn up after Sun-Set, or the Senate had been assembled inauspiciously, or in an irregular Place, or at an irregular Time, or without observing the usual Forms, P. 298. N. 70; but notwithstanding any of the former Defects, the Decree was registred, and deemed a Resolution or Declaration of the Will of the Senate, *Authoritas Senatus*; but it was not properly a *Senatus Consultum*, or Law, P. 557. N. 7.

SENES DEPONTANI, See *Depontani*.

SENO GALLIA, an ancient City in *Italy* founded by the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 381. N. 68; there was also a River in *Italy* called *Sena*, or *Seno*, P. 381. N. 69.

SENONES, (*The*) a People of *Gaul*, who inhabited the Country between *Paris* and *Meaux*, V. 2. P. 9; go into *Italy*, *Ib.*; the occasion of their Removal, *Ib.*; they fall upon *Umbria*, *Ib.*; besiege *Clusium*, P. 10; the *Romans* send a Deputation to them, at the Desire of the *Clusians*, P. 12; their Answer to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; they send to the *Romans* to complain of their Ambassadors, who had, contrary to the Law of Nations, taken up Arms in favour of their Enemies, P. 13; the Senate refer the Decision of the Affair to the *Curiæ*, who acquit the Offenders, *Ib.*; the *Senones* enraged at this, march to *Rome* and take it, P. 17; are repulsed in an Attack they

they make on the *Capitol*, P. 18, 19; which they block up, P. 19; a Part of their Army is defeated by the *Ardeates*, P. 20; they in vain attempt to ſurprize the *Capitol*, P. 22; their Army is much waſted by the Plague and other Diſtempers, P. 23; they make a Treaty with the *Romans*, who are ſhut up in the *Capitol*, *Ib.*; make uſe of falſe Weights in weighing the Gold which the *Romans* engaged to pay them, P. 24; are forced to leave *Rome*, P. 23. N. 69; in 458 they cut in pieces a whole *Legion* commanded by *Lucius Scipio*, P. 341; but are afterwards defeated in a pitched Battle by the great *Fabius*, P. 345; in 469 they raiſe Troops, and beſiege *Aretium*, P. 413; maſſacre the Deputies the *Romans* ſend to them, to perſuade them to raiſe the Siege, *Ib.*; and defeat a *Conſular* Army, P. 414; *Curius* ravages their Country, and lays it entirely waſte, *Ib.*; and *Domitius* entirely defeats them, P. 415; ſo that they are forced to ſue to the *Romans* for a Peace, P. 416; in 696, the *Senones* in *Gaul* give *Cæſar* notice of a deſigned Inſurrection among the *Belgæ*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 148.

SENTINUM, a City of *Umbria*, on the Frontiers of *Picenum*, V. 2. P. 342. N. 95.

SEPHORA, or SEPHORIS, a ſtrong Town in *Galilee*, V. 6. P. 101. N. 145.

SEPINUM, a City at the Foot of *The Apennines*, now called *Supino*, V. 2. P. 365. N. 29.

SEPLASIA, a publick Place in *Capua*, which was the uſual Reſort of all lewd and debauched Perſons, V. 3. P. 157. N. 103.

SEPPIUS LESIUS, See *Leſius*.

SEPTICOLLIS, was an Appellation firſt given to the City of *Rome* in the Reign of *Servius*, till whoſe Time, all the *Seven Hills* were not within it, V. 1. P. 140.

SEPTIMIUS, an Officer of young *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, V. 6. P. 230; aſſaſſinates *Pompey*, *Ib.*

SEPTIMIUS, (*Lucius*) is ſent by *Catiline* into *Picenum*, to perſuade them to riſe in Rebellion, V. 6. P. 14.

SEQUANI, *(The)* an ancient People of *Germany*, who inhabited that Part of *Swiſſerland*, or *Germany*, which is now called *Franché-Comte*, and which reaches from the Canton of *Baſle* to the Neighbourhood of *Stralſund*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 96.

SEQUINIUS, a Citizen of *Alba*, was the Grandfather of the three *Curiatii*, V. 1. P. 81.

SERGIA, a *Patrician* Woman, was one of thoſe, who in the Year of *Rome* 422, entered into a Plot to poiſon their Huſbands, V. 2. P. 197.

SERGIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36; a ſecond Time, in the Year 369, P. 42; and a third Time, in 374, P. 55.

SERGIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Decemvir* in the Year 302, V. 1. P. 462; and marches with four of his Collegues againſt the *Æqui*, P. 476.

SERGIUS CATILINA, (*Lucius*) becomes *Sylla*'s chief Inſtrument in executing his Cruelties and Barbarities on the People, V. 5. P. 454. N. 3, 4; P. 455. N. 6; *Sylla*, to reward him for his Barbarities, makes him Captain of his Guard of *Gauls*, *Ib.*; *Sergius* was guilty of the moſt enormous Crimes, P. 568; but had ſome good Qualities, *Ib.*; forms a Plot to aſſaſſinate the *Conſuls*, P. 569; which does not ſucceed, *Ib.*; in order therefore to raiſe himſelf by involving his Country in civil Confuſions, V. 6. P. 2; he aſſembles his chief Aſſociates at his own Houſe, P. 3; and exhorts them to an open Rebellion, *Ib.*; lays before them the whole Scheme of his Conſpiracy, P. 4; and, if common Fame may be credited, unites them to him by the ſhocking Ceremony of drinking human Blood, *Ib.* N. 6; in order to compaſs his Deſigns the more eaſily, he ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 5; is diſappointed, and in his Rage, propoſes nothing leſs than reducing the City of *Rome* to Aſhes, P. 6; ſends one of his Emiſſaries out of *Rome*, to increaſe his Party, P. 12; the *Conſul Cicero* penetrates into his Deſigns, P. 13; and in the Senate, forces him, by different Queſtions, to diſcover ſomething of his Deſigns againſt the State, *Ib.*; *Catiline* ſtands for the *Conſulſhip* again, and is a ſecond Time diſappointed, *Ib.*; fixes a Day with his Accomplices for aſſaſſinating *Cicero*, and the other Senators, who he knew would oppoſe him, P. 14; and for ſetting Fire to the City in ſeveral Places at the ſame Time, P. 16; *Cicero* having Intelligence of the whole Deſign, attacks him ſo cloſely in full Senate, P. 17, 18, 19, that he puts him into ſome Confuſion, P. 18. N. 29; and at laſt forces him to leave *Rome*, P. 20; he retires to the Camp of *Manlius*, one of the Conſpirators, and takes upon himſelf the Command of the Army, which *Manlius* had raiſed ſome Time before, to favour the Conſpiracy, *Ib.*; *Rome* declares him an Enemy to his Country, *Ib.*; and after the Execution of ſome of his Fellow-Conſpirators, P. 31; ſends Troops againſt him, P. 36; *Catiline* prepares for a Battle, P. 37; the diſpoſition of the two Armies, P. 38; which engage, and *Catiline* is killed in the Engagement, *Ib.*

SERGIUS FIDENAS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 316, V. 1. P. 522; ordered to make War with *Tolumnius* the Chief of the *Hetrurian Lucumonies*, *Ib*; he reduces them in one Battle, which coſts the *Romans* a great many Men, P. 523; is called *Fidenas*, P. 522. N. 41; is made *Military Tribune* in 320, P. 528; *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 324, P. 533; *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in 329, P. 537; and a third Time, in 335, P. 546; is in this his

laſt *Tribuneſhip*, beaten and put to flight by the *Æqui* and *Lavicani*, P. 547.

SERGIUS FIDENAS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 356, V. 1. P. 577.

SERGIUS FIDENAS, (*Manius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time in 349, V. 1. P. 563; a ſecond Time in 351, P. 569. N. 26; his Diſputes with his Collegue *Virginius*, are the Cauſe of his being defeated at the Siege of *Veii*, P. 569; and this haſtens the People to proceed to an election of new *Tribunes* before the uſual Time, P. 570; he is therefore fined 10000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, P. 572.

SERGIUS PLANCUS, is made *Prætor of Rome* in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 3.

SERGIUS SILUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Rome* in 556, V. 4. P. 60; was a Man of approved Valour, P. 80; performed great Military Exploits, *Ib.* N. 127; a Medal was ſtruck to his Honour by his Son, P. 81; *Virgil* makes him to have deſcended from *Sergeſtus*, one of *Æneas*'s Companions, P. 80. N. 128; he was the Great Grandfather of the ſeditious *Catiline*, P. 80.

SERPENT, (*A*) of a prodigious Size, fights with *Regulus*'s Army in *Africa*, in the Year of *Rome* 498, V. 2. P. 575; this Animal was conſecrated to *Juno* at *Lanuvium*, V. 3, P. 85. N. 6; and the *Lanuvians* ſay that Serpents by Inſtinct refuſe Food from the Hands of incontinent Perſons, *Ib.*

SERRANUS, or *Saranus*, a Surname given to *Caius Attilius*, in the Year 496, V. 2. P. 566. N. 83.

SERRANUS, (*Aulus Attilius*). See *Attilius*.

SERRANUS, (*Caius Attilius*). See *Attilius*.

SERRANUS, (*Sextus Attilius*). See *Attilius*.

SERRHIUM, or *Sarrheum*, a City of *Thrace*, between *Enos* and *Maronea*, whence Cape *Serrhium* had its Name, V. 4. P. 14. N. 35.

SERTORIUS, (*Quintus*) eſcapes in the famous Defeat of the two Armies of the *Conſul Mallius*, and the *Pro-Conſul Capio*, by the *Cimbri*, in the Year of *Rome* 646, V. 5. P. 260; the *Conſul Didius* carries *Sertorius* with him into *Spain*, P. 304; where he performs great Exploits, P. 305; he carries a Reinforcement of *Gauls* to aſſiſt his Country in *The War with the Allies*, P. 339; ſtands for the *Tribuneſhip* without Succeſs, P. 376; a ſhort Account of his Exploits before this Time, *Ib.* N. 55; he goes over to *Cinna*, P. 376; who makes him General of one of the three Armies he is marching to *Rome*, P. 378; *Sertorius* enters *Rome* with *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 384; and endeavours to leſſen the Fury of *Marius*, P. 385; he is ſent *Prætor* into *Spain*, in the Year 670, P. 437; acts with Vigour againſt *Sylla*, before he ſets out for his Government, P. 440; *Sylla* proſcribes him, P. 454; he raiſes up all *Spain* againſt *Sylla*, P. 480; tho' not without great Difficulty, P. 479; he ſides with the *Mauruſians*, and aſſiſts them to ſhake off the Government of *Aſcalis* their Sovereign, P. 481; the *Luſitanians* put *Sertorius* at their Head, in the War they make with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; the Character of this great Man, P. 482; his Succeſs againſt *Metellus*, *Ib.*; the Stratagem he makes uſe of to perſuade his Army that he has a Communication with the Gods, P. 485; he takes care to have the *Luſitanian* Youth well inſtructed, *Ib.*; *Pompey*, who is ſent by the Senate againſt him, is ſoon made ſenſible of the Abilities of this great General, P. 486; *Sertorius* kills 10000 of *Pompey*'s Men, *Ib.*; and exemplarily puniſhes a Soldier, who, contrary to his expreſs Orders, would have offered Violence to a Woman, *Ib.*; he propoſes to fight *Pompey* in Perſon, P. 490; a Deſcription of the Battle, *Ib.*; and of another in which *Pompey* ſuffers greatly, as well as in the former, P. 491. N. 77; *Mithridates* ſends an Embaſſy to him from *Aſia*, to enter into a Treaty with him, P. 493; *Sertorius* ſends ſome Troops to *Mithridates*, P. 494; ſuffers himſelf to be enervated by Pleaſure, P. 504; gives himſelf up to Cruelty, P. 505; and is aſſaſſinated by *Perperna*, P. 506; his Character, P. 508.

SERVIA. There never was a Family of this Name in *Rome*, V. 3. P. 544. N. 92.

SERVILIA, Siſter, by the Mother's Side, to *Cato* of *Utica*, becomes infamous for her Lewdneſs, and is divorced by her Huſband *Lucullus*, V. 6. P. 524. N. 29.

SERVILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, came originally from *Alba*, V. 1. P. 519. N. 28.

SERVILIUS, (*Caius*) is made General of the Horſe, by the *Dictator Manlius*, in the Year 545, V. 3. P. 395; then *Curule Ædile*, *Ib.* N. 32; is ſent *Prætor* into *Sicily*, in 546, P. 432; is made *Prætor* of *Rome* in 547, P. 457; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* in 550, P. 515; his Surname moſt probably was *Geminus*, P. 514. N. 28; he choſes *Liguria* for his Province, P. 515. N. 29; and delivers out of Captivity his Father and Uncle, who had been ſixteen Months Priſoners among the *Boii*, P. 536.

SERVILIUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor of Sicily* in 652, is vanquiſhed by the rebellious Slaves in that Iſland, V. 5. P. 289.

SERVILIUS, (*Marcus*), who had been *Conſul* in 551, ſpeaks in favour of *Æmilius Paulus*, whom ſome baſe and envious Men endeavour to deprive of the *Triumph* which he had greatly deſerved, by defeating *Perſes*, and taking him Priſoner, V. 4. P. 506, 507.

SERVILIUS, (*Publius*) is nominated by the *Prætor Marcus Junius*, in the Year 632, to diſtribute the Lands which the Senate had

had ordered to be given to *Scipio*'s Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time in the Year 345, V. 1. P. 556; is nominated *Dictator* by *Publius Cornelius Rutilus* in the same Year, P. 557; and was chosen to be his General of Horse, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 346, P. 559; and a third Time, in 351, P. 569.

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Caius*) is made General of Horse by *Camillus*, in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 31.

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* a first Time in 388, V 2. P. 80; a second Time in 391, P. 88; when sole *Consul* after the Death of his Collegue *Senucius*, who is killed by the two *Hernici*, he nominates *Appius Claudius Dictator*, P. 91; repulses the *Hernici*, who come to besiege him in his Camp, P. 92; is chosen *Dictator* in 393, and makes *Titus Quinctius Pennus* his General of Horse, P. 97; defeats the *Gallic* Army, *Ib.*; and resigns the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 411, V. 2. P. 146.

SERVILIUS AXILLA, (*Caius*) the Son of *Quintus Servilius Fidenas*, V. 1. P. 546; is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 334, P. 545; and a second Time in 335, P. 546; his Father expostulates severely with him, on the Divisions between him and his Collegues, and by his paternal Authority orders him to continue in *Rome*, *Ib.*; he nominates his Father *Dictator*, and is chosen his General of Horse, P. 547.

SERVILIUS CASCA, a *Tribune of the People* in 541, defends one *Posthumius*, a *Publican*, his Relation, whom the other *Tribunes* prosecute for Extortion, V. 3. P. 271.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Consul* in the Year 500, V. 2. P. 584; loses almost all the Fleet which he and his Collegue are ordered to carry into *Africa*, P. 585.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Curule Ædile* in 546, V. 3. P. 433. N. 4; is made *Consul* for the Year 550, P. 514; and ordered to command in *Bruttium*, P. 515; which he does, P. 536; and pursues *Hannibal* by Sea, P. 543; which so much displeases the Senate at *Rome*, that in order to force him to return to *Italy*, they nominate a *Dictator*, *Ib.*

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Consul* in the Year 584, V. 4. P. 410; is appointed to make War in *Liguria*, P. 412; but treated with great Contempt, P. 416.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Consul* in the Year 612, V. 5. P. 33; has *Italy* for his Province, and does nothing but prosecute a few Criminals, P. 38; was *Censor* in 628, P. 150. N. 80. Col. 1.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Quintus*) *Consul* in 613, V. 5. P. 39; is ordered to make War in *Spain*, *Ib.*; presses the Senate to break the Peace which *Servilianus* had made with *Viriatus*, P. 42; the Senate comply with his Importunities, and *Viriatus* is a second Time declared an Enemy to the Republick, *Ib.*; *Servilius* takes *Arsa* from him, *Ib.*; pursues him in his Retreat, but when he is just ready to take him, *Viriatus* escapes out of his Hands, P. 43; which makes *Cæpio* the Jest of his Army, *Ib.*; *Viriatus* negotiates a Peace with him, *Ib.*; but cannot obtain one, tho' he had delivered up to *Cæpio* many of his chief Officers, P. 44; *Cæpio* exposes his Cavalry to be cut in Pieces, to revenge himself on them, for their Raillery upon him, for suffering his Enemy to escape, *Ib.*; and according to one Author, the Troops in return revenge themselves severely upon him; but this is not entirely credited, *Ib.*; *Servilius* gets the Deputies whom *Viriatus* had sent to him, to promise him that they will murder their General, P. 45; which they do, *Ib.*; and the *Consul* treats them with great Neglect, instead of rewarding them for this horrid Treachery, P. 41; *Cæpio* pursues the Remains of the Army of *Viriatus*, and by a Treaty with them, obliges them to surrender, and leave *Spain* in Peace, P. 46; the Senate refuse *Servilius* the Honours of a *Triumph*, but continue him a Year longer in the Command of the Troops in *Further Spain*, with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 46, 53; and he fully establishes the *Roman* Authority there, P. 54.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Quintus*) clears *Lusitania* of the Robbers which infest it, V. 5. P. 221; and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, N. 31; prevails on the People to soften a little the Law whereby *Caius Gracchus* made the *Roman Knights* the sole Judges, P. 254; subjects again to the Dominion of the *Romans*, the City of *Thoulouse*, which the *Cimbri* had drawn off from her, P. 255; but by his Avarice tarnishes all the Glory of this Expedition, *Ib.*; is continued in his Province in Quality of *Proconsul*, P. 257; quarrels with the *Consul*, who comes with a new Army to make War with the *Cimbri*, and separates from him, P. 258; this Misunderstanding causes the Ruin of both the Armies, which are attacked separately, and a terrible Slaughter made of them, P. 260; *Cæpio* is deprived of his Command, *Ib.*; and perishes miserably, *Ib.*; the different Opinions of the Ancients concerning the Manner of his Death, *Ib.*; N. 17, 18; a new Law is made on the Occasion of his Deprivation, P. 264.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Quintus*) a different Person from the former, quarrels with *Livius*, his best Friend, about a Trifle, V. 5. P. 331; and then opposes him with the utmost Rage, in the Exercise of his Office of *Tribune*, *Ib.*; and is suspected of having

having carried his Malice so far as to assassinate him, P. 333; *Cæpio* is made a Lieutenant-General in the War with the *Allies*, P. 337; beats the *Pelignian* Army, and makes a great Slaughter of them, P. 340; after the Defeat of the *Consul Rutilius*, the Senate give *Cæpio* the Command of part of his Army, *Ib.*; he is destroyed by a Stratagem of *Pompædius Silo*, the *Consul* of the rebellious *Allies*, P. 341.

SERVILIUS CURIO, (*Caius*) *Pro-Consul* in *Macedon*, in 681, carries on his Conquests as far as to *The Danube*, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, V. 5. P. 519.

SERVILIUS GALLUS, (*Caius*) throws Provisions into the Citadel of *Tarentum*, which is blocked up by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 280; is chosen *Prætor* of *Rome*, for the Year 542, P. 295; and obtains a Place in the *Pontifical* College, P. 358. N. 86. Col. 2.

SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Caius*) is continued in the Command of an Army in *Hetruria*, by the *Roman* Senate and People, V. 3. P. 547. N. 103; is ordered to distribute the Lands given to *Scipio*'s victorious Troops, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9; and is sent into *Carthage* by the Senate, to examine into *Hannibal*'s Conduct, P. 115. See *Servilius Caius*.

SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen one of the *Decemviri*, to distribute the Lands given to the Soldiers who had made War in *Africa* under *Scipio*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in the Year 501, commands in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 585; and is made *Consul* a second Time in the Year 505, P. 607.

SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 536, V. 3. P. 83; enters upon his Office, and performs all the usual Ceremonies, P. 84; coasts round *Sardinia* and *Corsica*, and then sails for *Africa*, where he is beaten, P. 111. N. 70; nevertheless he is continued in the Command of an Army, in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 115; and is killed at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 127.

SERVILIUS GLAUCIA, (*Caius*) makes several Laws much to the Prejudice of the Nobility, V. 5. P. 264; is a Man of a very factious turbulent Spirit, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor of Rome*, in 653, P. 293; joins with *Apuleius* and *Marcius*, who endeavour to raise Civil Broils, *Ib.*; gets *Memmius* assassinated, who was his Competitor for the *Consulship*, P. 298; and is himself killed by the just Vengeance of the Republick, which he and his Partizans would have destroyed, P. 299.

SERVILIUS ISAURICUS, (*Publius*) joins with *Cæsar* in the Civil War, and *Cæsar* rewards him with making him his Collegue in the *Consulship*, in the Year 705, V. 6. P. 206, 209.

SERVILIUS NEPOS, is nominated *Dictator*, to preside in the *Comitia*, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 562; and celebrates *The Games of Ceres*, P. 563.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, is chosen *Censor* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 258, V. 1. P. 260. N. 1; his Character, P. 261; he joins with the People in the Dispute about the Debts, which he insists shall be all forgiven, *Ib.*; is appointed by the Senate to make War with the *Volsci*, P. 262; forces them to implore the Clemency of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; pacifies the Faction of the Debtors, who threatened an open Revolt, P. 264; makes a Speech to the Factions, P. 265; marches against the *Volsci*, P. 266; whom he defeats, takes their Camp, and gives it up to be plundered, *Ib.*; besieges *Suessa Pomatia*, takes it, and gives his Troops all the Booty he finds in it, P. 267; *Appius Claudius*, his Collegue, takes occasion from his great Liberality to his Troops to persuade the Senate to refuse him the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; but he procures them for himself in Spight of the Senate, P. 268; defeats the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; and the *Aurunci*; but loses his Interest in the *Roman* People, P. 270; who refuse him the Honour of Dedicating the new Temple of *Mercury*, *Ib.*

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Publius*) the Grandson of the preceding *Publius Servilius Priscus*, had also the Surname of *Structus*, and is made *Consul* in 277, V. 1. P. 357; is routed by the *Hetrurians*, in the Battle they fight with the *Romans*, near Mount *Janiculus*, P. 358; the *Tribunes of the People* prosecute him for it, P. 360; he defends himself in the *Comitia* with a great deal of Eloquence, *Ib.*; and is unanimously acquitted, P. 361.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, or STRUCTUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 290, V. 1. P. 388. N. 11; causes himself to be carried to the Senate, tho' sick of the Plague, in order to answer the Allies of the Republick, who were come to demand Succours against the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, P. 389.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Publius Servilius Priscus*, who was *Consul* in 258, is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Manius Valerius*, in 259, V. 1. P. 274.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, or STRUCTUS, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Caius*, who was *Consul* in 275, is made *Consul* in 285, V. 1. P. 378.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Quintus*) *Dictator* in 318, defeats the *Fidenates*, and takes their City, V. 1. P. 525; is for that Reason surnamed *Fidenas*, and transmits that Surname to his Posterity, P. 526; is nominated *Dictator* again in 335, P. 547; fights the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; routs them, takes their Camp, and seizes *Labicum*, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 351, P. 569. N. 26; forces his Collegues

Sergius and *Virginius* to consent to a new Election of *Military Tribunes*, P. 570; is promoted to the *Military Tribuneſhip*, a ſecond Time in 355, P. 575; has the Government of the Republick in an *Interregnum*, P. 579; is made *Military Tribune* a third Time, in 358, P. 587; a fourth Time in 363, V. 2. P. 13; a fifth Time in 366, P. 33; and a ſixth Time in 368, P. 37.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in 287, V. 1. P. 383. N. 3.

SERVILIUS PRISCUS, or FIDENAS, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Quintus Servilius Priſcus Fidenas*, who was *Dictator* in 335, is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in the Year 372, V. 2. P. 51. N. 4; a ſecond Time in 376, P. 59; and a third Time in 382, P. 65.

SERVILIUS PULEX, (*Marcus*) *Conſul* in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 547; and Brother of *Caius*, *Ib.* N. 102; has the Command of an Army in *Hetruria* by Lot, *Ib.*; and before he ſets out for his Province, nominates his Brother *Servilius Nepos Dictator*, to preſide in the *Comitia*, P. 563.

SERVILIUS RULLUS, (*Publius*) *Tribune of the People* in 690, endeavours to revive the Troubles occaſioned by *The Agrarian Law*, V. 6. P. 7; but the *Conſul Cicero*, by his Eloquence, fruſtrates the Expectations of the turbulent *Tribune*, P. 9; the Character of this *Servilius Rullus*, P. 7. N. 16.

SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in the Year 331, V. 1. P. 541; *Livy* does not mention this *Tribuneſhip* of *Servilius*, P. 541. N. 77; is made *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in 336, P. 548.

SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Publius*). See *Servilius Priſcus Publius*.

SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Quintus*). See *Servilius Priſcus Quintus*.

SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 384, V. 2. P. 67.

SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, (*Caius*) is made his General of Horſe by *Cincinnatus*, V. 1. P. 519; *Cicero* is miſtaken in giving him the Forename of *Quintus*, *Ib.* N. 28; he beheads *Mælius* for refuſing to appear before the *Dictator*, to give an Account of his Plots to make himſelf King, P. 519; *Cincinnatus* makes an Apology for *Servilius* to the People, P. 520; *Valerius Maximus* ſays *Servilius* was baniſhed for that Fact, P. 219. N. 31; a Medal which bears the Head of that *Roman*, *Ib.*; was ſtruck by that *Brutus* who was one of *Julius Cæſar*'s Murderers, *Ib.* N. 29; *Servilius* is made *Conſul* in 326, P. 534.

SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in the Year 275, V. 1. P. 351. N. 30; is ordered to lead an Army againſt the *Volſci*, P. 352; who force him to continue inactive in his Camp, *Ib.*

SERVILIUS TUCCA, (*Caius Claudius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 469, V. 2. P. 410.

SERVILIUS VATIA, (*Publius*) *Conſul* in 674, V. 5. P. 471; has the Surname of *Iſauricus*, and the Honours of a *Triumph* given him for his ſucceſsful Expeditions againſt the Pyrates, and particularly for his taking from them the City of *Iſaurus* in *Cilicia*, their Capital, P. 494.

SERVIUS CORNELIUS. See *Cornelius*.

SERVIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS. See *Cornelius*.

SERVIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS. See *Cornelius*.

SERVIUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS. See *Cornelius*.

SERVIUS FULVIUS. See *Fulvius*.

SERVIUS FULVIUS FLACCUS. See *Fulvius*.

SERVIUS FURIUS. See *Furius*.

SERVIUS ROMANUS. See *Romanus*.

SERVIUS SULPICIUS. See *Sulpicius*.

SERVIUS SULPICIUS CAMERINUS. See *Sulpicius*.

SERVIUS SULPICIUS GALBA. See *Sulpicius*.

SERVIUS SULPICIUS RUFUS. See *Sulpicius*.

SERVIUS TULLIUS. His Extraction and Birth, V. 1. P. 134; named *Servius* becauſe born in Slavery, *Ib.*; the *Faſti Capitolini* don't mention his Father, *Ib.* N. 1; his Education, and the ſeveral Steps by which he aſcended the Throne, P. 135; marries *Gegania*, and ſoon after loſes her, *Ib.*; marries for his ſecond Wife *Tarquin*'s eldeſt Daughter, *Ib.*; had commanded a Body of Men under that Prince, P. 127; takes upon himſelf the Government in the room of *Tarquin*, whoſe Death he conceals, P. 132; purſues the Aſſaſſins of that Prince, declares them infamous, and confiſcates their Effects, P. 133; is declared King by the Senate, *Ib.*; by way of Thankſgiving to the Gods for his Promotion, erects ſeveral Monuments to *Fortune*, under different Names, P. 136; by his Addreſs ſuppreſſes the Cabal the Senators had formed to force him to lay down the Royal Authority, *Ib.*; makes a Speech on that Occaſion to the People, P. 136, 137; maintains a long War with the *Veientes*, and ends it with Glory, P. 137; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 138; is confirmed King in a general Aſſembly of the People, P. 139; deliberates whether he ſhall not quit the Throne, and is diverted from it by *Tanaquil*'s Advice, *Ib.*; ſubdues the *Hetrurians*, and enjoys the Honours of a ſecond *Triumph*, P. 140; adds the Hills *Eſquilinus* and *Viminalis* to the City of *Rome*, *Ib.*; adds a fourth Tribe to the three, into which *Romulus* had formerly divided the People, P. 141; divides the Territory of *Rome* into fifteen *Country Tribes*, P. 143; marries his two Daughters to his two Pupils, P. 145; ſubdues the *Hetrurians* a ſecond Time, makes Peace with them on certain Terms, and *Triumphs* a

third Time, P. 145. after he has finiſhed the *Hetrurian* War, *Ib.* N. 24; he inſtitutes the famous and uſeful Practice of the *Cenſus*, P. 145; gives all Authority in publick Affairs to the firſt of the ſix *Claſſes* of the People, P. 147; and performs the Ceremonies called *The Luſtrum*, in *The Field of Mars*, P. 149; coins the firſt Money that was ever ſeen in *Rome*, in the Year 204, P. 150; divides the *Freedmen* into four *Tribes*, and gives them the ſame Privileges as the *Plebeians*, P. 151; brings the Senate to agree to his Regulation, who at firſt diſliked it, P. 151, 152; gives the Senate the Cognizance of common Affairs, and reſerves to himſelf only Matters of State, P. 152; forms the Scheme of a Confederacy, like that of *Amphiction* at *Delphi*, *Ib.*; communicates it to the *Latins* and *Sabines*, who approve of it, P. 153, 154; puts it in Execution, and for that Purpoſe builds a Temple to *Diana* on the Hill *Aventinus*, P. 154; cauſes the Laws which were to be obſerved in the annual Aſſemblies there, to be engraven on a Pillar of Braſs, *Ib.*; is tempted to turn the Government of *Rome* into a Republick, P. 156; endeavours to quiet, by gentle Means, his Son-in-Law *Tarquin*, who was plotting to deprive him of the Crown, P. 157; is forced to plead his own Cauſe before the Senate, *Ib.*; and afterwards before the People, P. 158; who confirm him in his Regal Authority, *Ib.*; but he is at laſt deſtroyed by another Plot of his Son-in-Law, P. 159; who throws him down from the Steps of the Hall in which the Senate met, P. 160; and then cauſes him to be aſſaſſinated, P. 161; his Daughter expreſly orders her Chariot to be driven over his Body, and her Horſes tread it under their Feet, *Ib.*; his Character, *Ib.*; he is buried by his Wife *Tarquinia*, P. 162; and ranked among the Gods, *Ib.*

SESTERCE, (*The*) a *Roman* Coin, was of two Sorts, *The Great* and *The Little*, V. 2. P. 505. N. 84. Col. 1; *The Little Seſterce*, called in *Latin Seſtertius*, was worth near Two Pence *Engliſh*; the *Great Seſterce*, in *Latin* called *Seſtertium*, was worth 1000 *Little Seſterces*, *Ib.*

SESTIUS, a *Quæſtor* in the Year 339, endeavouring to ſtop a mutinous Soldier, is killed by the Companions of the Mutineer, V. 1. P. 551.

SESTIUS, (*Publius*) a *Quæſtor* in the *Roman* Army in *Numidia*, in the Year 642; is ſent to *Jugurtha* as an Hoſtage, during the Treaty between him and the *Conſul Calpurnius*, V. 5. P. 207.

SESTIUS, (*Publius*) preſerves *Capua* from *Catiline*'s Emiſſaries, which the *Capuan* Senate reward with erecting a Statue in Honour to him, V. 6. P. 21; this was the ſame *Seſtius* for whom *Cicero* ſpoke the Oration, which we ſtill have among his Works, *Ib.* N. 34.

SESTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 301, V. 1. P. 434; and *Decemvir* in 302, P. 436.

SESTOS, a City of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 39; over-againſt *Abydos* in *Aſia Minor*, from which it is ſeparated by a very narrow Streight, P. 199. N. 8.

SETELSIS. A City which *Ptolomy* places in the Country of the *Lucetani*, V. 3. P. 86. N. 9.

SETIA. A City in the *Pomptin* Territory, is taken from the *Romans* by *Coriolanus*, in the Year 265, V. 1. P. 321. N. 115; the *Romans*, who had ſent a *Colony* thither, reinforce it with Men, for Fear of its being inſulted by the *Latins*, in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 58. N. 13; it was famous for its excellent Wines, V. 3. P. 302. N. 38; and ſtood on the Banks of *The Liris*, V. 5. P. 443.

SEWERS, (*Common*) were firſt made in *Rome* by *Tarquin the Elder*, about the Year 165, V. 1. P. 121. N. 60; *Tarquin the Proud* perfected them in a handſome Manner, and at a great Expence, about the Year 234, P. 171. N. 71.

SEXTANS. A *Roman* Piece of Money, which was worth the ſixth Part of a *Roman As*, that is, about half a Farthing *Engliſh*, V. 1. P. 293. N. 58.

SEXTARIUS. A *Roman* Liquid Meaſure, which contained as much as weighed 20 Ounces, V. 3. P. 143. N. 15.

SEXTIA, a *Veſtal* in the Year 477, was buried alive for her Incontinence, V. 2. P. 478.

SEXTILIA, another *Veſtal* who underwent the ſame Puniſhment for the ſame Crime, in 481, V. 2. P. 489. N. 38.

SEXTILIS, (The Month) that is, the *ſixth* Month in the *Roman* Calender, was the ſame as our *Auguſt*, V. 1. P. 31. N. 113.

SEXTILIUS, (*Caius*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 375, V. 2. P. 58. *Diodorus* by Miſtake calls him *Caius Sextus*, N. 11.

SEXTIUS, (*Publius*) who was choſen *Prætor* for the Year 653, was convicted of having made uſe of unlawful Means in canvaſſing for his Office, and degraded to the Condition of a private Perſon, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85.

SEXTIUS CÆSAR. See *Cæſar*.

SEXTIUS CALVINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 629, V. 5. P. 150; *Cicero* commends an Orator of this Name, but it is not certain that he meant this Man, *Ib.* N. 82; *Sextius* attacks and ſubdues the *Salyes* in *Gaul*, P. 157; and in order to keep them in Awe when ſubdued, builds in their Country the City of *Aix*, (now in *Provence*) and ſettles a *Roman Colony* there, P. 158;

P. 158; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*

SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS, (*Lucius*) a *Plebeian*, V. 2. P. 71. N. 34; is adviſed by *Fabius Ambuſtus*, in the Year 377, to endeavour to deliver the People from the Oppreſſions of the Nobles, P. 63; is choſen *Tribune of the People*, P. 64; tries to get three Laws paſſed, one relating to Debtors, the ſecond to Eſtates in Land, and the third enjoining the Abolition of *The Military Tribuneſhip*, *Ib.*; this laſt meets with great Oppoſition, *Ib.*; *Licinius* and *Sextius* being interrupted in their Office by the *Military Tribunes*, are in a manner raiſed to the Head of the Republick, by their being *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; they take a great deal of Pains to get the three Laws paſſed, *Ib.*; and draw up a fourth, for the creation of *Decemviri*, P. 66; *Licinius* pretends a Willingneſs to reſign the *Tribuneſhip of the People*, which he had ſeveral Years enjoy'd with *Sextius*, and by that Artifice gets himſelf and his Collegue continued in their Office, P. 69; at laſt, they got the Law paſſed which enacted, that no *Roman Citizen* ſhould poſſeſs more than 50 Acres of Land as his own Property, P. 73; they are continued *Tribunes of the People* a tenth Time, *Ib.*; *Lucius Sextius* is choſen *Conſul* in 387, and notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition the *Patricians* can make, enjoys that Office, P. 76; the Author of *The Lives of illuſtrious Men*, by Miſtake puts *Licinius Stolo* in his room, *Ib.* N. 47.

SEXTUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 338, endeavours to force the Senate to divide the Territory of the *Bolani* among the People, and fails in the Attempt, V. 1. P. 550; but nevertheleſs renews his Purſuit, *Ib.*

SEXTUS ÆLIUS CATUS. See *Ælius*.

SEXTUS ATTILIUS SERRANUS. See *Attilius*.

SEXTUS FURIUS. See *Furius*.

SEXTUS JULIUS CÆSAR. See *Julius*.

SEXTUS LUCILIUS. See *Lucilius*.

SEXTUS PEDUCCIUS. See *Peduccius*.

SEXTUS POMPILIUS. See *Pompilius*.

SEXTUS QUINTILIUS. See *Quintilius*.

SEXTUS TITIUS. See *Titius*.

SEXTUS TITUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 291, endeavours to revive the old Quarrel about the Diſtribution of Lands, but in vain, V. 1. P. 390.

SEXTUS TULLIUS. See *Tullius*.

SHOES. The *Romans* never wore any in the Halls in which they took their great Meal, V. 3. P. 167. N. 129.

SHOWS and GAMES were a Part, and indeed a great Part of the Religion of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 224. N. 86.

SIBARIS, SIBARITES. See *Thurium*.

SIBUZATES, (*The*) an ancient People of *Gaul*, V. 6. P. 116. N. 185.

SIBYL OF CUMÆ. An unknown Woman, comes to *Tarquin the Proud*, and offers to ſell him nine Volumes of the Prophecies of that *Sibyl*, V. 1. P. 177; and upon his refuſing to buy them, burns ſix of them, *Ib.*; then *Tarquin* orders the three remaining ones to be examined, and buys them, *Ib.*; locks them up in a Vault under the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; appoints two Officers to have the Care of them, *Ib.*; they are burnt with the Temple of *Jupiter*, *Ib.*; this Fire happened in the Year of *Rome* 670, V. 5. P. 442; but *Sylla* repaired the Loſs of theſe Books, by ordering a new Collection to be made of the *Sibylline* Prophecies, P. 460; the Queſtion diſcuſſed, whether ſhe brought nine Volumes or only three to *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 176. N. 84; and Whether ſhe brought them to the *firſt* or *ſecond Tarquin*, *Ib.* N. 83; the Prophecies of the *Sibyl* were written on Cloth, *Ib.* N. 84; were never conſulted but in a Time of ſome great publick Calamity, P. 177. N. 85; the *Sibyls* were had in great Honour at *Rome*, *Id. Ib.*; a Medal bearing the Head of a *Sibyl*, P. 177; a Deſcription of the Cave near *Cumæ*, where the *Sibyl* of *Cumæ* uſed to utter her Prophecies, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.

SIBYLLINE, (*Books*) *The*, according to *Plutarch*, contained many Prophecies relating to the Misfortunes which from Time to Time befel the *Roman* Republick, V. 3. P. 91. N. 23.

SIBYLS. A Diſſertation on their Number, Manner of propheſying, and the Reality of thoſe Prophecies, V. 5. P. 460. N. 19.

SICAMBRI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, whoſe Situation is not certainly known, V. 6. P. 121. N. 3; come and attack *Quintus Cicero* in his Camp, P. 148.

SICANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Sicily*, who probably came originally from *Spain*, V. 1. P. 6. N. 29; tho' Authors differ about their Origin, *Id. Ib.*

SICCIUS, a Lieutenant-General in the Army of *Fabius*, furniſhes the *Conſul* with an Expedient for recovering his Camp, which a Body of *Hetrurians* had ſeized, V. 1. P. 348; and prevents the entire Defeat of *Virginius*, P. 349.

SICILIUM, an ancient City whoſe Situation is now unknown, V. 3. P. 178. N. 165.

SICILY. The *Romans* ſend thither for Corn, to ſupport themſelves in the Famine which committed great Ravages in *Rome*, in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294; the State of this Iſland when *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus* made a Deſcent there, in the Year of *Rome* 475, V. 2. P. 469; that Prince drives out all the Tyrants who reigned in *Sicily*, P. 475; and then becomes Tyrant of it himſelf, P. 479; *Hiero* King of *Syracuſe* ſends Proviſions and

and Troops to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who firſt ſettle in this Iſland in 489, P. 536; and in 490 they commit terrible Devaſtations there, P. 541; they ſeize no leſs than 70 Places in the Iſland, P. 542; and after a War of 22 Years with the *Carthaginians*, are left in peaceable Poſſeſſion of it, and make it a *Roman Province*, P. 621; the Slaves in this Iſland make war with the *Romans*, in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 116, 117; and are ſubdued in the Years 621 and 632, P. 124, 290.

SICIMINA. A Mountain near *Rhegium* in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 7.

SICINIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 358, declares for removing the Seat of the *Roman* Government from *Rome* to *Veii*, V. 1. P. 587.

SICINIUS, (*Caius*) is appointed by the Senate to ſeize all the Maritime Cities near *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 369; ſets out on this Expedition with a very large Fleet, *Ib.*; and ſeizes ſome Caſtles in the Country of the *Daſſaretæ*, P. 378.

SICINIUS, (*Cneius*) the Chief of *The Tribunes of the People* in the Year 677, cites the *Conſuls* to appear before the People, to give them Satisfaction for depriving the *Tribunes* of their ancient Privileges, V. 5. P. 484; is ſilenced by the *Conſul Curio*, *Ib.*; and aſſaſſinated, *Ib.*

SICINIUS BELLUTUS, the firſt Man, according to *Feſtus*, who was elected *King of the Sacrifices* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 192. N. 5.

SICINIUS BELLUTUS, a *Roman Legionary* in 259, ſtirs up the *Romans* to that famous Revolt, which occaſioned the creation of *Tribunes of the People*, V. 1. P. 277; is declared General of the Revolters, P. 278; refuſes to return to the Camp of the *Conſuls*, which the revolted Army had left, *Ib.*; great Numbers of *Citizens* leave *Rome*, and come to *Sicinius*'s Camp, P. 279; the Senate ſend a Deputation to the Rebels, who cannot bring them to Temper, P. 280; and a ſecond, P. 284; who compaſs an Accommodation, P. 285; *Sicinius* is choſen *Tribune of the People*, P. 288; leads his Army to *Rome*, P. 289; oppoſes the ſending a *Roman* Colony to *Velitræ*, P. 295; but in vain, P. 296; reſolves to ruin *Coriolanus*, P. 301; would fain try him, and have him put to Death, *Ib.*; is forced to give way for ſome Time, P. 302; but declaims warmly againſt him in the *Comitia*, P. 308.

SICINIUS DENTATUS, (*Lucius*) a *Plebeian*, V. 1. P. 424; ſurnamed for his Valour, *The Achilles of the Romans*, *Ib.* N. 67; makes a Speech in favour of *The Agrarian Law*, P. 424; he was then 58 Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 68; a Medal ſtruck in Honour to him by his Deſcendants, P. 424; he marches as a Volunteer againſt the *Æqui*, *Ib.* N. 67; ſeizes their Camp, P. 428; contributes greatly towards the Victory which the *Conſular* Army gains over them, *Ib.*; as ſoon as returned to *Rome*, he animates the People againſt the *Conſuls*, who would have deſtroyed him, and is choſen *Tribune of the People*, in 299, P. 429; gets *Romilius*, a *Conſular* Man, fined 10000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, P. 430; is reconciled to him, P. 431; obtains a Decree for ſending a Deputation of the wiſeſt Men among the *Romans* into *Greece*, to collect the *Grecian* Laws, P. 431; the Character of *Sicinius*, P. 432; he marches againſt the *Sabines*, at the Head of a *Cohort* of 800 Veterans, P. 476; is forced to return to *Rome* with his *Cohort*, by the Deſertion of almoſt all the *Roman* Army, *Ib.*; *Appius* ſends him to *Fabius*'s Army with the Character of a Lieutenant-General; but orders *Fabius* to deſtroy him, P. 477; *Fabius* puts him at the Head of a Detachment of 100 Foot, and orders the Detachment to kill him in their March, *Ib.*; they do ſo; but he ſells his Life very dear, *Ib.*; and *Fabius*'s Army, when informed of the Treachery, deſign to revenge it, P. 478.

SICINIUS SABINUS, *Conſul* in 266, V. 1. P. 327; gains a famous Victory over the *Volſci*, P. 329; and is rewarded with the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

SICINNUS, a Kind of Dance, in which was expreſſed, by Geſture, the moſt bitter Reflections of ſatyrical Pieces, V. 2. P. 84. N. 9; ſo called from one *Sicinnus* the Inventor of it, *Ib.*

SICULI, (*The*) were the ancient Inhabitants of old *Latium*, V. 1. P. 6. N. 28; and when driven out of *Italy*, took Refuge in *Sicily*, *Ib.*

SICULUS, (*Cælius*) is choſen *Cenſor* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59.

SICYON, one of the largeſt and moſt powerful Cities in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 402. N. 70.

SICYONIANS, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Sicyon*, erected a Statue in Honour of *Æſculapius*, which was part Gold and part Ivory, V. 2. P. 374.

SID, a *Phœnician* Word which ſignified *Hunting*, V. 5. P. 70. N. 34; and which is ſuppoſed to have given Name to

SIDA, or SIDE, a Maritime City of *Pamphylia*, near the Borders of *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 27. V. 5. P. 3. N. 3; this City gave the Appellation of *Sidetes* to *Antiochus*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 3. P. 70. N. 34. P. 487. N. 69.

SIDETES, (*Antiochus*). See *Antiochus*.

SIDICINI, (*The*) whoſe Country lay between the Rivers *Liris* and *Vulturnus* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 134. N. 2; make War with the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; who reduce them to great Extremities, P. 153; they offer to ſurrender themſelves up to the *Romans*, and are rejected, *Ib.*; join the *Latins* and ravage *Samnium*, P. 154; make War with the

the *Aurunci*, P. 184. N. 4; who force them to leave their Capital, P. 185; in 417 they join the *Auſones*, P. 188; are defeated, *Ib.*; in 418 the *Romans* lay their Country waſte, P. 191; and in 420 entirely ſubdue them, P. 193.

SIDON, was formerly one of the richeſt and fineſt Cities in *Phœnicia*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 45.

SIGILLÆAN EARTH, a Kind of Chalk which was found in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, and ſaid to be an excellent Antidote againſt Poiſon, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123.

SIGILLARIA, a Feſtival which was celebrated at *Rome*, immediately after *The Saturnalia*, V. 2. P. 452. Note, Col. 1.

SIGLIURIA, a Name which *Plutarch* gives to the City which was fortified with ſtrong Walls by the *Conſuls Publius Valerius* and *Titus Lucretius*, in the Year 245; and which in different Editions of *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, is called *Syncerion*, *Tyſionyrion*, and *Signia*, V. 1. P. 207. N. 47; in 258 the *Romans* ſend a Reinforcement thither, P. 268.

SIGNIA, a City in *Italy*, not far from *Ferentinum*, V. 2. P. 60; it was founded by *Titus*, (one of the Sons of *Tarquin the Proud*) who ſettled a *Roman Colony* there, V. 1. P. 176.

SILA, a Foreſt in *Bruttium*, at the Side of *The Apennines*, V. 5. P. 55. N. 109.

SILANUS. (*Decimus Junius*) See *Junius*.

SILANUS. (*Junius*) See *Junius*.

SILANUS. (*Marcus Julius*) See *Julius*.

SILANUS. (*Marcus Junius*) See *Junius*.

SILANUS. (*Titus Turpilius*) See *Turpilius*.

SILANUS, (*The*) a River of *Italy*, called alſo *The Selo*, or *The Silaro*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3.

SILENCE, (*The Goddeſs*) was called by the *Romans Dea Muta*, and *Dea Tacita*, V. 4. P. 143. Note, Col. 2.

SILENTIUM, in the *Augural* Science, ſignified a calm and ſerene Air, V. 3. P. 168. N. 132.

SILENUS, a *Greek* Author whoſe Fidelity is much ſuſpected by ſome ancient Writers, V. 3. P. 349. N. 65.

SILIUS. See *Silus*.

SILK, was very ſcarce among the *Romans*, till after the Deſtruction of the Republick, V. 5. P. 291. N. 2; but they were not utter Strangers to *Silk* made by the *Seres*, a People in the North of *China*, P. 292, Note.

SILO. (*Quintus Pompædius*) See *Pompædius*.

SILPIA, a City of *Spain*, as little known by this Name, as by that of *Elingis*, which *Polybius* gives it, V. 3. P. 435. N. 11.

SILVIUM, a City of *Apulia*, V. 5. P. 438. N. 122.

SILUS, or SILIUS, (*Quintus*) the firſt *Plebeian* who was admitted into the College of *Queſtors*, which was in the Year 344, V. 1. P. 555.

SILUS. (*Marcus Sergius*) See *Sergius*.

SIMÆTHUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, now called *The Jaretta*, V. 3. P. 231. N. 41; there was alſo a City of this Name on the Banks of the River, V. 5. P. 268. N. 32.

SIMILA, (*The Goddeſs*) or *Stimula*, was probably *Semele*, the Mother of *Bacchus*, V. 4. P. 274. N. 6.

SIMON MACCABÆUS, the Brother of the famous *Jonathan*, aſſumes the Government of the *Jews*, after the Impriſonment and Death of his Brother, V. 5. P. 68; takes the Citadel of *Sion*, which had been in the Hands of a *Syrian* Garriſon for 27 Years, P. 69; which famous Epocha in the *Jewiſh* Hiſtory, was in the Year of *Rome* 611, *Ib.* N. 28; *Simon* makes an Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 71; dies in the Year of *Rome* 620, P. 92. N. 63.

SINCAS, a River of *Aſia*, which falls into *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 131. N. 24.

SINGUIRINUM, a City which was the Key to the Country of the *Hernici*, V. 1. P. 207. N. 47; is fortified by the *Romans* with ſtrong Walls, P. 207. See *Sigliuria*.

SINNAVI, (*Montes*) Mountains in *Meſopotamia*, near which the City of *Sinna* ſtood, V. 6. P. 144. N. 54.

SINTI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Macedon*, V. 5. P. 429. N. 102.

SINTIA, a City in the North of *Macedon*, towards *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 28.

SINTICA, one of the Eaſtern Provinces of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 467 N. 68.

SINTICA, (*Heraclea*) the capital City of the Province of *Sintica*, V. 4. P. 467. N. 68.

SINUESSA, a City built by the *Greeks*, but the *Romans* ſettle a Colony in it, in the Year 453, V. 2. P. 334. N. 82; it ſtood at the Foot of Mount *Maſſicus* in *Campania*, and was famous for its medicinal Waters, which are called *Bagni*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 47.

SINUESSA, an ancient City of the *Aurunci*, a People of *Latium*, V. 5. P. 121. N. 7.

SION, the famous Citadel of *Jeruſalem*, V. 5. P. 65; was built by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, to keep the *Jews* in the State of Slavery to which he had reduced them, P. 66. N. 12; *Simon* the Brother of the famous *Judas Maccabæus*, reduced it by Famine in the Year of *Rome* 611, P. 69; but *Joſephus* is miſtaken, when he ſays *Simon* razed it, *Ib.* N. 27.

SIPONTUM, or SIPONTUS, a City of *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 81; concerning which *Livy* ſeems to contradict himſelf, *Id. Ib.*; it ſtood near *Manſredonia*, in the preſent *Capatinata*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 131; the *Conſul Poſtumius* repeopled it in the Year of *Rome* 567, P. 281. N. 15.

SIPYLUS. There were two Mountains of this Name; one in *Peloponneſus*, and the other in *Lybia*, V. 5. P. 397. N. 18.

SIRES, a City of which we know nothing more than that it ſtood in the Eaſt of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 467. N. 70.

SIRIS, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called *The Seno*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 79; the *Trojans* built a City at the Mouth of it, and gave it the ſame Name, *Ib.*; this River formerly watered *Lucania*, P. 440. N. 70; a Battle was fought on the Banks of it, between the *Romans* and *Pyrrhus*, in the Year of *Rome* 473, P. 444, 445.

SLAVES. In the Year 252, a Number of *Slaves* mutiny at *Rome*, and are puniſhed with Death, V. 1. P. 237; in 334 the *Slaves* at *Rome* enter into a Plot to ſet the City on Fire, and ſeize the *Capitol*, but the *Romans* are informed of it, the *Slaves* puniſhed, and the Informers rewarded, P. 545; the *Conſul Manlius* makes a Law at the Head of his Army, in the Year 396, that for every *Slave* that is ſold, the twentieth Part of the Price ſhall be paid into the publick Treaſury, V. 2. P. 305; *Slaves* were allowed to be Witneſſes in Courts of Juſtice in certain Caſes, P. 187. N. 10; in the Year 441, *Appius Claudius* the *Cenſor*, makes ſome *Slaves* Prieſts of the Temple of *Hercules*, P. 271; in 494, a great Number of them enter into a Conſpiracy againſt the State, P. 560; which is diſcovered by *Polybius*, P. 561; and the Conſpirators puniſhed, *Ib.*; in 536, another Conſpiracy among them is diſcovered and puniſhed, V. 3. P. 112. N. 71; and in 537, after the Battle of *Cannæ*, the *Romans* choſe out 8000 of the youngeſt and handſomeſt of their *Slaves* to enlarge their Army, P. 134; the War which the *Slaves* in *Sicily* made with the *Romans*, began in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 117; and was ended by the *Conſul Rupilius* the ſame Year, P. 124; in the Year 649 the *Slaves* begin another War with the *Romans* in *Italy*, P. 265; which is ſuppreſſed by the *Prætor Lucullus* at *Capua*, P. 266; and afterwards another War with the *Slaves* in *Sicily* is totally ended by *Aquilius*, in 652, P. 290.

SMYRNA, is to this Day one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 96. N. 40.

SNOW. In the Year 292 there fell a kind of *Snow* at *Rome*, which looked like little Bits of chopped Fleſh, V. 1. P. 393, 394.

SOCRATES, the Grandſon of *Pruſias* King of *Bithynia*, dethrones his Brother *Nicomedes*, V. 5. P. 392; and *Mithridates*, under whoſe Protection he puts himſelf, has him cruelly murdered, *Ib.*

SOLDIER. Every *Roman* was ſaid to be born a *Soldier*, becauſe he came into the World under an Obligation to ſerve in the Army at 17 Years of Age, if required, V. 1. P. 148.

SOLDIERY. (*Roman*) A Diſſertation on the different Sorts of Soldiers in the *Roman* Army, their Manner of Diſcipline and Fighting, and the Changes that happened in the *Roman Legions*, V. 2. P. 458. N. 93. P. 459. N. 94.

SOLDURII, (*The*) among the *Spaniards* and *Gauls*, were Perſons who devoted themſelves entirely to follow the Fortune of ſome Prince or great Man, and went ſo far as even to glory in dying with him, V. 6. P. 115. N. 180.

SOLI, or SOLON, or SOLÆ, a Maritime City of *Cilicia*, the Inhabitants of which ſpoke ſo corruptly, that from thence came the Terms *Solæciſare* and *Solæciſm*, V. 4. P. 228. N. 63; this City ſtood on the Banks of the River *Iſſus*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 102.

SOLIS, a very mean Perſon in the Service of *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe*, diſcovers a Conſpiracy againſt the Life of his Maſter, V. 3. P. 210.

SOLISTIMUM TRIPUDIUM. See *Tripudium*.

SOLON, one of the ſeven Sages of *Greece*, was born in the Year 639 before *Chriſt*, V. 1. P. 432. N. 86; his Laws were much milder than thoſe of *Draco*, *Ib.*; he made no Proviſion for puniſhing Parricide, becauſe a Crime too great for the Laws, which he uſed to ſay were like Spiders Webs, which catch Flies, but cannot hold ſtronger Creatures, *Ib.*

SOLONIUM, (*The Diſtrict of*) was but twelve Miles from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 171. N. 72.

SONGS. It was cuſtomary among the *Gauls* and *Germans*, for the Soldiers to ſing *Military Songs* before they gave Battle, V. 3. P. 62. N. 27.

SOPATER, or SOSIPATER, one of *Philip* of *Macedon*'s Generals, is ſent by him with Succours to *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 533. N. 60. P. 565.

SOPATER. An Orator in the Senate of *Syracuſe*, diſcovers to the People the Reaſons which had obliged the Magiſtrates to put to Death the *Prætors Andranodorus* and *Themiſtius*, V. 3. P. 229.

SOPHENE, a ſmall Province in *Great Armenia*, V. 5. P. 562. N. 23.

SOPHONISBA, the Daughter of *Aſdrubal Giſco*, V. 3. P. 497; is married by her Father to *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, *Ib.*; her Accompliſhments, *Ib.*; ſhe draws her Huſband into a Quarrel with *Maſiniſſa*, which is his Ruin, P. 521; after he is taken Priſoner by *Maſiniſſa*, ſhe as a Supplicant intreats the Clemency of the Conqueror, P. 528; *Maſiniſſa* to keep her out of the Hands of the *Romans*, marries her, *Ib.*; *Scipio* reſolves to break that Union, P. 529; the Arrival of the two Huſbands in his Camp gives him an Opportunity

portunity to open his Scheme, *Ib.*; he tells *Maſiniſſa* he muſt part with her, P. 530; *Maſiniſſa* reſolves to do ſo, P. 531; her Death and Character, *Ib.*

SORA, (*The Hill of*) now *Mont di Feſchia Solido*, is famous for a Cave under it which always ſupplies the Neighbourhood with great Plenty of Ice, in the hotteſt Summer, V. 2. P. 131. N. 106. It was ſo called from its neighbourhood to

SORA, a City in the Country of the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 131; in 438 the *Sorans* maſſacre the *Colony* which the *Romans* had ſent thither, P. 259; the *Dictator Fabius* beſieges the City, P. 261; a Deſerter from the Place brings the *Romans* into it, *Ib.*; they puniſh the Authors of the Maſſacre of the old *Colony*, P. 262; and ſend thither a new one, in the Year 450, P. 305.

SORACTE, (*Mount*) is in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, 26 Miles North of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 92. N. 118.

SORDIDATI. Perſons under Proſecutions for any Crime were ſo called, becauſe they appeared in a very negligent or bad Dreſs, V. 2. P. 48. N. 109. See *Mourning*.

SOSIPATER. See *Sopater*.

SOSIS, one of the Aſſaſſines of young *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 225; endeavours to deſtroy the Regal Government in that City, P. 226; carries a Reinforcement of *Syracuſan* Troops to the *Romans* before *Leontium*, P. 235; *Hyppocrates* and *Epicides*, who were in *Hannibal*'s Intereſt, make the *Syracuſans* ſuſpect the Fidelity of *Soſis*, P. 236; he therefore retires to the *Romans*, P. 237; *Marcellus* in vain employs him to perſuade the *Syracuſans* to ſurrender up their City to the *Romans*, who beſieged it, P. 256; nevertheleſs the *Romans* reward *Soſis* with the *Citizenſhip* of *Rome*, P. 325. N. 41.

SOSISTRATES, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, in the Year of *Rome* 475, V. 2. P. 474; joins with *Tænion* who had long been his Rival in imploring the Aſſiſtance of *Pyrrhus* againſt the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; but afterwards deſerts his Party, and leaves *Syracuſe*, P. 479.

SOTER. (*Demetrius*) See *Demetrius*.

Sow. It was cuſtomary among the Ancients to ſacrifice a *Sow* to *Jupiter*, at the Ratification of a Treaty, V. 1. P. 82. N. 96. A *Sow* at *Rome* farrowed 30 Pigs at once, P. 143. N. 19.

SPAIN, was by the Senate of *Rome* divided into two Provinces in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 455; *Rome* is obliged to maintain a new War in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 552; which is owing to the mercileſs Oppreſſions of the *Roman Prætors*, P. 552; the Progreſs of this War, P. 556, 557, 558; after the *Romans* had entirely conquered this Continent they divided it into two Parts, and called one *Further Spain*, and the other *Hither Spain*, V. 5. P. 19. N. 50.

SPARTA. See *Lacædemon*.

SPARTACUS, a *Thracian*, who was in Slavery in *Italy*, breaks off his Chains, and raiſes a Civil War in the Republick, V. 5. P. 509; defeats the *Prætor Claudius*, whom the Senate ſent againſt him with 3000 Men, P. 510; makes a great Progreſs in *Campania*, *Ib.*; and *Lucania*, *Ib.*; defeats *Vatinius*, P. 511; is himſelf defeated by *Craſſus*, P. 520; but nevertheleſs ſhews great Courage and Intrepidity, *Ib.*; Diviſions ariſe among his Troops, P. 521; which occaſions their ſuffering a conſiderable Loſs, *Ib.*; and is at laſt the Ruin and Death of *Spartacus*, P. 523.

SPARTARIA, an Appellation given by *Strabo*, to the City of *New Carthage*, which the *Carthaginians* built in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 56.

SPELÆUM, a Place in the Territory of *Pella*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 502. N. 74.

SPERCHIA, a City of *Greece*, ſo called from the River *Sperchius*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 24.

SPERCHIUS, (*The*) a River of *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 52; which riſes in Mount *Pelius*, waters the Country of the *Dryopes*, and falls into *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 24.

SPHÆRISTERIUM, that Part of the ancient *Gymnaſia* where the Youth played at Tennis, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

SPHERE. *Archimedes* invented one of Glaſs, which ſhowed the *Periodic* and *Synodic* Motions of the Stars and Planets, V. 3. P. 248. N. 11.

SPIES, (*The*) which are ſent by *Hannibal* into *Scipio*'s Camp, are treated in a very different Manner from what was uſual, V. 3. P. 550; inſtead of putting them to Death, according to Cuſtom, the *Roman* orders one of them to be ſhewn all his Camp, and then ſends him with the reſt to his Maſter *Hannibal*, to tell him what he had ſeen, *Ib.*

SPINA, a City in *Italy*, founded by the *Pelaſgi*, V. 2. P. 188. N. 13.

SPINTHER, the Name of a Comedian well known in *Rome*, and from a Likeneſs to whom *Publius Cornelius Lentulus* had the Surname of *Spinther* given him, V. 6. P. 64. N. 21.

SPINTHER. (*Publius Cornelius Lentulus*) See *Cornelius*.

SPOLETUM, an important City in *Umbria*, to which the *Romans* ſend a *Colony* in the Year 513, V. 2. P. 625.

SPONSIO. See *Treaty*.

SPURINUS. (*Quintus Petillius*) See *Petillius*.

SPURIUS, a *Prænomen*, which ſignified that a Child was born after the Death of his Father, V. 1. P. 234. N. 8.

SPURIUS CARVILIUS. See *Carvilius.*
SPURIUS CARVILIUS MAXIMUS. See *Carvilius.*
SPURIUS CARVILIUS RUGA. See *Carvilius.*
SPURIUS CASSIUS. See *Cassius.*
SPURIUS FURIUS. See *Furius.*
SPURIUS FURIUS FUSUS. See *Furius.*
SPURIUS LARTIUS. See *Lartius.*
SPURIUS LUCRETIUS. See *Lucretius.*
SPURIUS MÆLIUS. See *Mælius.*
SPURIUS MINUCIUS. See *Minucius.*
SPURIUS NAUTIUS. See *Nautius.*
SPURIUS OPPIUS. See *Oppius.*
SPURIUS PAPIRIUS. See *Papirius.*
SPURIUS POSTUMIUS. See *Postumius.*
SPURIUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS. See *Postumius.*
SPURIUS POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS. See *Postumius.*
SPURIUS SERVILIUS STRUCTUS. See *Servilius.*
SPURIUS TARPEIUS MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Tarpeius.*
SPURIUS THORIUS. See *Thorius.*
SPURIUS VETTIUS. See *Vettius.*
SPURIUS VETURIUS. See *Veturius.*
SPUSIUS VECILIUS, a General of the *Latins*, Native of *Lavinium*, to whom the *Latin* Nation give a Power of making War or Peace with the *Romans*, as he and *Ancus Publicius* shall think fit, V. 1. P. 94.
STABIÆ, a City of *Italy*, beyond Mount *Vesuvius* and the River *Sarno*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 121.
STADIUM, (*The*) according to *Pliny*, was the Space of 625 *Roman* Feet, V. 1. P. 116, N. 51; that is, 125 Geometrical Paces, V. 3. P. 522. N. 44, 45.
STADIUM, (*The*) in the ancient *Gymnasia*, was a semicircular Place, set apart for those who came to be Spectators of the Youth, at their different Exercises, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
STAFF. (*Augural of Romulus*) See *Augural.*
STAIUS, (*Minutius*) a *Samnite* General, is taken Prisoner by the *Romans* in 457, V. 2. P. 333.
STALIA, a Name given by *Stephen of Byzantium* to the City of *Genoa*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 26.
STANDARD. See *Ensign.*
STATIELLATES, (*The*) a People who inhabited a Canton of old *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 7. N. 16; the *Consul Popilius* treats them with the utmost Cruelty and Faithlessness, P. 360, 370; but the Senate punish him for it, P. 370, 371.
STATILIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the chief Conspirators with *Catiline* against the Republick, V. 6. P. 3. is appointed by *Catiline* to set Fire to the City of *Rome*, P. 16; is taken, P. 24; convicted, P. 25; condemned, P. 31; and executed, P. 32.
STATILIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Roman* Officer, is ordered to go and watch *Hannibal*'s Camp, V. 3. P. 119, 120.
STATIRA, the Sister of *Mithridates*, is massacred by his Order, V. 5. P. 517.
STATIUS, (*Gellius*) a *Samnite* General, is taken Prisoner by the *Romans* in 448, V. 2. P. 297.
STATOR. (*Jupiter*) See *Jupiter.*
STATORIUS, a *Roman Centurion*, who is sent on an Embassy to King *Syphax*, V. 3. P. 246; is detained by that Prince, and forms his undisciplined Troops, *Ib.*
STELLATES, a Plain in *Italy*, which was separated from the *Falernian* Fields by Mount *Callicula*, V. 2. P. 297. N. 17.
STENUS STATILIUS, the General of the Confederate Army of the *Bruttians*, *Samnites*, and *Lucanians*, at the Siege of *Thurium*, V. 2. P. 418; is defeated by *Fabricius*, and killed in the Battle, P. 419.
STEPHANA. See *Præneste.*
STERTINIUS, (*Lucius*) employs the Money he has brought from *Spain* in adorning some publick Buildings, V. 4. P. 90. N. 18.
STILIDUM. See *Cocinthum.*
STOBERA, or STUBERA, a City in the Country of the *Deuriopes*, between *Illyrium* and *Macedon Proper*, V. 4. P. 418. N. 67.
STOBI, the chief City of *Pelagonia*, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60. P. 87. N. 5.
STOENÆI, (*The*) a People of *Gaul*, whom the Abridger of *Livy* calls *Salini*, *Samoeni*, and *Sarni*, V. 5. P. 183. N, 42.
STOICKS, (*The*) entirely destroyed the Liberty of Man, and supposed him under the irreversible Decrees of Fate, V. 4. P. 472. N. 78; their Doctrine of the Supreme Being, was, as to all the Purposes of Religion, direct Athiesm, how much soever they pretended to admit of his Existence in Words, V. 5. P. 138. N. 54.
STOLO, (*The Word*) properly signified among the *Latins*, a Sucker of a Tree; and it was assumed as a Surname by one *Licinius*, because he invented the Art of Pruning Vines, V. 2. P. 63. N. 23.
STONA, the capital City of the *Euganei*, a People of *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.
STORM, a furious one almost entirely destroys a *Roman* Fleet as it is returning from *Africa*, in the Year 498, V. 2. P. 582; and another proves as fatal to them in the Year 501, P. 585.
STRABO, the Surname of a Man who was famous for his excellent Sight, V. 2. P. 469. N. 3.
STRABO. (*Caius Fannius*) See *Fannius.*
STRABO. (*Cneius Pompeius*) See *Pompeius.*
STRATAGEM. *Hannibal* makes use of a very remarkable one, to extricate himself out of the Difficulties into which *Fabius* had gradually drawn him, V. 3. P. 99, 100.

STRATIUS, a Phyſician to *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, ſhews a zealous Attachment to the Intereſt of that Prince, V. 4. P. 482.

STRATONICE, or STRATONICA, a City of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 23. There were three Cities of this Name in *Aſia Minor*, V. 5. P. 134. N. 49. P. 396. N. 15.

STRATONICE, one of the Wives of *Mithridates*, whom he moſt tenderly loved, V. 5. P. 573; delivers up to *Pompey* a Caſtle which her Huſband had committed to her Care, P. 574; and *Mithridates* in revenge for it, cuts in Pieces *Xiphares*, the Son whom he had by her, *Ib.*; a ridiculous ture which happened to her Father, who was a Magician by Profeſſion, P. 573, 574. N. 48.

STRATOS, a City of *Greece*, near the River *Achelous*, and bordering on *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 421. N. 82.

STREET. *Cyprius-Street*, *The Good-Street*, and *The Wicked-Street*, were three Appellations ſucceſſively given to one and the ſame *Street* in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 161. N. 53.

STRUFERTARII. A Name which *Feſtus* gives to the Miniſters, whoſe Office was wholly confined to expiating Trees which had been Thunderſtruck, V. 3. P. 384. Note, Col. 1.

STRYMON, (*The*) riſes in Mount *Orbelus* in *Macedon*, and falls into the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 464. N. 59.

STUINOS, or STOINOS, a City of *Liguria*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.

STYMON, a City of *Theſſaly*, whoſe Situation is now unknown, V. 4. P. 48.

STYMPHALIA. A Name common to the City of *Peloponneſus*, and a Lake which was famous for the Birds of a monſtrous Size, which *Hercules* was ſaid by the Poets to have killed near it, V. 4. P. 75. N. 106; this Fact is tranſmitted to us on an ancient Medal, P. 75.

STYMPHALIA, a little Diſtrict in *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 22.

STYMPHALUS, or SYMPHALUS. A Name common to a Lake, Mountain, and City in *Arcadia*, V. 4. P. 540. N. 6.

SUBJELLIUM. The Seat from which *The Tribunes of the People* pronounced their Decrees, V. 1. P. 436. N. 8.

SUBLICIUS, (*The Bridge*) which *Æneas Marcius* built over the *Tyber*, V. 1. P. 102. N. 14; was ſo called from the Word *Licio*, which ſignified To join, *Ib.* N. 15; Firſt the *Pontifices*, and afterwards the *Quæſtors*, had the Care of it, P. 102; it was the firſt Bridge that was built over the *Tyber*, or perhaps in *Italy*, *Ib.*

SUBURA, a Village in a Valley in *Rome*, from which *The Suburan Tribe* had its Name, V. 1. P. 141. N. 14.

SUBURAN TRIBE. (*The*) See *Tatienſis*.

SUCRO, (*The*) now the *Xucar*, a River in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 446. N. 27.

SUESSA ARUNCA, or AURUNCA, a City in the Country of the *Arunci* in *Italy*, above *Theano*, V. 2. P. 184. N. 5; its Name is conveyed to Poſterity on Medals, *Ib.*; in the Year 411 the *Romans* ſent a *Colony* thither, P. 266. N. 48.

SUESSA POMETIA, a City of the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 169; called *Pometia*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Sueſſa Arunca*, *Ib.* N. 65; the latter was beyond the River *Liris*; the former between *Cora* and *Velitræ*, and was one of the moſt powerful Cities of the *Volſci*, *Id. Ib.*; its Inhabitants in the Year 226, committed Ravages in the Territory of the *Latins*, which led *Tarquin the Proud* to march againſt them, P. 169; he attacks *Pometia*, and takes it by Storm, *Ib.*; and his Soldiers plunder it, *Ib.*; a tenth Part of the Booty is applied to finiſhing the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; *Livy* and *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, differ in ſeveral Points, in their Relations of the taking of this City, *Ib.* N. 66; in the Year 258 this Capital of the *Volſci* was again taken and plundered, by the *Conſul Servilius*'s Army, P. 267.

SUESSETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, whoſe Situation is not certainly known, V. 3. P. 287. N. 26; but they are probably thought to have inhabited the Weſtern Part of the Territory of *Guipuſcoa*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 85.

SUESSULA, a City of *Campania*, near the River *Clanis*, V. 2. P. 144. N. 16; is beſieged by the *Samnites*, in the Year of *Rome* 410, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* who come to its Aſſiſtance rout the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; there are ſome Remains of this ancient City ſtill to be ſeen in *Campania*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 91.

SUESTASIUM, a City of *Spain* mentioned by *Ptolomy*, which ſome place near *Sangueſſa* in *Navarre*, V. 3. P. 287. N. 26.

SUEVI, (*The*) an ancient People who inhabited that Part of *Germany* which is now *The Dutchy of Mecklemburg*, *The Marquiſate of Brandenburgh*, *Turingin*, and a Part of *Upper Saxony*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 104; threaten to make Incurſions into *Gaul*, and puts *Cæſar* at Defiance, P. 120; he therefore attacks and defeats them, P. 121.

SUFFETES, a Title given to the chief Magiſtrate at *Gades*, and taken, according to the Etymologiſts, from the *Hebrew* Word *Shophet*, which ſignifies a *Judge*, V. 3. P. 454. N. 32.

SUFFRAGES. The *Romans* for 614 Years from the Foundation of *Rome*, gave their Suffrages in their *Comitia*, *viva voce*; when they were for the Affirmative, their Anſwer to the *Conſul* who put the Queſtion, was *Uti Rogas*; when for the Negative, *Antiquo*, V. 1. P. 148. N. 32; from the Publication of *The Sabinian Law* in 614, they voted by little *Tablets* or *Tickets*, which pretty much anſwered to our *Balloting*,

lotting, V. 5. P. 52. N. 106; and this Manner of Voting by Ballot afterwards proved very prejudicial to the Republick, P. 230. N. 48.

SUISMONT, now *Monte Peneſe*, a Mountain in the Eaſt of *Liguria*, near the River *Lavagna*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 129.

SULCA, (*Caius Bæbius*) See *Bæbius*.

SULCI, The Name of a City and Promontory in *Sardinia*, near which old *Hannibal* was crucified by the Seamen in his Fleet, V. 2. P. 565. N. 78.

SULGA, (*The*) a River in *Gaul*, now called *The Sorgue*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 19.

SULPICIA, a *Roman* Woman who poiſoned her Huſband, ſuffers Death for it in 603, V. 4. P. 576. N. 81.

SULPICIA, a *Roman* Lady, who was adjudged to be the moſt virtuous Woman in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 192.

SULPICIUS, the *Maximus Curio*, in the Year 290, dies of the Plague, V. 1. P. 390.

SULPICIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 363, V. 2. P. 13.

SULPICIUS, (*Quintus*) is deprived of his Prieſthood of *Flamen*, becauſe the Tuft of his Cap fell off from his Head to the Ground, during a Sacrifice, V. 3. P. 34. N. 75.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 263, V. 1. P. 310.

SULPICIUS CAMERIUS, (*Servus*) *Conſul* in 253, V. 1. P. 238; happily puts a Stop to the Conſpiracy formed in *Rome* in favour of the *Tarquins*, and puts the chief Conſpirators to Death, P. 240.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Servius*) *Conſul* in 292, V. 1, P. 393; was thought to have been the Son of that *Servius Sulpicius Camerinus* who was *Conſul* in the Year 254, *Ib.* N. 23; this *Servius Sulpicius* is ſent to *Athens*, to make a Collection of the *Grecian* Laws, P. 431; and made *Decemvir* in the Year 301, P. 469.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Servius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 360, V. 1. P. 591.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Servius*) *Military Tribune* in 362, V. 2. P. 10. N. 50; marches againſt the *Salpinates*, and lays their Country waſte, P. 10; is made *Conſul* in 408, P. 129.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS CORNUTUS, (*Quintus*, is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in the Year 351, V. 1. P. 569; and a ſecond Time in the Year 355, P. 575.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Servius*) a *Legionary Tribune* in the Year 586, V. 4. P. 504; out of Jealouſy oppoſes the *Triumph* decreed for the famous *Æmilius Paulus*, the Conqueror of *Perſes*, *Ib.*; makes War in *Luſitania* as *Prætor*, P. 572; is there defeated through his own Fault, *Ib.*; revenges himſelf on the Enemy, and gluts his Avarice and Cruelty, P. 573; the *Scribonian Law* is paſſed at *Rome* on his Account, P. 601. N. 10; he is made *Conſul* in the Year 609, V. 5. P. 15; and is by *Cicero* ranked among the Orators of his Time; *Ib.* N. 36; but is excluded from the Command of the Troops in *Spain*, on account of his Avarice, P. 16.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Caius*) *Pontifex Maximus* in the Year 643, V. 5. P. 214. N. 23; is baniſhed for having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*'s Bribes, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Caius*) is made *Pontifex* in the Year 553, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Publius*) ſurnamed *Maximus*, is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 542, without paſſing through the inferior Offices, V. 3. P. 294. N. 31; haraſſes *Hannibal* in his March, as he is returning to *Italy*, P. 307; is ſent into *Greece* againſt *Philip of Macedon*, P. 326; has Orders to diſband his Army, P. 330. N. 49; receives freſh Orders to watch *Philip*, P. 357; writes the Senate an Account of the State of Affairs in *Greece*, P. 396; arrives at *Naupactus* with a Fleet, to oppoſe the Deſigns of *Philip*, P. 402; lays waſte the Country between *Sicyon* and *Corinth*, *Ib.*; puts *Philip* to flight near the City of *Elis*, P. 403; takes up his Winter Quarters in the Iſland of *Ægina*, P. 405. N. 85; guards the Coaſts of *Greece*, P. 407; and keeps *Philip of Macedon* in Awe, P. 421; beſieges *Orcos* by Sea, P. 423; and takes it, by the Treachery of the Governor, P. 424; carries his Fleet to *Chalcis*, *Ib.*; is forced to leave that Place, P. 425; and takes up his Winter Quarters again in the Iſland of *Ægina*, P. 426; is recalled from his *Pro-Conſulſhip*, P. 458; and made *Dictator* in 550, P. 543; is promoted to the *Conſulate* a ſecond Time, in 553, V. 4. P. 3; and the Command in *Macedon* falls to him by Lot, P. 4; the Petition he offers to the People, that they would ratify the Decree of the Senate againſt *Philip*, is at firſt rejected, *Ib.*; he therefore makes a Speech to the People on that Subject, *Ib.*; and at laſt obtains their Conſent to the War in *Macedon*, P. 5; Liberty is given him to choſe as many Volunteers as he pleaſes out of the Troops which *Scipio* had brought from *Africa*, *Ib.*; he, under various Pretences poſtpones his leaving *Rome*, and has a Quarrel with the *Pontifex Licinius*, P. 7; but at laſt ſets out, and comes to *Macedon*, P. 9; where he undertakes nothing conſiderable, P. 16; he is continued in the Command of the Army, after the Expiration of his *Conſulſhip*, P. 22; takes ſeveral Cities there, P. 28; gains two ſlight Advantages over *Philip*'s Army, P. 29; and in a Battle, which by his own Fault ſucceeds ill at firſt, he at laſt wholly defeats the King's Army, and puts it to flight, P. 31; is deceived by a falſe Deputation which *Philip* ſends him, and by that Means ſuffers the King to decamp and march away, *Ib.*

decamps himself, P. 31; penetrates into *Gordæa*, after beating the *Macedonians* who oppoſed it, P. 32; ravages ſeveral Provinces in *Macedon*, P. 31; is appointed Coadjutor to *Flamininus*, in putting the laſt Hand to the Peace with *Philip*, P. 92.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Publius*) is a Competitor to *Cicero* for the *Conſulſhip*, for the Year 690, V. 6. P. 5; but does not ſucceed, P. 6.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Servius*) *Conſul* in the Year 645, V. 5. P. 222; ſubdues the *Peligni*, who had revolted from the *Romans* in *The War with the Allies*, P. 344; comes to the Relief of *Cneius Pompeius*, whom the Enemy beſieged in his Camp, *Ib.*; and, to the great Joy of the People of *Rome*, gains a ſecond Victory over the Rebels, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS GALLUS, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in the Year 510, V. 2. P. 614; in vain endeavours to drive *Hamilcar* out of his City of *Erix* in *Sicily*, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS GALLUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor of Rome* in 584, V. 4. P. 410; is empowered, together with his Collegue *Claudius*, to raiſe Troops inſtead of the *Conſuls*, who had been negligent of their Duty in this Particular, P. 411; ſerves the next Year under *Paulus Æmilius* in *Macedon*, in Quality only of *Legionary Tribune*, P. 441; foretels to the Army an Eclipſe of the Moon, P. 457; which gains him great Credit among the Soldiers, *Ib.* N. 49; is made *Conſul* in 587, P. 514; and after ſome Expeditions of little Conſequence in *Liguria*, is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS LONGUS, (*Caius*) *Conſul* the firſt Time in the Year 416, V. 2. P. 183; a ſecond Time in 430, P. 227; and a third Time in 439, P. 261; ſeized *Sora* in 439, P. 261; entered *Campania*, P. 263; there gained a compleat Victory over the *Samnites*, which procured him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 264; and he was made *Dictator* in 441, P. 269.

SULPICIUS PATERCULUS, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in the Year 495, V. 2. P. 563; compleats the Conqueſts of *Sardinia* and *Corſica*, P. 565; gains a Victory over the *Carthaginians* at Sea, *Ib.*; and is rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 566.

SULPICIUS PETICUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* a firſt Time in 389, V. 2. P. 82; and a ſecond Time in 392, P. 93; ſome Editions of *Livy* give him the *Prænomen* of *Lucius*, by Miſtake, *Ib.* N. 31; in 395, he is created *Dictator*, and makes *Marcus Valerius* his General of Horſe, P. 99; the Army he leads againſt the *Boii*, preſs him to give Battle, P. 100; and he at laſt complies with their Deſires, P. 101; makes uſe of ſeveral Stratagems to deceive the Enemy, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory, P. 102; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; conſecrates the Spoils he has taken to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib*; is made *Conſul* a third Time in 398, P. 107; a fourth Time in 400, P. 109; a fifth Time in 402, P. 113.

SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 319, V. 1. P. 526.

SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time in 372, V. 2. P. 51; a ſecond Time in 377, P. 60. N. 18; a third Time in 382, P. 65; and a fourth Time in 384, P. 67.

SULPICIUS RUFUS, (*Publius*) *Tribune of the People* in 665, V. 5. P. 360; oppoſes *Julius Cæſar*'s promotion to the *Conſulſhip*, *Ib.* N. 4; in conjunction with *Marius*, prevents *Sylla*'s having a Commiſſion to make War with *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; aſſumes a Deſpotick Power in *Rome*, P. 362; ſupports it by great Acts of Violence, P. 363; forces the People to give *Marius* the Command in the War with *Mithridates*, which belonged to *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who comes with an Army to revenge the Affront offered to the *Conſular* Authority in his Perſon, P. 364; makes himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, P. 366; proſcribes *Sulpicius*, P. 367; who in his Flight is betrayed and killed by one of his Slaves, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS RUFUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in 366, V. 2. P. 35; has the Government of the Republick in conjunction with two of his Collegues in an *Interregnum*, P. 36; is made *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time in 370, P. 47; and a third in 371, P. 50.

SULPICIUS RUFUS, (*Servius*) ſtands in vain for the *Conſulſhip*, in the Year 690, V. 6. P. 13; but obtains it for the Year 702, P. 167.

SULPICIUS SAVERRIO, (*Publius*) *Conſul* in the Year 449, V. 2. P. 298; compleats the Reduction of the *Æqui*, by ſeizing all the Cities that belonged to them, P. 299; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; made *Cenſor* in 454, P. 320; and governs the State in an *Interregnum*, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS SAVERRIO, (*Publius*) *Conſul* in the Year 474, V. 2. P. 457; fights the famous Battle of *Aſculum* with *Pyrrhus*, P. 458; and after a very ſharp Conteſt, at laſt defeats him, P. 460.

SUMBULA, or SAMBULA, a Name given by the *Perſians* to the higheſt Star in the Conſtellation called *Virgo*, V. 5. P. 461. N. 19.

SUMMANUS, a Name ſometimes given to *Pluto*, V. 3. P. 384. Note, Col. 1.

SUN DIAL, The firſt that was ſeen in *Rome* was brought thither in 460, V. 2. P. 367; but ſome Authors contend, that it was not brought thither till ſome Years after, *Ib.* N. 35; it was ſet up near *The Roſtra* in *The Forum*, and being made for the Latitude of *Catana*, from whence it was

was brought by *Valerius*, it went wrong at *Rome*, P. 545. N. 45.
SUNIUM, a Promontory which runs out into the *Ægean* Sea, over-againſt the Iſland of *Helena*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 153.
SUOVETAURILIA, the Sacrifice offered at the *Roman Luſtrum*; ſo called becauſe it conſiſted of a *Bull*, a *Pig*, and a *Ram*, V. 1. P. 149. N. 34.
SUPERINTENDANT OF PROVISIONS, (*The*) an extraordinary Officer, created at *Rome* in the Time of a Famine, in the Year 313, V. 1. P. 517.
SUPERBUS, (*Tarquinius*) See *Tarquin*.
SUPPLICANTS, anciently appeared before thoſe whoſe Clemency they implored, carrying in their Hands Olive Branches, bound with Fillets, V. 3. P. 258. N. 32.
SUPPLICATIONS, A Name given to ſome Religious Ceremonies often practiſed by the *Romans*, in Times of publick Calamities, V. 1. P. 366; a Part of theſe Ceremonies was the offering up Publick Prayers, which was done by Order of the Senate, V. 2. P. 333. N. 81; But theſe Ceremonies were not confined to Times of Diſtreſs, but were likewiſe often performed by way of Thankſgiving for great Victories, *Ib.* See *Proceſſions*.
SURA, (*Bruttius*). See *Bruttius*.
SURA, (*Publius Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.
SURENA, a General of the *Parthians*, in the Year of *Rome* 700, V. 6. P. 139; his Character, P. 141. N. 43; he routs *Craſſus*'s Army at the Battle of *Carrhæ*, in which both the General and his Son are killed, P. 142, 145; entertains his Soldiers with a mock *Triumph* of a falſe *Craſſus* at *Seleucia*, on purpoſe to inſult the *Romans*, and inveighs bitterly againſt them for their Lewdneſs and Debauchery, in the Preſence of the Senate of *Seleucia*, P. 145. N. 57; *Orodes* his Sovereign puts him to Death out of Jealouſy, P. 166.
SURNAME, Not one of the Kings of *Rome*, except the laſt, had any Surname given him, in his Life-Time, V. 1. P. 108. N. 26.
SURRENTUM, or SURENTUM, a City on the Sea-Coaſt of *Campania*, near *The Promontory of Mercury*, V. 3. P. 139. N. 62.
SUSA, a City in *Africa* which is ſtill in being, and is thought to be the ſame that *Ptolomy* calls *Siagul*, V. 3. P. 545. N. 97.
SUTHUL, a City of *Numidia*, whoſe Situation is not certainly known, V. 5. P. 215. N. 28.
SUTRI, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 33. N. 89; is taken by the *Hetrurians* from the *Romans*, and retaken the ſame Day by *Camillus*, *Ib.*; is beſieged again by the *Hetrurians*, P. 39; and delivered again by *Camillus*, who makes a great Slaughter of the Beſiegers, P. 40; is beſieged again by the *Hetrurians* in the Year 442, P. 274; and is delivered by the *Conſul Æmilius*, P. 275.
SWORDS, The *Swords* uſed by the ancient *Romans*, were long, and made of ill tempered Metal, till in the Year 392, *Manlius* armed his Troops with Swords made after the *Spaniſh* Faſhion, that is, ſhort and well pointed, ſo as to be fit both for cutting and ſtabbing, V. 2. P. 95. N. 34; the *Swords* uſed by the ancient *Gauls* were made of ſuch bad Metal, that they were immediately bent and blunted, P. 75. N. 43.
SYBERIS, a Name formerly given to the City of *Thurium*, V. 2. P. 307; there was alſo a River of this Name, in *Italy*, *Ib.* See *Thurium*.
SYCURIUM, a City of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 24.
SYEDRA, a City of *Iſauria*, V. 6. P. 229. N. 137.
SYLLA, (*Publius* and *Servius*) two Brothers, and thought to have been the *Dictator*'s Nephews, engage in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 3. N. 4; and *Servius* is put to Death by a Decree of the Senate, P. 40.
SYLLA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
SYLLA, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
SYLLA, (*Publius Cornelius Ruſinus*). See *Cornelius*.
SYLVANUS, (*Marcus Plautius*.) See *Plautius*.
SYLVIUS, the Son of *Æneas* and *Lavinia*, V. 1. P. 11; enters into poſſeſſion of *Lavinium*, which he inherited from his Mother, P. 12, 13; is by a ſolemn Determination of the People, declared Sovereign of *Alba*, P. 13; and both reigns and dies there in Peace, *Ib.*
SYNCERION, See *Siglivria*.
SYNNADA, one of the chief Cities in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 503. N. 76.
SYPHEUM, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 74.
SYPHAX, King of the *Maſſæſylians* in *Africa*, quarrels with the *Carthaginians*, and reſolves to make War with them, V. 3. P. 246; the *Romans* ſend to him three Ambaſſadors, and he detains two of them with him, to teach his Troops Diſcipline, *Ib*; in 540 he is defeated in two pitched Battles by young *Maſiniſſa*, *Ib.*; in 553 the *Romans* ſend another Embaſſy to him, P. 356; in 547, both *Aſdrubal* and *Scipio* come to his Court, one to perſuade him to a Treaty with the *Romans*, the other with the *Carthaginians*, P. 441; and he makes a ſecret Treaty with *Scipio*, *Ib.*; in 548 the Republick of *Carthage* ſend an Embaſſy to him, P. 468; and *Aſdrubal*, to draw him off from the *Romans*, gives him his Daughter *Sophoniſba* in Marriage, P. 497; *Syphax*, in Conſequence of this Marriage, breaks the Engagements he had entered

entered into with *Scipio*, P. 497; drives *Maſiniſſa* out of his Kingdom, P. 507; reſtores it to him again, P. 509; becomes an irreconcileable Enemy to the *Romans*, P. 512; but conceals it for ſome Time, P. 513; endeavours to deſtroy *Maſiniſſa*, P. 514; *Scipio* ſends a Deputation to *Syphax*, to endeavour to recover him, P. 517. N. 31; and at the ſame Time, orders the Ambaſſadors to bring him an exact Account of the Situation of his Camp, *Ib.*; attacks it, and deſtroys it with Fire and Sword, P. 519; *Syphax* is almoſt the only Perſon who eſcapes the Slaughter, P. 520; he takes Refuge in a Place near *Carthage*, P. 521. N. 38; and purſues Meaſures that prove fatal to him, *Ib.*; he is again defeated by *Scipio*, P. 523; who reſolves in a Council of War, that *Lælius* and *Maſiniſſa* ſhall purſue him, *Ib.*; *Syphax* raiſes another great Army in his Dominions, and comes to meet them, P. 526; is made Priſoner by *Maſiniſſa*, P. 527; ſent to *Scipio*, P. 528; is received with Pity in the *Roman* Camp, P. 529; the Death of his Wife *Sophoniſba*, P. 531; *Syphax* is brought to *Rome* with his Son *Vermina*, *Ib.*; but ſome queſtion whether he was made Priſoner by *Maſiniſſa*, or not, P. 527. N. 53.

SYPILUS, There were two Mountains of this Name, one in *Peloponneſus*, and the other in *Lydia*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 43.

SYPILUS, a City of *Lydia*, which was ſwallowed up in an Earthquake, V. 4. P. 216. N. 43.

SYRACUSE, one of the moſt famous Cities in *Sicily*, for its Situation, Largeneſs and Beauty, V. 2. P. 471. N. 7; its ſeveral Revolutions, P. 473, 541, *&c.* its Troubles after the Aſſaſſination of the young King *Hieronymus*, V. 3. P. 225; a Map and Deſcription of this renowned Place, *Ib.*; the chief of its Senators ſend a Deputation to renew the old Alliance made with *Rome*, P. 231; but the Enemies of the *Romans* prevent their having Succeſs, P. 232; the *Syracuſans* give the *Romans* notice of the Revolt of *Leontium*, P. 234; and upon groundleſs Suſpicions, break with *Rome*, P. 235; *Marcellus* lays Siege to their City, P. 247; the Hiſtory of this memorable Siege, P. 248, 249; the *Pro-Conſul* makes himſelf Maſter of a Part of the City, P. 257; in which a Plague makes great Devaſtations, P. 259; the Speech which one of the chief Men in *Acradina* make, to perſuade the People to ſurrender to the *Romans* who beſieged them, P. 261; the *Roman* Deſerters commit an horrible Maſſacre in the City, P. 262; *Acradina* and *Ortygia* are taken by Storm, and at laſt *Marcellus* makes himſelf Maſter of the whole City, P. 263; after a Siege of almoſt three Years, P. 247; *Pindar* called *Syracuſe*, *The Palace of Mars*, P. 326. N. 43.

SYRIAN, (*Goddeſs*) *The*, whom the People of the Eaſt formerly worſhipped with ſo great Veneration, was probably, the *Rhea* or *Cybele* of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, whom they called *The Mother of the Gods*, V. 5. P. 118. N. 4; tho' after all the Enquiries of learned Men about it, it is not certain who was meant by this Goddeſs, P. 119. N. 4.

SYRTES, The Name of two Gulphs in the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, one of which was called *The Great Syrtis*, and the other *The Little*, V. 2. P. 585. N. 20; *The Little Syrtis* lay between *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, and is vulgarly called *The Gulph of Gabes*, V. 3. P. 499. N. 120.

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TABÆ, The ancient Geographers mention two Cities of this Name, one in *Caria*, and the other belonging to *Piſidia*, V. 4. P. 236. N. 83.

TABLES, The famous *Twelve Tables* of the *Roman Laws*, with the Explications of them, V. 1. P. 438, 456. See *Laws*.

I. TABLE, Of Law-Suits, V. 1. P. 438—441.

II. TABLE, Of Robberies, V. 1. P. 442—445.

III. TABLE, Of Loans, and the Right of Creditors over their Debtors, V. 1. P. 445, 446.

IV. TABLE, Of the Right of Fathers of Families, V. 1. P. 447, 448.

V. TABLE, Of Inheritances and Guardianſhips, V. 1. P. 448, 449.

VI. TABLE, Of Property and Poſſeſſion, V. 1. P. 450, 451.

VII. TABLE, Of Treſpaſſes and Damages, V. 1. P. 451—454.

VIII. TABLE, Of Eſtates in the Country, V. 1. P. 454, 455.

IX. TABLE, Of the common Rights of the People, V. 1. 455, 456.

X. TABLE, Of Funerals, and all Ceremonies relating to the Dead, V. 1. P. 456—460.

XI. TABLE, Of the Worſhip of the Gods, and of Religion, V. 1. P. 465—468.

XII. TABLE, Of Marriages, and the Right of Huſbands, V. 1. P. 468, 469.

TÆNARIUM, a City of *Laconia* in *Peloponneſus*, famous among the Poets for having near it a deep Gulph, which they call the Mouth of Hell, V. 3. P. 317. N. 21.

TÆNARIUM, or TÆNARUS, a Promontory in *Laconia*, on which was a Temple erected to *Neptune*, which was an *Aſylum* to all that fled to it for Sanctuary, V. 3. P. 317. N. 21; this Promontory is now called *Cape Matapan*, or *Capo Maina*, V. 5. P. 56. N. 117.

TAGES, an *Hetrurian*, teaches the *Hetrurians* the *Augural* Art, V. 1. P. 108. N. 25.

TAGUS, (*The*) the largeſt River in all *Spain*, V. 5. P. 56. N. 114; next *The Ebro*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 108.
TALABRIGA, now *Talaga*, and not *Talavera*, a City of *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 72. N. 46.
TALENT, (*The*) an imaginary Coin, or rather Sum, by which the Ancients computed their Money, and the Value of which it is not eaſy juſtly to determine, V. 1. P. 169. N. 67; the Differences between *The Attick Talent*, *The Talent of Egina*, *The Egyptian Talent*, *The Alexandrian Talent*, *The Talent of Rhodes*, *The Corinthian Talent*, *The Talent of Cyrene*, *The Babylonian Talent*, *The Talent of Naples*, and *The Sicilian Talent*, P. 170. N. 67; the difference between *The Great*, and *Little Talent*, was unknown to the *Greeks*, tho' in uſe ſometimes among the *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 70; *A Talent* of Gold, or Silver, or Copper, ſignified a fixed Sum of Money in thoſe Metals reſpectively, *Ib.* N. 68; the Booty which *Tarquin* took at *Sueſſa*, amounted to the Value of 40 *Talents of Gold*, P. 169; in the Year 244, *Brutus* procured for *Collatinus*, who had juſt abdicated the *Conſulſhip*, the Sum of 20 *Talents*, to be paid out of the publick Treaſury, P. 200; which probably amounted to almoſt four thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, tho' it is not eaſy exactly to determine how much, *Ib.* N. 21; the *Roman Talent*, when conſidered as a Weight, was 125 Pounds, P. 359. N. 45; P. 586. N. 62; the *Sicilian Talent*, conſidered as a Weight, was at moſt but 25 Pounds, V. 3. P. 250. N. 13; the *Talent*, when conſidered as Money, was but 62 Pounds and an half in Weight, juſt half as much as when conſidered as a Weight only, P. 570. N. 148; the Value of the *Roman Talent* in the Time of *Flamininus*, that is, in the Year 558, was 6000 *Denarii*, which according to *Arbuthnot*, make 193 *l.* 15 *s.* *Sterling*, V. 4. P. 130. N. 120.
TALIONIS, (*Lex*) or the *Law of Retaliation*, was in ſome Caſes ſtrictly followed by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 452; P. 416. N. 55.
TALUS TYRANNUS, See *Tyrannus*.
TAMARUS, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called *The Tamaro*, V. 2. P. 365. N. 30.
TAMPHILUS, (*Cneius Bæbius.*) See *Bæbius*.
TAMPHILUS, (*Marcus Bæbius*). See *Bæbius*.
TAMPHILUS, (*Quintus Bæbius*). See *Bæbius*.
TANA, (*The*) a River of *Numidia*, whoſe Head and Mouth are both unknown, V. 5. P. 239. N. 61.
TANAGRA, a City of *Bæotia*, ſituated near the Mouth of *The Aſopus*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.
TANAIS, (*The*) a River which ſeparates *Aſia* from *Europe*, V. 4. P. 251. N. 111.
TANAITIS, a Province of *Albania*, V. 5. P. 567. N. 30.
TANAQUIL, the Wife of *Tarquin the Elder*, V. 1. P. 107; takes Care of the Education of *Servius Tullius*, P. 134; conceals the Death of her Huſband, in order to make way for *Servius* to aſcend the Throne, P. 132; hinders *Servius* from quitting the Throne, after ſhe had raiſed him to it, P. 139; her Death, *Ib.*; her Diſtaff was hung up in the Temple of *Hercules*, P. 140.
TANETUM, or TANETUS, an ancient City in *Italy*, which is now a ſmall Town in the Dutchy of *Modena*, V. 3. P. 60. N. 21; it ſtood near *Parma*, P. 536.
TANGIER, or TINGI, formerly the moſt conſiderable City of *Mauritania Tingitana* in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 440. N. 17.
TANTALUS, or TANTANUS, a *Spaniard*, who after the Death of *Viriatus*, took upon him the Command of his Army, but ſoon ſunk under the Weight of the *Roman* Forces, V. 5. P. 46.
TAPPULUS, (*Lucius Villius*). See *Villius*.
TAPPULUS, (*Publius Villius*). See *Villius*.
TARANTINI, Horſemen among the Ancients, who beſide the Horſes they rode, led every Man another, to be ready in caſe they wanted it, V. 4. P. 218. N. 50.
TARAS, or TARENTUS, the Founder of the City of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 411; was greatly revered in the Country, P. 410. N. 6; a Medal, on which he is repreſented ſitting on a Dolphin, P. 411.
TARCONIA, or TARCONIUM, See *Tarquinia*.
TARENTINI, (*The*) or People of *Tarentum* in *Italy*, expect Succours from *Alexander*, but inſtead of that, he only takes that Opportunity to make a Deſcent on *Pæſtum*, V. 2. P. 194; they draw off the *Lucani* from the *Romans*, P. 212; negotiate a Ceſſation of Arms between the *Romans* and *Samnites*, P. 251; but *Papirius* only treats them with Contempt for their Inſolence, P. 252. See *Tarentum*.
TARENTUM, the capital City of old *Meſſapia*, which is now a Part of the *Terra di Otranto* in *Italy*, was called by the *Greeks* Τάρας, and by ſome Authors *Satyrion*, V. 2. P. 155. N. 30; it was founded, according to *Servius*, by *Taras* the Son of *Neptune*, and was famous for its Riches, Situation, and publick Monuments, particularly a famous *Coloſſus*, *Ib.*; its Inhabitants, in the Year of *Rome* 413, call *Alexander*, the Uncle of *Alexander the Great*, to their Aſſiſtance, P. 155; the *Tarentines* in the Year of *Rome* 427, debauch the *Lucani* from the *Romans*, P. 212; and pretend to negotiate a Ceſſation of Arms between the *Romans* and *Lucani*, but are treated with Contempt by the former, P. 251; *Tarentum* ſtood in what was called *Great Greece*, in *Italy*, and its Inhabitants were thought to have been a Colony of *Spar-*

Spartiates, P. 410; its *Coloſſus of Hercules*, was one of its moſt famous Monuments, P. 411. N. 7; a Medal, on which its Riches and the Fruitfulneſs of its Territory are ſymbolically repreſented, *Ib.*; the *Games of the Circus* and *Theatre*, were the chief Employments of its Inhabitants, P. 412; who in the Year of *Rome* 470, ſtir up ſeveral Nations againſt the *Romans*, P. 414; and their Perfidiouſneſs is diſcovered by an Accident, P. 419; the *Romans* demand Satisfaction for their late Hoſtilities againſt them, P. 421; they inſult the *Roman* Ambaſſador, *Ib.*; engage *Pyrrhus* to make War with the *Romans*, P. 423; take *Thuriam*, or *Thurium*, from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; reſolve to enter into no Treaty with *Rome*, P. 424; the *Romans* lay their Territory waſte, and beat an Army which the *Tarentines* had ſent againſt them, P. 425; the *Tarentines* repent of having brought *Pyrrhus* among them, *Ib.*; who ſends two of his Generals to take Poſſeſſion of their City, P. 427; and when he comes himſelf thither, he undertakes to reform the Inhabitants, P. 433; leaves them and goes into *Sicily*, P. 468; returns to *Tarentum*, P. 481; and after the Battle of *Beneventum*, abandons the *Tarentines* for ever, P. 485; after his Departure, they riſe up in Arms againſt *Milo* and the *Epirot* Garriſon, and force them to take Refuge in the Citadel, P. 488; in the Year 481, the *Romans* make themſelves Maſters both of the City and Citadel, P. 494; diſmantle the City, and make it tributary to *Rome*, P. 495; in the Year of *Rome* 539, the *Tarentines* ſend Deputies to *Hannibal*, to invite him to come and take Poſſeſſion of their City, P. 220; which he attempts to do, but in vain, P. 221, 222; in 541, the *Romans* put a ſtrong Garriſon in the City, and demand Hoſtages, to ſecure the Fidelity of the People, P. 272; theſe Hoſtages are brought to *Rome*, and put to Death there, for endeavouring to make their eſcape from thence, P. 273; in order to revenge this Cruelty, the *Tarentines* take effectual Meaſures for delivering up their City to *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; and do ſo, P. 275; the *Romans* there are all maſſacred, except thoſe who retire with the Governour into the Citadel, *Ib.*; which *Hannibal* beſieges, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* throw Proviſions into it, P. 280; in 544 the *Romans* prepare for laying Siege to *Tarentum*, P. 363; and *Fabius* gets poſſeſſion of it by the Help of a *Tarentine*, with whoſe Siſter the Governour had an Intrigue, P. 368, 369.

TARPEIA, a *Veſtal*, See *Gegania*.

TARPEIA, the Daughter of a *Roman* Lord, who was Governour of the *Capitol* under *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 37, opens a Poſtern to the *Sabines*, and by that means enables them to take the *Capitol* from the *Romans*, P. 38, 39.

TARPEIUS, (*The Hill*) before called *Mons Saturnius*, was called *Mons Tarpeius*, from the Adventure of the famous *Tarpeia*, V. 1. P. 30. N. 106; *Romulus* built a Citadel upon it, P. 37; and made *Tarpeius*, a *Roman* Lord, Governour of it, *Ib.* See *Capitol*.

TARPEIUS MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Spurius*) is firſt made *Conſul* in the Year 299, V. 1. P. 429. N. 77; and afterwards *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 304, P. 498.

TARQIN THE ELDER, was the Son of a Merchant at *Corinth*, V. 1. P. 107; was firſt named *Lucumo*, *Ib.*; marries *Tanaquil*, and at her Perſuaſion, goes with her from *Hetruria* to *Rome*, *Ib.*; it was fabulouſly ſaid, that in his Way thither, an Eagle firſt took his Hat off, and carried it high in the Air, and then returned it on his Head again, P. 108; he takes the *Prænomen* of *Lucius*, *Ib.*; and that of *Tarquin* from the City of *Tarquinia*, where he had been brought up, *Ib.*; had not the Surname of *Priſcus* till after his Death, *Ib.* N. 26; depoſites his great Riches in the publick Treaſury at *Rome*, *Ib.*; diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the War under *Ancus*, P. 101; was by that Prince made a *Patrician* and a *Senator*, P. 105; and is made Guardian to his two Sons, P. 107; drives his eldeſt Pupil from *Rome*, P. 109; demands of the People the Crown for himſelf, *Ib.*; obtains it, *Ib.*; creates 100 new *Senators*, *Ib.* N. 27; takes the City of *Apiolæ* by aſſault, deſtroys it, and ſells the People for Slaves, P. 110; obliges *Cruſtuminum* to beg pardon, and ſends a *Roman Colony* thither, *Ib.*; diſplays his Clemency at *Nomentum*, P. 111; *Collatia* ſurrenders to him at Diſcretion, and he ſubjects it for ever to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; plunders *Corniculum* and reduces it to Aſhes, *Ib.*; defeats the *Latins* near *Fidenæ*, P. 112; ſeveral other Cities ſurrender to him, *Ib.*; he fights, and gains two Battles with the *Latins*, P. 113, 114; a Deſcription of the laſt, *Ib.*; the *Latins* capitulate with him, P. 114; he is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; builds a *Circus*, P. 115, in imitation of thoſe in *Greece*, P. 114. N. 39; maintains a War with the *Hetrurians*, P. 117; gains a Victory over them near *Veii*, P. 118; another near *Cære*, *Ib.*; a third near *Fidenæ*, which puts him in poſſeſſion of that City, *Ib.*; and a fourth near the little City of *Eretum*, P. 119; makes Peace with thoſe People, P. 120; who make him rich Preſents, *Ib.*; and by the Authority of the Senate, he *triumphs* with greater Magnificence than had yet been ſeen, *Ib.*; he finiſhes the Walls of *Rome*, P. 121; makes very large *Common Sewers* there, *Ib.*; which laſt was a Work of great Labour and Expence, *Ib.* N. 60; adorns the *Forum Romanum*, P. 122; makes War

War with the *Sabines*, P. 123; propoſes adding new Bodies of Knights to thoſe eſtabliſhed before his Time, *Ib.*; is oppoſed in it by the *Augurs*, *Ib.*; is content with increaſing the Number of Men, without adding any new *Corps*, P. 125; marches his Army againſt the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; burns the Bridge of Boats which they had laid over the *Tyber*, *Ib.*; attacks their Camp, and the Camp of the *Hetrurians*, their Allies, at the ſame Time, and routs them both, P. 126; conſecrates the Spoils of the Vanquiſhed to *Vulcan*, *Ib.*; grants the *Sabines* a Truce, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over them, by means of a Stratagem of his own Invention, *Ib.*; but ſuffers the Enemy's Army to eſcape, *Ib.*; defeats them again, P. 127; grants them the Peace they deſire, P. 128; *Triumphs* a third Time, *Ib.*; Remarks on his three *Triumphs*, *Ib.* N. 70. P. 114. N. 38; his Son alſo *Triumphs* by his Side, P. 128. N. 71; he begins the Temple he had made a Vow to erect to *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, in the laſt Battle with the *Sabines*, P. 128; the Method he took to remove the Altars which ſtood in his way, on the Place where he built this Temple, P. 128, 129; he marries his two Daughters, P. 130; is falſely accuſed of having killed *Navius* the *Augur*, *Ib.*; pardons the chief Authors of the Calumny, P. 131; cauſes an inceſtuous *Veſtal* to be buried alive, *Ib.*; adds two new *Veſtals* to the old ones, *Ib.*; is aſſaſſinated, P. 132; his Death is concealed, *Ib.*; and after ſome Time declared to the People, P. 133; his Obſequies, *Ib.*; the Place of his Burial is unknown, *Ib.* N. 80; he reigned only 37 Years, P. 123. N. 79.

TARQUIN THE PROUD, was the Grandſon of the former, V. 1. P. 129. N. 77; was ſurnamed *The Proud*, becauſe both haughty and inhuman, P. 162; is put under the Government or Guardianſhip of *Servius*, P. 136; marries *Tullia*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Servius*, P. 145; begins to envy his Father-in-Law the Throne, P. 155; has his Wife aſſaſſinated, P. 156; and probably the Children he had had by her, P. 156. N. 49; enters into a Plot to deprive *Servius* of the Crown, P. 157; marries *Tullia*, his former Wife's Siſter, P. 156; claims the Throne of *Servius* as his Right, P. 157; obliges that Prince to defend his Title before the Senate and People, *Ib.*; and *Tarquin*'s Pretenſions are rejected, P. 158; nevertheleſs, at the Inſtigation of his Wife, he enters into a new Conſpiracy againſt the King, P. 159; appears at *Rome* in a Royal Habit, and in a full Senate ſeats himſelf on the Throne of *Servius*, P. 160; throws that Prince down from the Steps of the Hall in which that Senate ſate, *Ib.*; and has him murdered, *Ib.*; appoints himſelf a Guard, which watch Day and Night before his Palace, P. 162; becomes formidable to all the *Romans*, P. 163; has *Junius Brutus* the Father, and one of his Sons, unjuſtly put to Death, *Ib.*; forces the moſt diſtinguiſhed Senators to go into voluntary Baniſhment, *Ib.*; exerciſes the ſame Tyranny over the *Plebeians*, *Ib.*; marries his only Daughter to *Octavius Mamilius*, the moſt conſiderable Man among the *Latins*, P. 164; invites the *Latins* to an Interview, at which he does not appear himſelf the firſt Day, *Ib.*; one of the *Latin* Chiefs inveighs againſt him, P. 165; *Tarquin* therefore cauſes his Fidelity to be ſuſpected, charges him with a forged Crime, and gets him condemned and executed for it by his own Countrymen, P. 166, 167; a new Alliance is made with the *Latins*, and the Conditions of it written upon Pillars, P. 167; *Tarquin* likewiſe enters into an Alliance with the *Hernici*, *Gætrani*, and *Antiates*, *Ib.*; erects a Temple to *Jupiter Latinus*, in which are to be held the Aſſemblies inſtituted by his Predeceſſor, *Ib.*; reſolves to make War with the *Volſci*, P. 168; to this end raiſes an Army conſiſting partly of *Romans*, and partly of Foreigners, *Ib.*; beſieges, takes by Aſſault, and plunders the City of *Sueſſa Pometia*, P. 169; appropriates the tenth Part of the Booty to the Finiſhing of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; marches his Army againſt the *Latins*, who had ravaged the Territory of *Rome*, P. 170; falls on a Part of their Troops, makes a dreadful Slaughter of them, takes their Camp and plunders it, P. 171; marches up to the other Body of their Troops, ſtrikes Terror into them, they ſurrender at Diſcretion, and he makes the whole Nation tributary to him, *Ib.*; the two *Triumphs* which *he decreed himſelf* at *Rome*, are to be placed about this Time, *Ib.* N. 70; he forces thoſe *Romans* whom he had not carried with him on his two laſt Expeditions, to work on the *Common-Sewers* of the City and the *Circus*, and finiſh them, *Ib.* N. 71; fortifies *Rome* on the Side of *Gabii*, whither many of the malecontent *Patricians* had retired, P. 172; that Fortification conſiſted of a large Caſtle which commanded the Country, and was ſurrounded by a ſtrong Wall, with Towers in the Angles of it, and a wide and deep Ditch, *Ib.*; *Tarquin* maintains a War with the *Gabians* for ſeven Years, *Ib.* N. 74; which produces a great Famine in *Rome*, and in conſequence of that, great Murmurs among the People, P. 172; *Tarquin* avoids the Sedition with which he is threaten'd, by an Expedient with which his Son *Sextus Tarquinius* furniſhes him, P. 173; by his Means

Means enters into *Gabii*, P. 175; makes a Treaty with the Inhabitants, *Ib.*; ſettles his Son *Sextus* King or Governor there, P. 176; ſends his two other Sons to found *Colonies*, *Ib.*; buys the *Sibylline* Books, P. 177; appoints two Perſons of Diſtinction to be the Guardians of them, *Ib.*; begins to build the famous Temple on the *Capitol*, P. 178; but does not finiſh it, P. 179, 180; ſends in the Time of a Plague to conſult the Oracle at *Delphi*, P. 181; the Manner, and other Particulars of that Conſultation, P. 181, 182; in 243 *Tarquin* beſieges *Ardea*, P. 182; is proſcribed, and all his Family, by a Decree of the Senate, P. 187; and forced to flee for Refuge to *Cære* with his two Sons, *Titus* and *Arunx*, P. 189; after a Reign of 25 Years, *Ib.* N. 110; after his Baniſhment from *Rome*, he prevails on the *Tarquinienſes* to ſend a Deputation to the *Roman* Senate in his Favour, P. 193; which is not attended with any Succeſs, *Ib.*; *Tarquin* therefore prevails on the ſame People to ſend a ſecond Embaſſy thither, P. 194; employs the Ambaſſadors to make a Party for him among the young Noblemen at *Rome*, P. 195; but their Conſpiracy ends only in the Execution of thoſe who had conſpired to bring him back to *Rome*, P. 197; and the *Roman* People who had before reſolved that his Effects, and thoſe of his Family ſhould be reſtored to them, now confiſcate them to the uſe of the poor Citizens and the Publick, P. 198; *Tarquin* enters the Territory of *Rome* with an Army of *Veientes* and *Tarquinienſes*, P. 201; defeats one of the Wings of the *Roman* Army, P. 202; is put to flight, *Ib.*; takes Refuge with *Porſena* King of *Cluſium*, P. 207; who ſends an Embaſſy to *Rome* in his Favour, P. 208; and then appears before the City with a formidable Army, P. 212; which *Tarquin* attends and diſciplines himſelf, *Ib.*; and commands the Right Wing of it, in the Battle which *Porſena* fights with the *Romans*, after he has taken the *Janiculus*, P. 209; *Tarquin* refuſes to refer the Queſtion about the Reſtitution of his Effects to the Determination of that Prince, P. 215; endeavours to get into his Power, the Hoſtages which the *Romans* carry to *Porſena*'s Camp, *Ib.*; but is repulſed by *Porſena*'s Son, who comes to the Aſſiſtance of the *Conſul Poplicola*, P. 216; loſes his Alliance with *Porſena*, and with it all Hopes of recovering his Eſtates, of which that King judges him to be unworthy, *Ib.*; in 253 he forms a Party in *Fidenæ*, and drives the *Romans* from thence, P. 239; ſends the *Latin* Ambaſſadors, ſome Emiſſaries of his own, to *Rome*, to raiſe a Sedition there, *Ib.*; but the Guilt of the two chief Conſpirators ſo terrifies them, that they diſcover the Plot themſelves, P. 240; *Tarquin* tries in vain to ſurprize *Segnia*, P. 242; *Mamilius*, and thoſe of his Party, prevail on all the *Latin* Cantons to bind themſelves by Oath to a Confederacy againſt the *Roman* Republick, P. 243; two of the *Tarquins* are preſent at the Battle of the Lake *Regillus*, P. 255; and ſlain there, *Ib.*; the old King (*Tarquin*) retires after the Battle to *Cumæ*, to the Tyrant *Ariſtodemus*, and dies at his Palace, P. 258.

TARQUINIA, the Wife of *Servius Tullius*, pays her laſt Duty to her Huſband, and the Night following dies herſelf of Grief, V. 1. P. 162.

TARQUINIA, a City of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 107; at firſt called *Tarconia* or *Tarconium*, *Ib.* N. 24; was the Capital of the *Hetrurian Lucumonies*, *Ib.*; ſome Footſteps of it are yet to be ſeen near *Tarqueno*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 13.

TARQUINIENSES, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Tarquinia*, engage in the Intereſts of old *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 193; ſend an Embaſſy to *Rome* in his Favour, *Ib.*; but without Succeſs, *Ib.*; and a ſecond, P. 194; which raiſed great Uneaſineſs in *Rome*, P. 195; in 356 they come and lay waſte the *Roman* Territory, but are beaten and put to flight, P. 578; and in 394 they again take up Arms, and enter the Territory of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 98; gain a ſlight Advantage over the Army of the *Conſul Fabius*, and inhumanly cut in pieces 307 *Romans*, whom they had taken Priſoners, P. 99; in 397 they raiſe up the whole Body of the *Hetrurian* Nation againſt the *Romans*, P. 106; who gain a Victory over them, and by way of Reprizal, treat the Priſoners they take with unuſual Cruelty, P. 108; in 400 the *Tarquinienſes* make an Alliance with the *Cærites*, P. 109; who ſoon after abandon them, P. 110; and at laſt, in the Year 402, the *Tarquinienſes* return to their Duty, and ſubmit again to *Rome*, P. 113.

TARQUINIUS COLATINUS, is made one of the two firſt *Roman Conſuls*, V. 1. P. 190; the People repent of having raiſed him to that Dignity, P. 191; he votes for reſtoring to the baniſhed *Tarquins* all the Eſtate they had left at *Rome*, P. 195; upon which his Collegue *Brutus* exclaims vehemently againſt him, *Ib.* N. 9; he favours the *Aquilii*, his Nephews, with regard to the Plot they had entered into, in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 197; *Brutus* obliges him to abdicate the *Conſulſhip*, P. 199; and he retires to *Lavinium*, where he dies of old Age, P. 200.

TARQUINIUS, (*Lucius*) the fourth Son of *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 255; is one of the Generals of the *Latin* Army, in the War that Nation made with the *Romans*, under

der the *Dictator Posthumius*, P. 253; attacks the Camp of *Æbutius*, and is repulsed, *Ib.*; throws himself into the Middle of the *Roman Knights*, in the Battle of *Regillus*, and they cut him in pieces, P. 256.

TARQUINIUS, (*Lucius*) accuses *Marcus Crassus* of being concerned in the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 26; this Accusation is rejected, and he imprisoned for making it, *Ib.*

TARQUINIUS, (*Sextus*) the eldest Son of old *Tarquin*, according to *Dion-Hal.* V. 1. P. 173. N. 75; feigns a Misunderstanding between him and his Father, *Ib.*; under that Pretence flies to *Gabii* for Refuge, *Ib.*; is chosen General of the Army by the *Gabians*, P. 174; beheads the chief Nobility of the Country, P. 175; delivers up the City to his Father, who makes him King of it, *Ib.*; accompanies his Father to the Siege of *Ardea*, and there makes a Feast for his Brothers and Friends, P. 182; entertains a violent Passion for *Lucretia*, P. 183; offers Violence to her, P. 184; retires to *Gabii*, after the Proscription of the *Tarquins*, P. 189; is there put to Death, *Ib.*; but in what Year is uncertain, P. 226. N. 93.

TARQUINIUS, (*Titus*) commands a Part of the *Latin* Army in the Year 257, V. 1. P. 255; and is mortally wounded by *Postumius*, *Ib.*

TARQUITIUS, (*Lucius*, whom some improperly call *Tarquinius*, is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Cincinnatus*, in the Year 295, V. 1. P. 414. N. 49.

TARRAGONA, a City in *Catalonia*, which was built by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 86. N. 10.

TARSCIUM, or TARSION, a City which stood near *Hercules*'s *Pillars*, and of which no Footsteps are now remaining, V. 2. P. 126. N. 99.

TARSUS. See *Tharsus*.

TARTESSII, (*The*) a People of *Bætica*, whose Capital was *Carteia*, or as others *Tartessus*, V. 3. P. 148. N. 75.

TARTESSUS, or CARPESSUS, a Name given by most Geographers to the ancient City of *Carteia*, V. 3. P. 445. N. 22; near *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 4. P. 603. N. 12; there were two other Cities of this Name in *Spain*, *Ib.*

TARUSATES, (*The*) a People of *Gascoigne* in *France*, V. 6. P. 115. N. 182.

TATIA, the Wife of *Numa Pompilius*, was the Daughter of King *Titus Fabius*, V. 1. P. 54.

TATIENSES, an Order of *Roman Knights*, established by *Titus Tatius*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 149. P. 123. N. 63.

TATIENSIS, (*The Tribe*) or *Suburana*, one of those into which *Romulus* divided the People, V. 1. P. 141. N. 14.

TATIUS, (*Titus*) the chief of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 38; seizes the *Capitol*, P. 38, 39; makes a lasting Peace with the *Romans*, P. 42; shares the Sovereign Power in *Rome* with *Romulus*, P. 43; forms himself a Council of an hundred Senators of his own Nation, *Ib.*; builds Temples to the Honour of several Gods, P. 45; is killed by the *Lavinians*, P. 46; and buried on the Hill *Aventinus*, P. 47.

TAURASIUM, a City in the Country of the *Hernici*, which gave Name to a Canton which the *Romans* called *Campi Tauraſini*, V. 2. P. 483. N. 24; Fields famous for the Victory which the *Consul Curius* gained there over King *Pyrrhus*, in the Year of *Rome* 478, P. 483, 484.

TAUREA, (*Jubellius*). See *Jubellius*.

TAURILIAN, (*The*) or *Taurian Games*, were instituted at *Rome*, in order to appease the Anger of the Infernal Gods, V. 4. P. 280. N. 12; the Money that was expended in the Preparations for this Festival, was called *Taurium*, *Ib.*

TAURINI, (*The*) or *Taurisci*, a People who were originally *Celtæ*, and after their settling in *Italy*, gave their Name to the City of *Turin*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 27; *Polybius* makes them one of the *Gallick* Nations, who made their Way into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 29. N. 68.

TAURIS, an ancient City of *Scythia*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 58.

TAURISCI, a People of *Vindelicia* in *Germany*, V. 5. P. 194. N. 77. See *Taurini*.

TAUROMENIUM, a City in *Sicily*, built on the Ruins of old *Naxus*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 34; it stood on the Declivity of Mount *Taurus*, and was a Magazine of Arms, V. 5. P. 120.

TAUROPOLOS, a Surname given to the Goddess *Diana*, because greatly revered by the People of *Tauris* in *Scythia*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 58.

TAURUS, That long Chain of Mountains which divided *Asia* into two Parts, V. 4. P. 214. N. 35.

TAX. In the Year of *Rome* 350 the *Censors* lay a Tax on all Men who lived unmarried to an advanced Age, V. 1. P. 568. N. 25; it was the Business and Right of the *Censors* at *Rome*, to raise and levy all Taxes on the People, and to farm out all the Revenues of the Republick, V. 2. P. 60. N. 17.

TAXILES, a Lieutenant-General in the Army of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 407; joins the large Army he commands, to that commanded by *Archelaus*, P. 412; is ordered by *Mithridates* to attend and advise his Son, whom he ordered to make War in *Bithynia*, P. 427; and is there vanquished, *Ib.*

TAYGETOS, a Mountain in *Laconia*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 104.

TEANUM, There were two Cities of this Name in *Italy*, one in *The Latin Way*, on the Confines of the Territory of *Calenum*, and the other in *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 134. N. 3; the former which was the Capital of the *Sidicini*, was called *Teanum Sidicinum*, *Ib.*; the latter which was called *Teanum Apulum*, ſurrendered to the *Romans* in the Year 435, P. 255. N. 25; ſome Medals on which we find the Name of *Teano* inſcribed, P. 188. Plate XI.

TECH, (*The*) a River in *Spain*, which *Livy*, by miſtake, confounds with *The Tagus*, V. 3. P. 374. N. 110.

TECMON, a City which ſome place in *Theſprotia*, others near the Banks of the River *Arachtus*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 41.

TECTOSAGI, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Gaul*, V. 4. P. 198; and went and ſettled in *Aſia Minor*, *Ib.* N. 3.

TECTESAGÆ, (*Volſcæ*). See *Volſcæ*.

TEGEA, a City of *Arcadia* on the Frontiers of *Argolis*, V. 4. P. 118. N. 96; in *Peloponneſus*, P. 637. N. 50.

TEIUS, the firſt *Roman* Soldier who entered *Athens*, when *Sylla* beſieged it, V. 5. P. 410.

TELAMON, the Name of a Port, and City, and Promontory, eight Miles from the Mouth of *The Ombrone* in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 28. N. 66.

TELCHINES, (*The*) a Company of famous *Magicians*, whom the *Greeks* called *Deſtroyers*, V. 3. P. 389. N. 26.

TELESIA, a City now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 3. P. 96. N. 43; formerly in *Samnium*, near the Conflux of the *Sabbato* and *The Vulturnus*, P. 223. N. 31.

TELESINUS, (*Pontius*). See *Pontius*.

TELLENA, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 100. N. 5.

TELLUS, The *Romans* probably borrowed the Worſhip of this Goddeſs from the *Greeks*, V. 2. P. 507. N. 87; the Feſtival which was celebrated to her Honour by the *Roman Curiæ*, was called *Fordicalia* and *Fordicidia*, P. 509. N. 93; the ancient Pagans under this Name worſhipped *Nature*, as the common Mother of all Beings, V. 5. P. 366. N. 23.

TELMISSUM, a maritime City of *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 252. N 115.

TELONIUS, (*The*) or *Tolenus*, a little River which waters the Country of the *Marſi* in *Italy*, and falls into *The Velino* near the City of *Rieti*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, V. 5. P. 340. N. 112.

TEMPANIUS, a *Decurion* in the *Roman* Cavalry, ſhews great Bravery and preſence of Mind, in the Battle which the *Romans* fight with the *Volſci* near *Verrugo*, in the Year 330, V. 1. P. 539; and by his Diſcretion in ſpeaking of his General whom the *Tribunes* would have deſtroyed, gains himſelf great Honour, P. 540; is made *Tribune of the People* in 331, P. 541.

TEMPE, a Valley in *Theſſaly*, 5000 geometrical Paces long, and an Acre and an half broad, V. 4. P. 74. N. 101; which was ſo famous for its beautiful Hills and refreſhing Breezes, V. 6. P. 228. N. 132.

TEMPEST, See *Storm*.

TEMPLE, the *Romans* gave this Name to the Place where the *Roſtra* ſtood in *The Forum*, and generally ſpeaking, to all Places conſecrated by the *Augurs*, V. 5. P. 13. N. 27.

TEMSA, a City of old *Bruttium*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 132.

TENCTHERI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 120. N. 2.

TENDEBA, a Fortreſs in *Caria*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.

TENEDOS, the Name of an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, and of the capital City of that Iſland, V. 4. P. 15. N. 40; the ancient Name of the Iſland was *Leucophrys*, and the Natives call it *Tenedo* to this Day, P. 446. N. 25.

TENNA, (*The*) a River in *The Marquiſate of Ancona*, which falls into *The Adriatick Sea*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 117.

TEOS, a City of *Ionia*, the Birth-place of the famous *Greek* Poet *Anacreon*, V. 4. P. 210. N. 31.

TERENCE, the famous *Latin* Poet, was brought to *Rome* by *Scipio* with many other Priſoners, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 571; his Comedy called *Hecyra*, was played at *Rome* the firſt Time in the Year 588, V. 4. P. 515; and his *Eunuchus* and *Phormio*, in 592, P. 534; he died in 594, P. 540; it is moſt probable that *Scipio* and *Lælius* aſſiſted him in his Plays, V. 5. P. 141. N. 58; the Miſtake of what is ſaid, V. 3, of *Terence*'s being taken Captive by *Scipio*, is acknowleged, and it is concluded from *Feneſtella*, that he could be born earlier than the Year of *Rome* 560, *Ib.*

TERENTIAN, (*Law*) *The*, enacted, *That ten Men of mature Age, known Reputation, and conſummate Wiſdom, ſhould be choſen to draw up a Body of Laws, both for the publick Adminiſtration, and the Diſtribution of Juſtice*, V. 1. P. 396; it was firſt propoſed by *Terentius*, or *Terentillus*, from whom it had its Name, P. 392; and ſupported by *Virginius*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 393; but cauſed great Diſturbances before it could be brought to bear, P. 394.

TERENTIUS, a Companion of young *Pompey*, and afterwards *Cæſar*'s Rival, is corrupted by *Cinna*, who engages him to aſſaſſinate both the Father and the Son, V. 5. P. 380; but he fails of his Blow, *Ib.*

TERENTIUS ARSA, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year of *Rome* 291, V. 1. P. 392. N. 20;

N. 20; takes Advantage of the Abſence of the *Conſuls*, who were employed againſt the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, to propoſe to the People the Eſtabliſhment of a new Body of Laws, V. 1. P. 392; *Quintus Fabius* oppoſes it, *Ib.*; and as ſoon as the *Conſuls* return, they make *Terentius* deſiſt for ſome Time from the Attempt, P. 393.

TERENTIUS, (*Aulus*) a *Prætor* in *Spain* in the Year 560, is honoured with an *Ovation* at *Rome* as a Reward for the Victories he had gained in his Province, V. 4. P. 308.

TERENTIUS CULEO, (*Quintus*) who was indebted to *Scipio* for being delivered by him out of Captivity, ſhews his Gratitude on the Day when the Conqueror of *Africa* entered *Rome* in *Triumph*, V. 3. P. 573; is ſent on a Deputation to *Carthage*, to examine into *Hannibal*'s Conduct, V. 4. P. 115; but notwithſtanding his pretended Gratitude, he was a ſecret Enemy to the *Scipio's*, as appeared by his moſt unjuſt Judgment againſt *Scipio Aſiaticus*, whom he condemned to pay a great Fine, and would have ſent to Priſon, without any Cauſe, P. 265. N. 139; makes *Manlius Vulſo* afraid of a Proſecution from him, P. 269. N. 141; is ordered by the Senate to ſend back into their own Country, all the *Latins* who had come to *Rome* ſince the *Cenſorſhip* of *Claudius* and *Livius*, P. 272. N. 3.

TERENTIUS VARRO, (*Caius*) a Man of very mean Extraction, obtains the *Tribuneſhip*, and gets the Law paſſed, which made the Office of General of Horſe, equal to that of *Dictator*, V. 3. P. 104; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, P. 114; makes a great Intereſt for it, *Ib.*; and ſucceeds for the Year 536, P. 115. N. 1; gets a Regulation made, that he and his Collegue ſhall govern each his Day alternately, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the *Roman* People before he ſets out for the Army, P. 117; arrives at it, P. 118; *Hannibal* endeavours to draw him into an Ambuſcade, P. 119; a religious Scruple prevents his falling into it, P. 120; *Terentius*, contrary to the Advice of his Collegue, and almoſt all the Officers in his Army, reſolves to follow *Hannibal*, who had juſt left his Camp at *Geronium*, *Ib.*; comes up with him near *Cannæ*, P. 121; *Hannibal* offers him Battle there, and *Varro* accepts it, P. 122; is vanquiſhed, and flees to *Venuſia*, P. 126; goes from thence to *Canuſium*, whither the Remains of the *Roman* Army were retired, P. 129; from thence he writes the Senate an Account of the melancholy State of Affairs, P. 131; is recalled by the Senate, P. 132. N. 37; is received with Honour at *Rome*, and offered the *Dictatorſhip*, which he refuſes, P. 132, 133; condemns himſelf of his own accord to perpetual Mourning, P. 133. N. 41; is brought to *Rome* to nominate a *Dictator*, P. 163; nominates *Marcus Fabius Buteo*, *Ib.*; flees away from *Rome*, that he may not be obliged to preſide in the *Comitia* for the Election of Magiſtrates, P. 165; is put at the Head of an Army in *Apulia*, P. 167; leads it into *Picenum*, to defend that Country, and make Levies there, P. 179; keeps *Hetruria* in Peace, which was inclined to Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 370; is continued *Pro-Conſul* in *Picenum*, P. 215, 241; commands two *Legions* in *Hetruria*, P. 407; and afterwards ſurrenders them up to *Livius Salinator*, who is nominated by the *Comitia* to take his Place, P. 432.

TERENTIUS VARRO, (*Caius*) is ſent Ambaſſador to *Africa* in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9. N. 20.

TERENTIUS VARRO, (*Marcus*) the moſt learned Man of all the *Romans*, ſerves under *Pompey* in the War with the Pyrates, V. 5. P. 552. N. 103; and obtains of him a *Roſtral Crown*, *Ib.*; writes a Satyr againſt the *Triumvirate* of *Craſſus*, *Cæſar*, and *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 63. N. 18.

TERENTIUS VARRO ATACINUS, (*Publius*) the Poet, was cotemporary with *Saluſt*, and *Julius Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 63. N. 18.

TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLEIANUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of the famous *Lucullus*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 680, V. 5. P. 509; and ſerves under *Pompey* in the War with the Pyrates, in the Year 686. P. 550.

TERINA, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 82; which in the old Editions of *Livy* was called *Brutiorum Coloniam Acerinam*, but *Gronovius* corrected it to *Bruttiorum Terinam*, *Ib.*; we have three Medals tranſmitted to us, on which we find the Name of this City, V. 2. Plate XV. P. 214.

TERMANTIA, an ancient City of *Spain*, is by ſome placed on *The Duero*, near *Oſma*, in *Old Caſtille*, in the Place where now ſtands the Chapel of *Noſtru Senora de Tiermes*; others take it for the City of *Lerma*, on the River *Arlanza*, V. 5. P. 29. N. 76; it probably was not the ſame City which *Appian* calls *Termes*, *Ib.*; In the Year 655, the *Conſul Didius* forced the Inhabitants to leave this City, and razed it, P. 305. N. 21; P. 508. N. 117.

TERMES, a City in *Spain* mentioned by *Appian*, was probably a different Place from *Termantia*, V. 5. P. 29. N. 76; tho' moſt modern Geographers take it to have been the ſame, *Id. Ib.*

TERMESSUS, a City in the North of *Pamphylia*, now a Village called *Termes*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 92.

TERMINALIS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.

TERMINALIA, a Feſtival celebrated in honour to the God *Terminus*, V. 1. P. 69. N. 68.

TERMINUS, (*The God*) among the *Romans*, was repreſented in different Ways, ſometimes

times by a Stone, and ſometimes by a Poſt, V. 1. P. 129. N. 73; the Worſhip of this God was probably the ſame that was paid to *Jupiter Terminalis*, *Id. Ib.*; the Temple erected to this God by *Numa*, was open to the Sky, to ſhew that the Boundaries ought always to be in the Proprietor's Sight, *Ib.*; Sacrifices were offered up to this God publickly in his Temple at *Rome*, and privately by the two Proprietors, between whoſe Lands the *Terminus* ſtood, *Ib.*; the *Termini* were generally without Inſcriptions, but *Spon* gives one which he ſaw at *Rome*, in theſe Words,

QUISQUIS HOC SUSTULERIT AUT JUSSERIT, ULTIMUS SUORUM MORIATUR, *Ib.*; a Plate repreſenting ſeveral ſorts of *Termini*, *Ib.*

TERRACINA, See *Anxur*.

TERRASSES, (*Moveable*) a ſort of military Machines made uſe of by the *Romans* in Sieges, V. 1. P. 567; they were called by the *Latins Aggeres*; and were made of Earth bound together with Faſcines, and ſupported on the Sides by Hurdles, Trunks of Trees, and ſometimes Maſonry at proper diſtances, V. 2. P. 190. N. 22; *Cæſar* ſays the *Agger* he raiſed againſt *Avaricum*, was 80 Foot high, and 400 broad, *Ib.*; on theſe *Aggeres* or *Terraſſes*, the *Romans* placed their *Wooden Towers*, to raiſe them up to a level with the Walls of the beſieged City, Plate XIV. P. 191.

TERTIARII, See *Triarii*.

TERUNCIUS, the ſmalleſt Piece of Money in uſe among the *Romans*, (worth according to Dr. *Arbuthnot*, ſomewhat more than three quarters of a Farthing *Engliſh*), V. 2. P. 504. Note Col. 1.

TESIN, (*The*) riſes in Mount *Adula* in *Swiſſerland*, runs through *Inſubria*, or the *Milaneſe*, waſhes the Walls of *Milan* and *Pavia*, and falls into *The Po*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 30; *Hannibal* encamped on one ſide of this River, and the *Romans* on the other in the Year 535, V. 3. P. 69. N. 38.

TESSERÆ, little *Tablets*, or a kind of *Tickets* of Wood, which the *Roman* Generals gave to their *Legionary Tribunes* with the Watch-Word written upon them, V. 2. P. 141. N. 10. See *Dice*.

TESTAMENT, See *Will*.

TETRADRACHMA, a Piece of *Grecian* Money, (which according to Dr. *Arbuthnot*, was worth 2 Shillings and ſeven Pence *Engliſh*), V. 4. P. 190. N. 44.

TETRAPOLIS, an Appellation given to the famous City of *Antioch* in *Syria*, becauſe it conſiſted of four great Parts or Diviſions, which were, as it were, four Cities in one, V. 4. P. 88. N. 11.

TEUTA, the Widow of *Agron*, King of *Illyricum*, becomes Regent of the Kingdom, upon the Death of her Huſband, V. 3. P. 19; by her Pride incurs the Hatred of all the Nations upon whom ſhe orders her Subjects to commit their Pyracies, P. 20; the *Romans* ſend an Embaſſy to her, *Ib.*; ſhe has the Ambaſſadors murdered, *Ib.*; and afterwards ſends and offers the *Romans* to deliver up the Perſons concerned in the Murder, P. 21; at the ſame Time, that her Troops commit freſh Hoſtilities againſt the Republick, *Ib.*; the *Romans* enraged at this Cruelty, and breach of Faith, make War upon her, *Ib.*; make themſelves Maſters of all her Country, P. 22; and force her to abdicate the Regency in deſpair, P. 23.

TEUTHATES, the Name under which the *Spaniards* worſhipped their God *Mercury*, V. 3. P. 346. N. 62.

TEUTOBOCCHUS, or TEUTOBODUS, General of an Army of *Teutones*, is vanquiſhed by *Marius*, in the Year of *Rome* 651, V. 5. P. 280; the Author of the Hiſtory of *Provence*, relates a Thing of him, which is very probably a Fiction, P. 281. N. 61; he was of an extraordinary heighth, P. 287.

TEUTOMALUS, a King of the *Gallic Salyes*, is vanquiſhed by the *Romans*, in the Year 630, V. 5. P. 157; retires to the *Allobroges*, and prevails on them to declare againſt the Conquerors, P. 174.

TEUTONES, (*The*) a People who ſettled near the *Baltick* Sea, V. 5. P. 194. N. 73.

TEZAGA, a City in *Africa*, whoſe Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 608. N. 21.

THABBA, See *Abba*.

THAIS, a noted Strumpet of *Alexandria*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 27.

THALA, a Name common to a Mountain and City in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 234. N. 53.

THALASSIO, THALASSIO, a Cry generally uſed by the *Romans* at Marriages, and taken from hence, that in the Rape of the *Sabines*, ſome of the meaneſt of the Soldiers, who had got a beautiful Prey, which others would have taken from them, cried out *Thalaſſio*, *Thalaſſio*, in order to ſave their Beauty to themſelves; intending to ſignify thereby, that ſhe was deſigned for *Thalaſſius*, a *Roman* of great Diſtinction in the Colony, V. 1. P. 32. N. 116.

THALASSIUS, a *Roman* of great Diſtinction in the infant Colony, V. 1. P. 32.

THALIA, a Nymph, who according to the Poets, was delivered of two Twin Brothers who were called *Palices*, and were worſhipped with extraordinary Honours in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267. N. 28.

THALNA, (*Juventius*). See *Juventius*.

THALNA, (*Manius Juventius*). See *Juventius*.

THALNA, (*Publius Juventius*). See *Juventius*.

THAPSUS, a maritime City of *Africa*, V. 3. P. 506. N. 5; in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 4. P. 115. N. 91.

THARSUS, or TARSUS, the Metropolis of *Cilicia* in *Asia Minor*, V. 6. P. 170. N. 19.
THASSOS, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 93. N. 26.
THAUMACIA, a City of *Phthiotis* in *Greece*, near Mount *Othrys*, V. 4. P. 39. N. 118; is taken on the first Assault by the *Consul Acilius*, in the Year 562, P. 174.
THEATERS, (*The*) of the Ancients, consisted of three principal Parts, *The Scene*, which was reserved for the Actors; the *Theatre* properly so called, which was for the Spectators; and the *Orchestra*, which was appropriated by the *Greeks* to Mimicks and Dances, by the *Romans* was set apart for Places for Persons of Distinction, V. 3. P. 535. N. 65; as to their Form, imagine two concentric Semicircles joined to a long Square, and the Space contained between the Semicircles will be the *Theater*, the open Space contained in the middle of the Semicircles will be the *Orchestra*, and the Space contained in the Square will be *the Scene*, *Ib.*; the Senators had not distinct Places in the *Roman Theaters* till the Year 558, P. 535. N. 66; nor the *Knights* till about the Year 645, *Ib.*; the *Romans* complimented the Ambassadors of their *Allies* with the Places of greatest Distinction in their *Theaters*, P. 535; this *Livy* expresses by the Words *Loca legatis decreta*, which some understand otherwise, but denotes Places of Distinction at the *publick Games*, *Ib.* N. 64; in the Year 693, the *Prætor Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, first covered the *Theater* in which the *Roman Games* were celebrated, with linnen Cloth, V. 6. P. 64; in the Year 695, *Æmilius Scaurus* the *Ædile*, built the finest Theater that had ever, till that Time, been seen at *Rome*, P. 95.
THEBE, a City of *Troas*, which was in being in the Time of the *Trojan* War, and was destroyed by *Achilles*, V. 4. P. 205. N. 20.
THEBES, a City of *Phthiotis* in *Thessaly*, which was also called *Philippi*, or *Philippopolis*, after *Philip of Macedon* had taken it, and reduced the Inhabitants to Slavery, V. 4. P. 64. N. 72; there was also another City of this Name in *Greece*, which was the Capital of *Bœotia*, P. 69. N. 82; the latter surrendered to the *Romans* in the Year 556, P. 70.
THEMIS, a Goddess, who according to the Mythologists, presided over Acts of *Justice*, V. 5. P. 418. N. 77.
THEMISCYRA, a City in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 514. N. 12.
THEMISTIUS, the Son-in-Law of *Gelo*, the eldest Son of King *Hiero*, entered into a Plot formed by *Andranodorus*, for restoring the Monarchy in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 228; and is assassinated for it, P. 229.
THEODOSIA, or THEUDOSIA, one of the chief Cities in *Taurica Chersonesus*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 59.
THEODOTUS, one of the Assassins of King *Hieronymus*, V. 3. P. 225; takes great pains to destroy the Monarchy in *Sicily*, P. 225, 226; he was a different Person from
THEODOTUS, who was at the Head of the Conspiracy formed against the Life of *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, after he had brought Infamy on himself by a false Accusation, V. 3. P. 211; *Theodotus* was tortured to Death, *Ib.*
THEOPHANES, a *Mitylenian* of great Abilities, who was firmly attached to *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 229. N. 138.
THEOXANA, See *Poris*.
THERMÆ, or THERMA, The Geographers mention two Cities of this Name, one in *Galatia*, the other in *Pisidia*, V. 3. P. 315. N. 16; they also call an Island in *The Archipelago* by this Name, *Ib.*
THERMÆ, The *Romans* sometimes used this Word to signify certain publick Schools, V. 3. P. 493. M. 109.
THERMÆ, a City of *Macedon*, which *Strabo* does not distinguish from *Thessalonica*, but *Pliny* makes them two different Cities, V. 4. P. 87. N. 6.
THERMÆ, See *Amathus*.
THERMESSA, a Name given to *The Island of Vulcan*, now called *Vulcano*, V. 3. P. 56. N. 10.
THERMITANI, (*The*) Inhabitants of the City of *Himera* in *Africa*, which the Ancients called *Thermæ Himerenses*, from the hot Waters in its Territory, V. 4. P. 629. N. 36.
THERMODOON, (*The*) a River of *Cappadocia*, V. 5. P. 513. N. 10.
THERMOPOLÆ, a famous Streight between *Phocis* and *Locris* in *Greece*, which was but 25 Foot broad, V. 4. P. 175; a Description and a Map of it, *Ib.*
THERMUS, (*Minucius*). See *Minucius*.
TRERMUS, (*Quintus Minucius*). See *Minucius*.
THERSITÆ, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, whose Situation is now utterly unknown, V. 3. P. 52. N. 2.
THESEUS, is supposed to have been the tenth King of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 57.
THESMOPHORIA, the second of the three great Festivals which the People of *Attica* celebrated, in Honour to *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26. Col. 2.
THESMOPHORION, a publick Building at *Athens*, appointed for the Education of a certain Number of Virgins, who were to serve in the Temple of *Eleusis*, V. 4. P. 11. Note Col. 1.
THESPIA, or THESPIÆ, a City of *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 382. N. 6. at the Foot of Mount *Helicon*, V. 5. P. 399. N. 29.

THESPROTIA, a District of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 78.
THESSALIOTIS, a Province of *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.
THESSALONICA, one of the chief Cities in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 6.
THESSALY, a Country in *Greece*, which was ſurrounded on all Sides by the Mountains *Olympus*, *Oſſa*, *Oeta*, and *Pindus*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.
THETIDIUM, a City near *Pharſalia* in *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 72. N. 94.
THEUMA, a City of *Æſtiotis*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 29.
THIMARUM, a City in the South of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 48.
THIRMIDA, an ancient City of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 197. N. 8.
THOAS, a Chief of the *Ætolians*, determines them to break with the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 157; endeavours to ſeize *Chalcis*, but fails in his Attempt, P. 160; retires to *Antiochus*, who ſends him back into *Europe*, P. 161; and prevails on his Nation to give him the Title of Generaliſſimo of all the Armies of *Greece*, againſt *Rome*, P. 163; after the Battle of *Thermopylæ*, the *Ætolians* ſend him to *Antiochus*, who was retired to *Aſia*, P. 180.
THOLUS, a City of *Africa*, mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 3. P. 514. N. 27.
THON, a little City of *Africa*, to which *Hannibal* firſt retired after his Defeat by *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 556. N. 124.
THORIUS BALBUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 646, made an Alteration in the famous Law paſſed by *Sempronius Gracchus*, by which *Thorius* hoped to put an End to the Diſputes about the Diſtribution of Lands, V. 5. P. 232; but, contrary to the Expectations of *Thorius*, his Law proved prejudicial to the State, *Ib.* The *Lucius Thorius Balbus* mentioned by *Cicero*, *De Finibus*, *B.* 2. was a moſt refined Epicure, *Ib.* N. 52; we have an ancient Medal which bears the Name of *Lucius Thorius*, *Id. Ib.* Plate 4. P. 60.
THOTH, the Name under which the *Ægyptians* worſhipped *Mercury*, V. 3. P. 346.
THRACE, (*The*) to which *Dion. Hal.* makes *Æneas* come, was a Peninſula of *Europia*, a Canton of *Macedon*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 7; the Ancients gave the Name of *Thrace* to all thoſe Countries of *Macedon*, *Theſſaly*, and *Attica*, which were under the *Thracian Eumolpus*, *Ib.*; but the Word properly ſignified a great *European* Province, to the North of *Greece*, now called *Romania* or *Rumelia*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 29; *Herodotus* ſays it was the largeſt Country in the World, except the *Indies*, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15.
THRACIANS, (*The*) or People of *Thrace*, made an Alliance with the *Romans*, in the Year of *Rome* 581, V. 4. P. 369.
THRASIBULUS, an ancient Tyrant of *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 226. N. 39.
THRASIMEDES OF PAROS, was the moſt famous Statuary of his Age, V. 2. P. 374. N. 51.
THRASIMENUS, a great Lake in *Italy* now called *The Lake of Perouſe*, is famous for the Victory which *Hannibal* here gained over the *Conſul Flamininus*, in the Year 536, V. 3. P. 88. N. 20.
THRASO, a Favourite of the young *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuſe*, is falſely accuſed of a Conſpiracy againſt the Life of his Maſter, V. 3. P. 210; and upon that falſe Accuſation put to Death, P. 211.
THRAUSI, a People of *Thrace*, very different from a People among the ancient *Scythians*, who had the ſame Name, V. 4. P. 255. N. 124.
THRONIUM, a City of *Greece*, between the *Malian Gulph* and the River *Boagrius*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140; in the Country of the *Locri Epicnemidii*, V. 4. P. 66. N. 80. P. 160. N. 179.
THURIA, THURII, or THURIUM, a City in *Great Greece*, built on the Ruins of *Subaris*, or *Sybaris*, which was deſtroyed by the Effeminacy of the Inhabitants, V. 1. P. 515. N. 22; in this Place (*viz. Thurium*) *Herodotus* begun his Hiſtory, in the Year of *Rome* 310, *Id. Ib.*; *Livy* is guilty of a Miſtake concerning the Situation of this City, V. 2. P. 307. N. 45; ſome Remembrance of this City is preſerved on Medals, P. 418. N. 25; it was beſieged by the Enemies of *Rome* in the Year 471, P. 418; and delivered by *Fabricius*, P. 419; on which Occaſion an Apparition is ſaid to have been ſeen by the *Roman Legions*; *Ib.*; but at laſt it was taken and plundered by the *Tarentini*, P. 423; in the Year 541, the *Thurians* exaſperated at the *Romans*, for having killed the Hoſtages which they had given them, V. 3. P. 273; treat with *Hannibal* about ſurrendring themſelves up to him, *Ib.*; and in ſpight of the *Roman* Garriſon, receive the *Carthaginians* within their Walls, P. 280; this City was formerly ſaid to have ſtood on *the Gulph of Tarentum*, P. 387. N. 17; and in the Province of *Lucania*, *Ib.*
THYATIRA, a City of *Lydia*, on the Banks of the River *Lycus*, V. 4. P. 215. N. 37; it was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in that Province, V. 5. P. 132. N. 41; it is ſtill in Being, and called *Tyra*, according to *Leunclavius*, *Ib.*
THYRIUM, a little City which belonged either to *Epirus* or *Acarnania*, V. 4. P. 422. N. 85.
TIBARENI, (*The*) a People who inhabited a little Diſtrict in *Pontus*, on the Coaſts of the *Euxine* Sea, V. 5. P. 518. N. 21.
TIBER, (*The*) overflowed Part of the City of *Rome*, in the Year 699, and did a great

great deal of Damage, V. 6. P. 130. See *Tyber*.

TIBERINUS, the eighth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14; was carried away with the Stream of the River *Albula*, and drowned, and from him that River has ever ſince been called the *Tiber*, *Ib.*

TIBERIUS, (*Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.

TIBERIUS, (*Æmilius Mamercinus*). See *Æmilius*.

TIBERIUS, (*Claudius Aſellus*). See *Claudius*.

TIBERIUS, (*Claudius Nero*). See *Claudius*.

TIBERIUS, (*Coruncanius*). See *Coruncanius*.

TIBERIUS, (*Nero*). See *Nero*.

TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS. See *Sempronius*.

TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS. See *Sempronius*.

TIBIA, (*The*) or *Flute*, was the moſt common Muſical Inſtrument uſed by the *Romans*, in their Dramatical Entertainments, V. 2. P. 84. N. 10; it was a plain ſmall Pipe, with a little Mouth, *Id. Ib.*; ſometimes two Flutes were joined together, ſo as to have but one Mouth, and theſe were called *Tibiæ dextræ* or *ſiniſtræ*, and *Tibiæ pares* or *impares*, *Ib.*; that which the Muſician played on with his *right Hand* was called *Tibia dextra*, and had a deep baſe Sound; that which he played on with his *left Hand* was called *Tibia ſiniſtra*, and had a ſharper Sound, *Ib.*; when one of each of theſe were joined together they were called *Tibiæ impares*; when two of a Sort were joined together, they were called *Tibiæ pares, dextræ* or *ſiniſtræ*, as it happened, *Ib.*

TIBUR, a City in *Italy*, now *Tivoli*, was formerly very famous for the Temperature of its Climate, V. 1. P. 221. N. 79; it was ſo called from one *Tiburs*, who was the Founder of it, V. 2. P. 96. N. 41; it ſtood on the Banks of the *Anio* or *Teverone*, V. 3. P. 94. N. 32.

TIBURS, the Founder of *Tibur*, V. 2. P. 96; was a *Greek*, and the Son of *Amphiaraus*, who was killed before *Thebes*, *Ib.* N. 40.

TIBURTES, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Tybur*, revolt from the *Romans* in the Year 392, V. 2. P. 93; the *Romans* march againſt them, under the Command of the *Conſul Pætilius*, P. 97; they give the *Gauls*, whom the *Dictator Servilius Ahala* had defeated, Refuge in their City, *Ib.*; come in the Night and inſult *Rome* with a Handful of Men, P. 98; are vigorouſly repulſed, *Ib.*; the *Romans* ravage their Territory in 397, P. 105; take from them the City of *Empulum*, P. 107; and that of *Saſſula*, P. 108; but at laſt, in the Year 399, they return to their Duty, and ſubject all their Territory to the Dominion of the Republick, *Ib.*

TICINIUS MENAS, (*Publius*) firſt carried a Barber to *Rome*, in the Year 454, V. 3. P. 167. N. 128.

TISATA, (*Mount*) ſtood near old *Capua*, V. 2. P. 135. N. 5; *Hannibal* encamped on this Mountain in 538; V. 3. P. 176; it is now in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Caſerta*, P. 217. N. 21.

TIFERNUS, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called the *Biſerno*, V. 2. P. 297. N. 18; there was alſo a City and an Hill near this River, which were both called by the ſame Name, P. 297. N. 18. P. 346. N. 101; this River was formerly in the Country of the *Trentani*, V. 5. P. 356. N. 166.

TIGRANES, the fourth King of the *Parthians*, and the ſecond of the Name, like the other *Parthian* Emperors, aſſumed the proud Title of *King of Kings*, V. 5. P. 322. N. 57; quarrels with the *Romans*, P. 322; marries *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Mithridates* King of *Armenia*, P. 391; dethrones *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*, *Ib.*; whom the *Romans* reſtore, P. 392; but *Tigranes*, at the Inſtigation of *Mithridates*, dethrones him again, P. 479; and tranſplants the *Cappadocians*, *Ib.*; receives the fugitive *Mithridates* in his Dominions, P. 517; *Lucullus* demands him of him, P. 524; *Tigranes* is treated with great Inſolence by the Meſſenger of *Lucullus*, but continues firm in his Reſolution, P. 525; and at the ſame Time treats *Mithridates* more like a Priſoner than a Friend, *Ib.* N. 33; *Lucullus* enters into his Dominions, which *Tigranes* elated with Flattery, little regards, P. 532; but as ſoon as rouzed from his Lethargy, he takes proper Meaſures to oppoſe the *Roman* General, P. 533; who, upon the firſt Onſet, entirely defeats him, *Ib.*; and beſieges *Tigranocerta*, from whence *Tigranes* reſcues his Wives, *Ib.*; and comes with an Army to the Relief of the City, P. 534; *Lucullus* meets him, P. 535; attacks him, *Ib.*; puts him to flight, *Ib.*; *Tigranes* loſes in this Battle 100000 Foot, and almoſt all his Horſe, *Ib.*; has recourſe to *Arſaces* King of the *Parthians*, whom he endeavours to gain into his Intereſt, P. 538; but *Arſaces* has no Regard to his Sollicitations, P. 539; *Tigranes* is defeated again by the *Romans*, P. 543; his Son rebels againſt him, P. 562; is defeated, and retires to *Pompey*'s Camp, *Ib.*; old *Tigranes* ſurrenders himſelf up to that General, P. 564; *Pompey* reconciles the Father and Son, and determines the Fate of both, P. 564, 565; and afterwards puts young *Tigranes* in Irons for diſobeying him, P. 565.

TIGRANOCERTA, a City of *Armenia*, as thought by *Jovius* to have ſtood where *Sultania* now does; but moſt think its Situation agrees beſt with that of *Biblis*, V. 5.

5. P. 479. N. 45; it was founded by *Tigranes*, and was the Capital of his Dominions, P. 533. N. 50; in the Year of *Rome* 683, it was beſieged by *Lucullus*, P. 533; who took it, and gave it up to be plundered, P. 536.

TIGRIS, (*The*) a River in *Aſia*, famous for its Rapidity, riſes in the Mountains of *Armenia*, V. 4. P. 150. N. 160; and waters that Country, V. 5. P. 535. N. 56.

TIGURINI, (*The*) a People who inhabited that Part of ancient *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 47; which is now the Canton of *Zurick* in *Swiſſerland*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 97.

TILAVENTUS, (*The*) a River which riſes in the *Julian Alpes*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 81.

TILPHOSA, a Spring at the Foot of a Mountain in *Bœotia*, called *Tilphoſſian*, V. 5. P. 418. N. 79.

TIMASITHEUS, one of the chief Lords of the Iſland of *Lipara*, meets with great Reſpect from the Ambaſſadors which *Rome* ſent to *Delphi*, in the Year 357, V. 1. P. 587; in Gratitude for which, the *Roman Conſuls*, in the Year 501, reſtored the Deſcendants of this Prince, who had been deprived, to the Throne, V. 2. P. 587.

TIMAVUS, (*The*) a River of *Carniola*, V. 4. P. 341. N. 113.

TIMOLEON. A ſhort Account of the Life of that famous *Corinthian*, V. 2. P. 120. N. 82.

TINGIS, now TANGIER, a City of *Mauritania Tingitana*, V. 5. P. 199. N. 3. P. 481. N. 54.

TINIAS, (*The*) a River of *Umbria*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82.

TISÆUS, There was formerly a Promontory and Mountain of this Name in *Theſſaly*, but we know not their Situation, V. 3. P. 423. N. 129.

TISYONYRION, See *Sigliuria*.

TITARESUS, (*The*) a River in the Eaſt of *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 23.

TITIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 18. N. 47.

TITIAN, (*Law*) *The*, rather the *Vilia-Titian Law*, which paſſed in the Year 526, enacted, That in the Provinces as well as in the City, the *Prætors* ſhould have the ſole Right of nominating Guardians for Women and Children, V. 3. P. 25. N. 59.

TITII, (*Sodales*) *The*, were a College of Prieſts at *Rome*, who had the Care and Government of the *Sabine* Religion, V. 5. P. 12. Note Col. 2.

TITINIUS, (*Caius*) a Captain of Banditti in *Sicily*, delivers up his Comrades to the *Prætor Licinius*, in the Year 649, V. 5. P. 267.

TITINIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 37; and a ſecond Time in 357, P. 580.

TITINIUS, (*Marcus*) is made General of Horſe in the Year 451, by *Junius Brutus*, V. 2. P. 306.

TITIUS, (*Caius*) is put in Irons by *Arioviſtus*, contrary to the Law of Nations, V. 6. P. 92. N. 113; but *Cæſar* delivers him out of them, P. 93. N. 124.

TITIUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *Rome* in 610, is ordered to take Care of the Diſtribution of the Waters which are brought to *Rome* by the Aqueducts, V. 5. P. 18.

TITIUS, (*Sextus*) *Tribune of the People* in 654, endeavours to raiſe Troubles in the State, V. 5. P. 301; is confounded by the Eloquence of the *Conſul Marcus Antonius*, P. 302; and at laſt baniſhed, *Ib.*

TITTHI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 563. N. 61; who were a part of the Nation of the *Arevacæ*, V. 5. P. 19. N. 52.

TITUS, (*The Prænomen of*) is ſaid to have been taken from *Titulus* or *Tutulus*, a Word which in old *Latin* ſignified *A Soldier*, V. 1. P. 241. N. 23.

TITUS, one of the Sons of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 173. N. 75; is ſent by his Father to found *Signia*, a *Roman Colony*, P. 176; goes with his Brother *Arunx*, to conſult the Oracle at *Delphi*, P. 181; and retires to *Cære* immediately after the Proſcription of the *Tarquins*, P. 189.

TITUS, (*Afranius*). See *Afranius*.

TITUS, (*Albucius*). See *Albucius*.

TITUS, (*Annius*). See *Annius*.

TITUS, (*Annius Luſcus*). See *Annius*.

TITUS, (*Annius Luſcus Rufus*). See *Annius*.

TITUS, (*Annius Milo*). See *Annius*.

TITUS, (*Didius*). See *Didius*.

TITUS EBUTIUS ELVA, is made *Conſul* in 254, V. 1. P. 241; *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus* gives him the *Prænomen* of *Publius*, P. 241. N. 23. See *Ebutius*.

TITUS, (*Fonteius*). See *Fonteius*.

TITUS, (*Geganius*). See *Geganius*.

TITUS, (*Genucius*). See *Genucius*.

TITUS, (*Lartius*). See *Lartius*.

TITUS, (*Menenius*). See *Menenius*.

TITUS, (*Menenius Lanatus*). See *Menenius*.

TITUS, (*Manilius*). See *Manilius*.

TITUS, (*Manlius*). See *Manlius*.

TITUS, (*Manlius Imperioſus*). See *Manlius*.

TITUS, (*Manlius Torquatus*). See *Manlius*.

TITUS, (*Munacius Plancus*). See *Munacius*.

TITUS, (*Otacilius*). See *Otacilius*.

TITUS, (*Otacilius Craſſus*). See *Otacilius*.

TITUS, (*Pedanius*). See *Pedanius*.

TITUS, (*Pomponius*). See *Pomponius*.

TITUS, (*Publilius*). See *Publilius*.

TITUS, (*Quinctius*). See *Quinctius*.

TITUS, (*Quinctius Capitolinus*). See *Quinctius*.

TITUS, (*Quinctius Criſpinus*). See *Quinctius*.
TITUS, (*Quinctius Flamininus*). See *Quinctius*.
TITUS, (*Quinctius Pennus*). See *Quinctius*.
TITUS, (*Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus*). See *Quinctius*.
TITUS, (*Quintius*). See *Quintius*.
TITUS, (*Quintius Criſpinus*). See *Quintius*.
TITUS, (*Romilius Vaticanus*). See *Romilius*.
TITUS, (*Romuleius*). See *Romuleius*.
TITUS, (*Tarquinius*). See *Tarquinius*.
TITUS, (*Tatius*). See *Tatius*.
TITUS, (*Turpilius Silanus*). See *Turpilius*.
TITUS, (*Veturius Cabrinus*). See *Veturius*.
TITUS, (*Veturius Geminus*) ſurnamed alſo *Cicurinus*, is made *Conſul* in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390. See *Veturius*.
TITUS, (*Virginius*). See *Virginius*.
TITUS, (*Vultureius*). See *Vultureius*.
TOENION, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, V. 2. P. 475.; calls *Pyrrhus* to his Aſſiſtance, *Ib.*; goes to meet him, *Ib.*; follows him into *Africa*, and is there cruelly aſſaſſinated by him, P. 479.
TOGA, a Garment which was the common Dreſs of the ancient *Romans*, V. 1. P. 394. N. 26; the moſt probable Opinion of its Form is, that it was like a modern Cloak or Mantle, falling down in large Folds to the Heels; with this Difference, that it was not open before, but only at the Top for the Head and Arms, *Ib.*; afterwards it ceaſed to be a military Habit, and was worn only at Home in Times of Peace, *Ib.*; and at laſt, in the latter Ages, it became the Habit of looſe Women only, P. 395. N. 26. A Plate repreſenting the *Roman Toga* in different Views, P. 394.
TOGA PICTA, (*The*) was a *Toga* embroidered, or otherwiſe adorned with ſeveral Sorts of Figures in Gold, and was worn by the Victors in their *Triumphs*, V. 1. P. 76. N. 90; tho' ſome think it differ'd from the common *Toga* only in this, that it was of a Purple Colour, P. 120. N. 58.
TOLEDO, which was formerly a conſiderable City in the Country of the *Cartepani* in *Spain*, is ſtill the chief City in *New Caſtile*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 141.
TOLERIA, a City of *Latium* near *Labicum*, V. 1. P. 316. N. 108; is taken and plundered by the *Volſci*, under the Command of *Coriolanus*, in the Year of *Rome* 265, *Ib.*
TOLISTOBOII, (*The*) a People who came from *Narbonne Gaul*, and ſettled in *Aſia*, near *Peſſinus*, V. 4. P. 198.
TOLUMNIUS, a Chief of the *Hetrurian* Nation, to whom the *Fidenates* ſurrender in the Year 315, V. 1. P. 521; marches towards *Rome*, P. 522; gives the *Romans* Battle, P. 523; and in the Action is killed, by one *Coſſus* a *Roman Knight*, *Ib.*
TOMOS, the Capital of *Mæſia*, made famous by *Ovid*'s *Elegies*, V. 5. P. 131. N. 31.
TOPIRIS, TOPRUS, or TOPYRIUM, a City of *Thrace*, on the Confines of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 30.
TORONE, Moſt Geographers ſay there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Epirus*, and the other in *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140; the latter was in the *Paraxian* Province, and gave its Name to the *Toronaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 431. N. 101.
TORQUATUS, (*Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
TORQUATUS, (*Aulus Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
TORQUATUS, (*Lucius Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
TORQUATUS, (*Titus Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
TORREDORIX, a *Gallatian* Lord enters into a Plot to aſſaſſinate *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 421; who diſcovers the Deſign, and puts him and his Accomplices to Death, *Ib.*
TORTOISE, (*The*) was a particular Manner of ſcaling Walls in uſe among the *Gauls*, as well as the *Greeks* and *Romans*, V. 2. P. 18. N. 66; it was done by the Soldiers covering themſelves with their Bucklers, as the *Tortoiſe* is covered with its Shell, and making a Kind of Slope or Penthouſe, with thoſe Bucklers held over their Heads, in ſuch a Manner that other Soldiers could walk over them, and ſo by making ſeveral Stages one above another, raiſe themſelves at laſt to the Tops of the Walls of the beſieged City, *Ib.*; a Plate repreſenting ſeveral Sorts of *Military Tortoiſes*, P. 19; *Artemon* of *Clazomene* is thought to have been the Inventor of them, *Ib.* Note, Col. 2.
TORTOSA, a City of *Spain*, anciently called *Ibera*, V. 3. P. 150. N. 77.
TOULOUSE, anciently called *Paladia*, was the chief City of the *Volcæ Tectoſages*, V. 5. P. 255. N. 3; the Tradition which the Ancients have tranſmitted to us, of the vaſt Quantity of Gold found in this City is not probable, *Ib.*
TOWERS, (*Moveable*) of Wood, were formerly much uſed in taking Cities, V. 1. P. 290. N. 52; by theſe *Towers*, which ran upon Wheels, and conſiſted of ſeveral Stories, the Beſiegers raiſed themſelves up to a Level with the Tops of the Walls of the beſieged City, and from them played their Engines againſt the Beſieged with Advantage, *Ib.*; they were thirty or forty Foot ſquare, and in their uppermoſt Stories had Draw-Bridges, which were let down on the Tops of the Walls of the beſieged Places, V. 2. P. 190. N. 24. A Plate repreſenting ſeveral Sorts of *Moveable Towers*, P. 191. Plate XIII.

TOWNS, *Servius Tullius* obſerving that the Country-People were expoſed to be plundered, by living in ſeparate Houſes, ordered every *Tribe* to build a ſtrong Place on ſome ſteep Hill, to which they could occaſionally retire for Safety with their Effects; and this gave riſe to the building of *Towns* in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 144.

TRABEA, a ſort of Robe worn by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 31. N. 112.

TRADESMEN, a Society of *Tradeſmen* was inſtituted at *Rome*, either by *Numa* or *Servius*, V. 1. P. 270. N. 16; and *Mercury* was their *Patron*, *Ib.*

TRALLES, or TRALLIS, a City of *Lydia*, V. 4. P. 218. N. 47; between *The Cayſter* and *The Meander*, P. 220. N. 54; it was one of the moſt wealthy Cities in ancient *Lydia*, *Ib.*

TRALLIANS, (*The*) or *Triballes*, for theſe two Names are often confounded, are a People who lived near *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 29. N. 72; in *Illyricum*, P. 217. N. 46. See *Triballes*.

TREASURY, When *Cæſar* ſeized the Money in the *Publick Treaſury* at *Rome*, in the Year 704; he found there no leſs than 26000 Ingots of Gold, and 300000 Pounds Weight of Gold in Money, V. 6. P. 194.

TREATY, That made between *Tullus* and *Suffetius*, in the Year of *Rome* 83, V. 1. P. 82; there were, according to the *Civilians*, three ſorts of *Treaties* made by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 238. N. 4; one called *Sponſio* which was a mutual Promiſe between two or more Parties, without any Security given; another called *Pactio*, which was a plain Contract founded on the Faith of the Parties only; the other called *Fœdus*, which was a formal Treaty between two Nations, ſolemnly confirmed by Oaths, and religious Ceremonies, *Ib.*; the Form of a Treaty made with the Inhabitants of a City, when they ſurrendered it by Capitulation, P. 244. N. 11; the Treaty of Alliance between *Hannibal* and *Philip of Macedon*, in the Year 538, P. 171, 172.

TREBATIUS, a General of *The Allies*, in the Country of the *Sabines*, V. 5. P. 337; is attacked by the *Romans*, P. 353; who kill 15000 of his Men, *Ib.*

TREBULA, a Name common to ſeveral Cities in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 44.

TREBELLIUS, (*Quintus*) diſputes with a *Roman* Soldier the Honour of a *Mural* Crown, V. 3. P. 350; and *Scipio*, to ſettle the Diſpute between the two Competitors, adjudges them both worthy of that Honour, *Ib.*

TREBIA, a City in the Country of the *Æqui*, is taken by *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 317. N. 112.

TREBIA, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, riſes in the *Apennines*, and falls into *The Po*, near *Plaiſance*. V. 3. P. 73. N. 41; is famous for the Victory which *Hannibal* gained over the *Romans*, in the Year 535, P. 76.

TREBIUS, a Nobleman of *Compſa*, delivers up that City to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P 140.

TREBONIUS, a young *Roman*, who performs an heroic Action, to preſerve his Chaſtity, V. 5. P. 270. *Valerius Maximus* calls him *Plotius*, *Ib.* N. 37.

TREBONIUS, one of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants, ſignalizes himſelf greatly at the Siege of *Marſeilles*, V. 6. P. 195.

TREBONIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 352, V. 1. P. 571; oppoſes the Attempt to diſannul the Law made by *Lucius Trebonius the Mutinous*, who was *Tribune* in the Year 305, P. 499.

TREBONIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 698, V. 6. P. 123; makes a motion to the People, that they would give *Pompey* and *Craſſus* ſuch Provinces, as would put them both on a level with *Cæſar*, *Ib.*

TREBONIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 371, V. 2. P. 50.

TREBONIUS, THE MUTINOUS, (*Lucius*) *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 305, paſſes a Law, which enacts, That the *Comitia* for the Election of Magiſtrates ſhall not be diſſolved, till the *Tribes* have choſen *Ten Tribunes*, V. 1. P. 499.

TREBULA, There were ſeveral Cities of this Name in *Italy*; two in *Sabinia*, and a third in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 305. N. 39.

TREMELLIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 586, in vain oppoſes the prolonging the *Cenſorſhip* of *Tiberius Gracchus* and *Claudius*, V. 4. P. 481.

TREMELLIUS, (*Cneius*) is made Governour of *Sicily*, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 547. N. 103.

TREMELLIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Quæſtor* of *Macedon* in the Year 611, V. 5. P. 23; defeats the Army of a falſe *Philip*, who pretended to be the Son of *Perſes*, P. 32; and the Impoſtor is killed in the Action, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Soldiers give the *Quæſtor* the Surname of *Scropha*, from an odd Adventure of a *Sow*, *Ib.* N. 79. See *Scropha*.

TREMULUS, (*Quintus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.

TRESPASSES, By the *Roman* Laws of the ſeventh *Table*, *If a Beaſt did any Damage in a Field, the Owner was obliged to make Satisfaction, or give up the Beaſt*, V. 1. P. 451, Law I. *He that wilfully ſet fire to another Man's Houſe or Corn, near his Houſe, was to be impriſoned, ſcourged, and burnt to Death; if he did it accidentally, he was to repair the Damage*, P. 452, Law III. *The Guardian who managed the Affairs of his Ward ill, was to be reprimanded, and if he cheated him, to pay double*, P. 453, Law XII. *The Patron who defrauded his Client was declared execrable*, P. 454, Law XIII.

TRIARII, a ſort of Soldiers in the *Roman* Armies who were uſually poſted in the Body of Reſerve, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25; and in the *third* Line, *Id. Ib.*; whence they were likewiſe called *Tertiarii*, *Ib.*; they were alſo called *Pilani Milites*, from their being generally armed with the *Pilum*, as one of their Weapons, V. 2. P. 162. N. 47.

TRIARIUS, a *Roman* Vice-Admiral in the Year 683, makes War in the Eaſt under *Lucullus*, V. 5. P. 529; and is beaten by *Mithridates*, P. 555.

TRIBALLES, (*The*) or TRIBALLI, a People who inhabited the Country of the *Bulgarians*, V. 4. P. 29. N. 72; which lay between *The Danube* and *Romania*, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15. See *Trallians*.

TRIBE, (*Claudian*) *The*, at *Rome*, conſiſted of the *Sabines* who came thither with *Actius Clauſus*, in the fourth *Conſulſhip* of *Poplicola*, V. 1. P. 225. N. 90.

TRIBE, (*Prerogative*) *The*, among the *Romans*, was that *Tribe*, to whoſe Lot it fell to have the Privilege of giving its Suffrages *firſt*, in the *Comitia*, V. 1. P. 336. N. 11.

TRIBE, (*Papirian*) *The*, See *Papirian*.

TRIBES, The Name of the three Parts into which *Romulus* divided the People, V. 1. P. 27; who were ſo called from the *Latin* Word, *Tres*, *Trium*, *Tribus*, which ſignified *Three*, P. 141. N. 13; *Servius* added a fourth *Tribe* to the three firſt, about the Year 190, P. 141; and the Names of the four *Tribes* were *Rhamenſis* or *Palatina*, *Fabienſis* or *Suburana*, *Luceres* or *Collina*, and *Eſquilina*, *Ib.*; a Deſcription of thoſe Parts of *Rome* which belonged to each of theſe *Tribes*, *Ib.* N. 14; about the Year 190, a Law was made, that every Perſon ſhould keep to the *Tribe* to which he belonged upon the firſt diviſion into *Tribes*, *Ib.*; about 194, *Servius* divided the Territory of *Rome* into fifteen *Tribes*, which were called *The Country Tribes*, P. 143; an Examination of a Paſſage of *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus* which relates to this Subject, *Ib.* N. 22; in the *Conſulate* of *Appius Claudius* and *Publius Servilius*, that is, in the Year 258, the Number of the *Tribes* is fixed to twenty one, P. 268; an Error which is crept into *Livy*'s Text, with regard to the *Tribes*, *Ib.* N. 12; when *Coriolanus* was tried in the *Comitia*, there were but 35 *Roman Tribes* in all, P. 307. N. 82; the Names and Situations of the 25 *Tribes*, into which the *Roman* Territory was divided in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36. N. 97; in 396 two new ones are added to them, *viz.* the *Tribes*, *Pomptina* and *Publicia*, P. 102. N. 48; in the Year 421, the Number of the *Tribes* was again increaſed by two new ones, which made the whole 29, P. 196; the *Tribe Mæcia*, *Ib.* N. 36; and the *Tribe Scaptia*, *Ib.* N. 37; in the Year 430, a Diſpute aroſe between the *Papirian* and the other *Tribes*, P. 228; in the Year 435, another new *Tribe* was added, called the *Tribe Falerina*, P. 256; and another called the *Tribe Uſentina*, becauſe on the Banks of the *Uſens*, *Ib.* N. 29; in the Year 454, the *Tribes Arnienſis* and *Terentina* were created, and added to the 31 already in being, P. 320. N. 68; and in 512, the *Tribes Velina* and *Quirina* ware created, and added to the former Number, which makes them 35, P. 624. N. 81; the Names and Number of the *Tribes* into which the Republick of *Athens* was divided, V. 4. P. 13. N. 30.

TRIBOCCI, (*The*) a People who formerly poſſeſſed all *Alſace*, V. 6. P. 92. N. 118.

TRIBOLA, a City in *Spain*, whoſe Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 603. N. 11.

TRIBUNE, (*The*) or *Roſtra*, was the Place from which the *Roman* Magiſtrates and others harangued the People, V. 1. P. 136; there were two of them in the City, one of which was erected ſo early as in the Time of *Servius*, *Ib.* N. 7; they were called *Roſtra*, becauſe adorned with the *Roſtra*, or *Beaks* of Ships, *Id. Ib.*

TRIBUNES, (*The*) created by *Romulus* were the Leaders or Commanders of the three *Tribes* into which he divided the People, V. 1. P. 27.

TRIBUNES, (*Legionary*) (*The*) among the *Romans*, were the Officers who commanded the *Legions* in the *Roman* Army, V. 2. P. 244. N. 33; there were generally as many *Legionary Tribunes* as Thouſands of Men in every *Legion*, *Ib.*; *Varro* ſays they were called *Tribunes*, becauſe in the beginning of the *Roman* Monarchy, the Legion conſiſted of but 3000 Men, and there were only *Three Tribunes* in a *Legion*, P. 90. N. 26; the Right of chooſing was at firſt in the *Conſuls*, but in the Year 391, the People uſurped a Power of chooſing ſix, which were therefore called *Tribuni Comitiati*, becauſe choſen by the *Tribes* in *Comitia*, *Ib.* See *Comitiati*.

TRIBUNES, (*Military*) *The*, were ſupreme Magiſtrates choſen to govern the Republick inſtead of *Conſuls*, V. 1. P. 510; they were firſt choſen in the Year of *Rome* 309, P. 511. N. 16; in the Year 353, ſome *Plebeians* were advanced to this high Station, P. 573; the *Military Tribunes* of the Year 366, abdicate their Office, becauſe they thought their Election inauſpicious, and therefore againſt the Will of the Gods, P. 36. N. 95; in 375, *Plebeians* are again admitted to this Office, P. 58; in 377 Attempts are made to aboliſh this Office, P. 64; and after an interruption of ſome Years, P. 65, it is at laſt aboliſhed in the Year 386, P. 76.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Of all the MILITARY TRIBUNES who governed the ROMAN REPUBLICK.

In the YEAR 309.

AULUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS,
LUCIUS ATTILIUS LONGUS,
TITUS CLÆLIUS SICULUS, V. I. P. 511.

315.
MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS,
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS,
CAIUS JULIUS IULUS, V. I. P. 521, 522.

319.
MARCUS MANLIUS,
QUINTUS SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS,
SERVIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, V. I. P. 526.

320.
MARCUS FABUS VIBULANUS,
MARCUS FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR,
LUCIUS SERGIUS FIDENAS, V. I. P. 528.

321.
LUCIUS PINARIUS,
LUCIUS FURIUS,
SPURIUS POSTHUMIUS, V. I. P. 528, 529.

327.
TITUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS,
CAIUS FURIUS,
MARCUS POSTHUMIUS,
AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, V. I. P. 534, 535.

328.
AULUS SEMPRONIUS,
LUCIUS FURIUS,
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS,
LUCIUS HORATIUS, V. I. P. 537.

329.
APPIUS CLAUDIUS,
SPURIUS NAUTIUS,
LUCIUS SERGIUS,
SEXTUS JULIUS, V. I. P. 537, 538.

331.
LUCIUS MANLIUS,
QUINTUS ANTONIUS,
LUCIUS PAPIRIUS,
LUCIUS SERVILIUS, V. I. P. 541, 542.

333.
TITUS QUINCTIUS,
MARCUS MANLIUS,
LUCIUS FURIUS,
AULUS SEMPRONIUS, V. I. P. 544, 545.

334.
AGRIPPA MENENIUS,
SPURIUS NAUTIUS,
PUBLIUS LUCRETIUS,
CAIUS SERVILIUS, V. I. P. 545, 546.

335.
MARCUS PAPIRIUS,
QUINTUS SERVILIUS,
LUCIUS SERGIUS, V. I. P. 546, 547.

336.
PUBLIUS LUCRETIUS,
LUCIUS SERVILIUS,
AGRIPPA MENENIUS,
SPURIUS VETURIUS, V. I. P. 548.

337.
AULUS SEMPRONIUS,
MARCUS PAPIRIUS,
QUINTUS FABIUS,
SPURIUS NAUTIUS, V. I. P. 548, 549.

338.
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS,
QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS,
CAIUS VALERIUS VOLUSUS,
N. FABIUS VIBULANUS, V. I. P. 549, 550.

339.
Quintus Fabius,
Cneius Cornelius Cossus,
Publius Posthumius,
Lucius Valerius Petitus, V. i. P. 550, 551, 552.

345.
Caius Julius Iulus,
Publius Cornelius Cossus,
Caius Servilius Ahala, V. i. P. 556, 557, 558.

346.
Caius Valerius Petitus Volusus,
Lucius Furius Medullinus,
Numerius Fabius Vibulanus,
Caius Servilius Ahala, V. i. P. 559.

347.
Publius Cornelius Cossus,
Lucius Valerius Potitus,
Cneius Cornelius Cossus,
Numerius Fabius Ambustus, V. i. P. 559—562.

348.
Caius Julius Iulus,
Marcus Æmilius Mamercinus,
Lucius Furius Medullinus,
Quintus Quinctius Cincinnatus,
Titus Quinctius Capitolinus,
Aulus Manlius Vulso, V. i. P. 562, 563.

349.
Publius Cornelius Maluginensis,
Spurius Nautius Rutilus,
Cneius Cornelius Cossus,
Caius Valerius Potitus Volusus,
Cæso Fabius Ambustus,
Manius Sergius Fidenas, V. i. P. 563.

350.
Manius Æmilius Mamercinus,
Marcus Furius Fusus,
Appius Claudius Crassus,
Lucius Julius Iulus,
Marcus Quintilius Varus,
Lucius Valerius Potitus, V. i. P. 564—568.

351.
Caius Servilius Ahala,
Quintus Sulpicius Camerinus,
Quintus Servilius Priscus,
Aulus Manlius Vulso,
Lucius Virginius Tricostus,
Manius Sergius Fidenas, V. i. P. 569, 570.

352.
Lucius Valerius Potitus,
Lucius Julius Iulus,
Manius Æmilius Mamercinus,
Cneius Cornelius Cossus,
Cæso Fabius Ambustus,
Lucius Furius Camillus, V. i. P. 570—573.

353.
Publius Licinius Calvus,
Publius Mælius,
Publius Moenius,
Spurius Furius,
Lucius Titinius,
Lucius Publilius Philo, V. i. P. 573, 574.

354.
Marcus Veturius,
Caius Duilius,
Lucius Atinius,
Cneius Genucius,
Marcus Pomponius,
Volero Publilius, V. i. P. 574, 575.

355.
Lucius Valerius,
Lucius Furius,
Marcus Valerius,
Quintus Servilius,
Quintus Sulpicius,
Marcus Furius Camillus, V. i. P. 575—577.

356.
Lucius Julius,
Lucius Furius,
Lucius Sergius,
Aulus Posthumius,
Aulus Manlius,
Publius Cornelius, V. i. P. 577, 578, 579.

357.
Publius Licinius Calvus,
Lucius Atinius,
Publius Moelius,
Cneius Genucius,
Lucius Titinius,
Publius Moenius, V. i. P. 580.

358.
Publius Cornelius Cossus,
Publius Cornelius Scipio,
Marcus Valerius,
Cæso Fabius,
Lucius Furius,
Quintus Servilius, 587, 588.

359.
Marcus Furius Camillus,
Lucius Furius,
Publius Cornelius,
Caius Æmilius,
Spurius Posthumius,
Lucius Valerius, V. i. P. 588—591.

362.

362.
Lucius Lucretius,
Servius Sulpicius,
Marcus Æmilius,
Lucius Furius,
Agrippa Furius,
Caius Æmilius, V. 2. P. 1—13.

363.
Quinctius Fabius,
Cæso Fabius,
Caius Fabius,
Quintus Sulpicius,
Quintus Servilius,
Servius Cornelius, V. 2. P. 13—25.

364.
Lucius Valerius Poplicola,
Lucius Virginius,
Publius Cornelius,
Aulus Manlius,
Lucius Æmilius,
Lucius Posthumius, V. 2. P. 26—29.

365.
Quintus Quinctius,
Quintus Servius,
Lucius Julius,
Lucius Aquilius,
Lucius Lucretius,
Servius Sulpicius, V. 2. P. 29—34.

366.
Lucius Papirius,
Caius Sergius,
Lucius Æmilius,
Lucius Menenius,
Lucius Valerius,
Caius Cornelius, V. 2. P. 35, 36.

367.
Marcus Furius Camillus,
Servius Cornelius,
Quintus Servilius,
Lucius Quinctius,
Lucius Horatius,
Publius Valerius, V. 2. P. 36, 37.

368.
Aulus Manlius,
Publius Cornelius,
Titus Quinctius,
Lucius Quinctius,
Lucius Papirius,
Caius Manlius, V. 2. P. 37—41.

369.
Marcus Furius Camillus,
Servius Cornelius,
Publius Valerius,
Servius Sulpicius,
Caius Papirius,
Titus Quinctius, V. 2. P. 42—47.

370.
Aulus Manlius,
Lucius Valerius,
Servius Sulpicius,
Lucius Lucretius,
Lucius Æmilius,
Marcus Trebonius, V. 2. P. 48, 49.

372.
Spurius Papirius,
Lucius Papirius,
Servius Cornelius,
Quintus Servilius,
Servius Sulpicius,
Lucius Æmilius, V. 2. P. 51.

373.
Marcus Furius Camllus,
Aulus Posthumius,
Lucius Posthumius,
Lucius Furius,
Lucius Lucretius,
Marcus Fabius, V. 2. P. 51—55.

374.
Lucius Valerius,
Lucius Menenius,
Caius Sergius,
Spurius Papirius,
Servius Cornelius,
Publius Valerius, V. 2. P. 55, 56, 57.

375.
Publius Manlius,
Aulus Manlius,
Lucius Julius,
Caius Sextilius,
Marcus Albinius,
Lucius Antistius, V. 2. P. 58.

376.
Spurius Furius,
Quintus Servilius,
Caius Licinius,
Publius Clælius,
Marcus Horatius,
Lucius Geganius, V. 2. P. 59, 60.

377.
Lucius Æmilius,
Servius Sulpicius,
Publius Valerius,
Lucius Quinctius,
Caius Veturius,
Caius Quinctius, V. 2. P. 60—65.

382.
Lucius Furius,
Publius Valerius,
Aulus Manlius,
Servius Sulpicius,
Caius Valerius,
Servius Cornelius, V. 2. P. 65.

383.
MARCUS FABIUS,
QUINTUS SERVILIUS,
MARCUS CORNELIUS,
CAIUS VETURIUS,
QUINTUS QUINCTIUS,
AULUS CORNELIUS, V. 2. P. 66, 67.

384.
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS,
SPURIUS SERVILIUS,
SERVIUS CORNELIUS,
LUCIUS PAPIRIUS,
SERVIUS SULPICIUS,
LUCIUS VETURIUS, V. 2. P. 67.

386.
AULUS CORNELIUS,
LUCIUS VETURIUS,
MARCUS CORNELIUS,
PUBLIUS VALERIUS,
MARCUS GEGANIUS,
PUBLIUS MANLIUS, V. 2. P. 73, 74.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE, (*The*) were Magiſtrates, created firſt in the Year 260, to defend the People againſt the Oppreſſions of the *Patricians*, V. 1. P. 288; the immediate Cauſe of their Creation, was the *Seceſſion* of the People to *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 287; the Senate paſs a Decree for their Creation, P. 288; and a Law is paſſed which declares their Perſons to be ſacred, *Ib.* N. 45; they were created on *The fourth of the Ides*, that is, the tenth Day of *December*, *Ib.* N. 44; *Livy* and *Zonoras* ſay, that the People created only two *Tribunes* at firſt, but *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, makes them five, *Ib.* N. 43; in 262 they obtain a Right to be always preſent at the Deliberations of the Senate, that they may oppoſe any Decrees which are againſt the Intereſt of the People, P. 302; their Juriſdiction does not extend beyond the Gates of *Rome*, P. 339; *Volero*, one of them, paſſes a Law in the Year 281, whereby the Right of chooſing the *Plebeian* Magiſtrates of the Republick is confined to the *Comitia by Tribes*, P. 367, 372; in the firſt Ages they examined the Decrees paſſed by the Senate, and approved or rejected them at Pleaſure, P. 422. N. 64; they had a Power of impriſoning a *Citizen*, but no Right to ſummon any to appear before their *Tribunal*, *Ib.* N. 65; they were rather Protectors of the People againſt the Violence of the *Patricians*, than Magiſtrates, P. 436. N. 8; in 291 they conteſted earneſtly for *The Terentian Law*, P. 392; in the Year 296 they obtain Leave to double their Number, P. 419, 420; in 298 they come to an open Quarrel with the *Conſuls*, P. 422; and puniſh ſome of the moſt mutinous of the young *Patricians*, by confiſcating their Eſtates, P. 426; in 301 they refuſe to conſent to the Election of *Decemviri*, but upon expreſs Condition, that they ſhall not meddle with two Laws which are very favourable to the Commons, P. 436; in 305 two *Patricians* are made *Tribunes of the People*, P. 498, 499; in 322 the Senate make uſe of the *Tribunes* to oblige the *Conſul* to nominate a *Dictator*, P. 529, 530; in 329 the *Tribunes* ſtir up the People to chooſe *Plebeians* into the higheſt Offices in the State, P. 538; proſecute the *Military Tribunes*, who had ſuffered themſelves to be beaten near *Veii*, P. 539; and *Poſthumius*, one of thoſe *Military Tribunes*, is fined, P. 541. N. 75; in 332 they embroil the Nobility with the *Plebeians*, about the Election of four new *Quæſtors*, P. 543; in 337, being diſappointed in their Hopes of having ſome *Plebeians* choſen *Military Tribunes*, they revive the old Diſputes about the Diſtribution of Lands, P. 548, 549; in 344 get three *Plebeians* choſen *Quæſtors*, P. 555; and try to get ſome made *Military Tribunes*, P. 555, 556; in 347 they oppoſe the Decree made by the Senate, that War ſhould be declared with the *Veientes*, P. 560; and their other Decree, that for the future the *Roman* Infantry ſhould be maintained in the Field at the publick Expence, P. 561; in 350 the Siege of *Veii*, which had kept the Troops in the Field all the Winter, gives them Occaſion to exclaim afreſh againſt this laſt Law, and the *Military Tribunes*, P. 565; but *Appius* renders their Attemps abortive, P. 565, 566; in 352 they exclaim againſt this Law again, P. 571; get two of the *Military Tribunes* fined, P. 572. N. 33; and propoſe two Laws, one for the Diſtribution of Lands, and the other for taking off the Taxes raiſed for paying the Soldiers, P. 572, 573; in 358 they endeavour to perſuade the People to leave *Rome* and remove to *Veii*, P. 587, 588; in the Year 366 the *Tribunes* revive the old Quarrels about the Diſtribution of Lands, but to no purpoſe, V. 2. P. 35; in 377 they ſide with the Debtors, and propoſe a Law in their Favour, P. 64; and propoſe another Law for the Abolition of the *Military Tribunes*, *Ib.*; but there is a Diviſion among them in this Point, *Ib.*; and theſe Diviſions cauſe a Suſpenſion of the Choice of the chief Magiſtrates in the Republick for ſeveral Years, P. 65; in 383 they again demand the publication of the Laws formerly drawn up, P. 66; make ſuch Speeches on the Subject as are very offenſive to the *Patricians*, *Ib.*; and propoſe the Creation of *Decemviri*, to

to interpret the *Sibylline* Books, P. 67; *Camillus* endeavours to diſappoint their Succeſs in paſſing the Law drawn up, P. 67, 68; but in vain, P. 68; they, by their Menaces force him to abdicate the *Dictatorſhip*, *Ib.*; and in the Year 386 they obtain Leave, that one of the *Conſuls* may be a *Plebeian*, P. 76; in the Year 449 they were not deemed ſo much confined to *Rome* as to be incapable of being ſent from thence on any Deputation elſewhere, V. 3. P. 494; and in the Year 615 they aſſumed an exorbitant Power of excuſing any two Perſons whom they pleaſed, from Military Service, V. 5. P. 55.

TRIBUNUS CELERUM, or the chief Officer of the *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166; had ſo great an Authority, that he was the next Perſon in *Rome* to the King, *Ib.*

TRICALA, or TRIOCALA, a City founded by the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily*, in the South part of that Iſland, V. 5. P. 269 N. 36.

TRICASTIN, (*The*) a Diſtrict of *France*, which is a Part of *Dauphiné*, and lays on the left Bank of *The Rhone*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 22.

TRICCA, a City on the Banks of the *Peneus* in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 22.

TRICLINIUM, (*The*) of the *Romans*, was properly a Table, encompaſſed on *three* Sides with *three Beds*, on which the Gueſts lay along as they eat, ſometimes three, and ſometimes four on a Bed; and from hence the Word came to be applied to ſignify a *Dining Room*, or Hall to eat in, V. 2. P. 83. N. 3. A Plate of one, P. 83.

TRIFANA, a Village belonging to the *Aurunci*, V. 2. P. 169. N. 68.

TRIGEMINA, (*Gate*) *The*, was not the Gate through which the three *Horatii* paſſed to fight the three *Curiatii*, as ſome have imagined, V. 2. P. 272. N. 69.

TRINIUS, (*The*) now the *Trigno*, a River of *Samnium*, on which ſtood the City of *Triventum*, V. 2. P. 351. N. 5.

TRINACRIA, an Appellation given to the Iſland of *Sicily*, from its Form, which is almoſt *Triangular*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 1.

TRINOBANTES, (*The*) an ancient People who poſſeſſed the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex* in *England*, in the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 134. N. 28.

TRIOPIA. See *Gnidus*.

TRIPHYLIA, a little Canton of *Elis* in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 147.

TRIPOLIS, a little Canton of *Laconia*, V. 4. P. 155. N. 171.

TRIPOLITIS, a little Diſtrict of *Macedon*, which contained *three Cities*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 28.

TRIPUDIUM SOLISTIMUM, ſignified among the *Romans* the fortunate *Augury* of ſeeing the ſacred Pullets feed ſo greedily, that ſome of their Meat fell out of their Mouths upon the Ground, V. 2. P. 72. N. 38.

TRIREMES, The Ancients ſometimes meant by this Word, all the Galleys of whatever Sort which made up a Fleet, V. 2. P. 534. N. 23; a critical Diſſertation on the *Triremes*, *Quadriremes*, *&c.* of the Ancients, V. 3. P. 185.

TRITHÆUM, a City of *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 639. N. 51.

TRITON, the Name of a City and little River, one in *Doris* or *Phocis*, the other in *Bœotia*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140. Col. 1.

TRITONOS, or TRITONUS, a City in *Macedon*, near *Pallene*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140. Col. 2.

TRIUMPHS, The Word was taken from the *Greek* Word Θρίαμβος *Thriambos*, one of the Names of *Bacchus*, who firſt enjoyed the Honours of one of thoſe military Proceſſions, which were called *Triumphs*, V. 1. P. 35. N. 126; the firſt *Triumph* that was ſeen in *Rome* was in the Year 5, and ſuitable to the preſent Poverty of the State, P. 35; *Romulus* walked into *Rome*, crowned with Lawrel, ſome of his Soldiers marching before, and others after him, *Ib.*; we have ſtill preſerved a Medal on this Subject, *Ib.*; *Tarquin the Elder* was the firſt who introduced Magnificence in the *Roman Triumphs*, P. 120; the *Roman* Laws would not ſuffer the Victors who claimed the Honours of a *Triumph* to enter into the City, till his Pretenſions to that Honour were examined, and either allowed or rejected, for Fear of his cauſing Diſturbances in the City, and getting it by Force, P. 267. N. 9; it belonged to the Senate to grant the Honours of a *Triumph*, and to the People to confirm their Decree, *Ib.* N. 10; the *Conſul Servilius* was the firſt who decreed himſelf that Honour, contrary to the Will of the Senate, *Id. Ib.*; it was cuſtomary for the Soldiers, during the triumphal Proceſſion, to ſing ſatyrical Verſes on the victorious General, P. 416. N. 52; ſtrictly ſpeaking, it was not regular to grant the Honours of the *Triumph* to any but the firſt Magiſtrates of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 211. N. 70; and the Right of granting them belonged only to the Senate, P. 355; but in the Year 459 the People grant one, P. 356; there never were but three *Triumphs* in *Rome* which were adorned with the Spoils called *Opima*, V. 3. P. 38; in the firſt Ages of the Republick the Victors entered *Rome* thro' the Gate *Capena*, P. 570. N. 146; but afterwards a Gate was erected which was called *The Triumphal Gate*, P. 570; which led to *The Flaminian Circus*, and *The Field of Mars*, *Ib.* N. 146; conquered Cities and

and Provinces were moſt commonly repreſented in *Triumphs* by Slaves, with their Hands tied behind them, or Perſons weeping, or Perſons in the Dreſs of Supplicants, *Ib.* N. 147; the Crowns carried on Biers in *Triumphs*, were thoſe which the Cities of the Allies and Confederate Nations had decreed the victorious General, *Ib.* N. 149; the moſt uſual Sacrifices in *Triumphs* were white Bulls, whoſe Horns were gilt, P. 571. N. 150; the Dancers who attended the triumphant Victor, were dreſſed like Satyrs, *Ib.* N. 154; Flowers were ſtrewed in his Way, *Ib.* N. 155; his Chariot was very fine, *Ib.* N. 156; and his Robes, P. 572. N. 157; he ſat in his Chariot and held an Ivory Scepter in his Hand, *Ib.* N. 158; a Slave was uſually placed behind him in his Chariot, to put him in mind that he was a Man, *Ib.* N. 59; a Whip and Bell was uſually faſtened in his Chariot, to remind him of the Inconſtancy of Fortune, and that he might ſtill ſuffer Diſgrace, if he did not go on in the Diſcharge of his Duty, *Id. Ib.* and he wore an Iron Ring on his Finger, to put him in mind of the Simplicity of the firſt *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 160; the *Bulla Aurea* is likewiſe ſaid to have been one of his Ornaments, *Ib.* N. 161; the Licentiouſneſs allowed the Soldiers on this Occaſion was very great, P. 573. N. 164; the Victors crawled up the Steps of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* on their Knees, *Ib.* N. 166; the Form of Thankſgiving made to *Jupiter* on this Occaſion, *Ib.* N. 167; the *Triumph* always ended with a magnificent Feaſt, *Id. Ib.*; the Victor enjoyed great Diſtinctions after his Proceſſion was over, *Ib.* N. 168; the Statue of *Hercules* once partook of the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 169; whether this Pomp always ended with the Cruelty of putting to Death the Chief of the Captives, is not certain, *Ib* N. 165; the Remarks of *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, on the Origin of the Liberty given the Soldiers to abuſe their General, on the Day, and even in the Time of his Proceſſion, *Ib.* N. 164. See *Ovation*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Of the TRIUMPHS of the ROMAN KINGS, CONSULS, and other GENERALS.

YEAR of *ROME* 5.

ROMULUS, V. 1. P. 35.

ROMULUS, 15 or 16. V. 1. P. 47.

ROMULUS, 17 or 18. V. 1. P. 49.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, 83. V. 1. P. 76.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, 90 or 91. V. 1. P. 92.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, 93. V. 1. P. 94.

ANCUS MARCIUS, 122. (Diſputed) V. 1. P. 101.

ANCUS MARCIUS, 136. V. 1. P. 105.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, 150. V. 1. P. 114.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, 159. V. 1. P. 120.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, 171. V. 1. P. 128.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, 182. V. 1. P. 138.

186.

186.
SERVIUS TULLIUS, V. 1. P. 140.

198 or 199.
SERVIUS TULLIUS, V. 1. P. 145.

227.
TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, V. 1. P. 170.

228.
TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, V. 1. P. 171.

244.
PUBLIUS VARERIUS POPLICOLA, V. 1. P. 203.

248.
MARCUS VALERIUS, V. 1. P. 222.

248.
PUBLIUS POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. 1. P. 222.

249.
PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA, V. 1. P. 228. (Disputed)

249.
TITUS LUCRETIUS, V. 1. P. 228.

250.
PUBLIUS POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. 1. P. 233. (An Ovation).

250.
MENENIUS AGRIPPA, V. 1. P. 234.

251.
SPURIUS CASSIUS VISCELLINUS, V. 1. P. 236.

251.
OPITER VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, V. 1. P. 236. (Disputed).

257.
AULUS POSTHUMIUS, V. 1. P. 258.

257.
TITUS EBUTIUS, (Disputed). V. 1. P. 258.

259.
MANIUS VALERIUS, V. 1. P. 5.

266.
TITUS SICINIUS SABINUS, V. 1. P. 329.

278.
PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA, *The Son*, V. 1. P. 362.

291.
LUCIUS LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, V. 1. P. 393.

291.
TITUS VETURIUS GEMINUS CICURINUS, (An *Ovation*). V. 1. P. 393.

294.
QUINTUS FABIUS VIBULANUS, V. 1. P. 411.

294.
LUCIUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS COSSUS, V. 1. P. 411.

295.
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, V. 1. P. 416.

304.
LUCIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA POTITUS, V. 1. P. 497.

304.
MARCUS HORATIUS BARBATUS, V. 1. P. 497.

310.
MARCUS GEGANIUS MACERINUS, V. 1. P. 515.

316.
MARCUS ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. 1. P. 524.

322.
AULUS POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. 1. P. 532.

327.
MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. 1. P. 537.

357.
MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 1. P. 585.

363.
MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 2. P. 25.

365.
MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 2. P. 34.

369.
AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, V. 2. P. 45.

374.
TITUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, V. 2. P. 57.

386.
MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 2. P. 76.

393.
CAIUS PETILIUS LIBO VISOLUS, V. 2. P. 97.

393.
Marcus Fabius Ambustus, (An *Ovation*). V. 2. P. 98.

395.
Caius Plautius Proculus, V. 2. P. 99.

395.
Caius Sulpicius Peticus, V. 2. P. 102.

396.
Caius Marcius Rutilus, V. 2. P. 104.

397.
Caius Marcius Rutilus, V. 2. P. 106.

399.
Marcus Fabius Ambustus, V. 2. P. 108.

403.
Marcus Popilius Lænas, V. 2. P. 118.

407.
Marcus Valerius Corvus, V. 2. P. 128.

410.
Marcus Valerius Corvus, V. 2. P. 145.

410.
Aulus Cornelius Cossus Arvina, V. 2. P. 145.

413.
Titus Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, V. 2. P. 170.

414.
Quintus Publilius Philo, V. 2. P. 171.

415.
Lucius Furius Camillus, V. 2. P. 174.

415.
Caius Mænius, V. 2. P. 174.

418.
Marcus Valerius Corvus, V. 2. P. 191.

424.
Lucius Æmilius Mamercinus Privernas, V. 2. P. 201.

424.
Caius Plautius Decianus, V. 2. P. 201.

427.
Quintus Publilius Philo, V. 2. P. 212.

429.
Lucius Papirius Cursor, V. 2. P. 226.

431.
Lucius Fulvius Cursor, V. 2. P. 231.

431.
Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus, V. 2. P. 232.

434.
Lucius Papirius Cursor, V. 2. P. 254.

439.
Caius Sulpicius Longus, V. 2. P. 265.

442.
Quintus Æmilius Barbula, V. 2. P. 275.

442.
Caius Junius Bubulcus Brutus, V. 2. P. 275.

444.
Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus, V. 2. P. 288.

444.
Lucius Papirius Cursor, V. 2. P. 288.

447.
Quintus Manius Tremulus, V. 2. P. 296.

448.
Marcus Fulvius Curvus Petinus, V. 2. P. 298.

449.
Caius Sempronius Sophus, V. 2. P. 299.

449.
Publius Sulpicius Saverrio, V. 2. P. 299.

451.
Caius Junius Bubulcus Brutus, V. 2. P. 306.

452.
Marcus Valerius Corvus, V. 2. P. 312.

454.
Marcus Fulvius Pætinus, V. 2. P. 318.

455.
Cneius Fulvius Centumalus, V. 2. P. 322.

458.
Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus, V. 2. P. 347.

459.
Lucius Posthumius Megellus, V. 2. P. 356.

459.
MARCUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, V. 2. P. 356.

460.
SPURIUS CARVILIUS MAXIMUS, V. 2. P. 366.

460.
LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR, V. 3. P. 366.

462.
QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS GURGES, V. 2. P. 377.

463.
MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS, V. 2. P. 380.

463.
MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS, V. 2. P. 380.

470.
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS DOLABELLA MAXIMUS, V. 2. P. 416.

471.
CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, V. 2. P. 420.

472.
QUINTUS MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, V. 2. P. 429.

473.
TIBERIUS CORUNCANIUS NEPOS, V. 2. P. 447.

478.
LUCIUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, V. 2. P. 447.

475.
CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, V. 2. P. 468.

475.
CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, V. 2. P. 475.

476.
CAIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS BUBULCUS, V. 2. P. 477.

477.
QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS GURGES, V. 2. P. 478.

478.
MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS, V. 2. P. 485.

478.
LUCIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, V. 2. P. 486.

480.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS CANINA, V. 2. P. 488.

481.
LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR, V. 2. P. 494.

481.
SPURIUS CARVILIUS MAXIMUS, V. 2. P. 494.

483.
CAIUS GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, V. 2. P. 498.

485.
PUBLIUS SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS, V. 2. P. 507.

485.
APPIUS CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, V. 2. P. 507.

486.
LUCIUS JULIUS LIBO, V. 2. P. 509.

486.
MARCUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, V. 2. P. 509.

487.
NUMERIUS FABIUS PICTOR, V. 2. P. 510.

487.
DECIUS JUNIUS PERA, V. 2. P. 510.

488.
MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, V. 2. P. 518.

489.
MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, V. 2. P. 540.

490.
MANIUS VALERIUS MESSALA, V. 2. P. 545.

493.
CAIUS DUILIUS, (*A Naval Triumph*). V. 2. P. 558.

494.
LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, V. 2. P. 563.

495.
CAIUS AQUILIUS FLORUS, V. 2. P. 563.

495.
CAIUS SULPICIUS PATERCULUS, V. 2. P. 566.

496.
AULUS ATTILIUS CALATINUS, V. 2. P. 567.

496.
Caius Attilius Serranus, V. 2. P. 567.

497.
Lucius Manlius Vulso, V. 2. P. 574.

499.
Servius Fulvius, V. 2. P. 584.

499.
Marcus Æmilius Paulus, V. 2. P. 584.

500.
Caius Sempronius Blæsus, V. 2. P. 586.

500.
Cneius Cornelius Scipio Asina, V. 2. P. 586.

501.
Caius Aurelius Cotta, V. 2. P. 588.

512.
Quintus Lutatius Cerco, V. 2. P. 621.

512.
Aulus Manlius Torquatus Atticus, V. 2. P. 621.

512.
Caius Lutatius Catulus, V. 2. P. 623.

512.
Caius Valerius Falto, V. 2. P. 623.

518.
Titus Manlius Torquatus, V. 3. P. 11.

519
Spurius Carvilius Maximus, V. 3. P. 12.

520.
Quintus Fabius Verrucosus, V. 3. P. 14.

520.
Marcus Pomponius Matho, V. 3. P. 15.

522.
Marcus Papirius Maso, (on the Hill of *Alban*), V. 3. P. 18.

525.
Cneius Fabius Centumalus, V. 3. P. 24.

528.
Lucius Æmilius Papus, V. 3. P. 30.

530.
Caius Flaminius Nepos, V. 3. P. 34.

530.
Publius Furius Philus, V. 3. P. 34.

531.
Marcus Claudius Marcellus, V. 3. P. 38.

532.
Publius Cornelius Scipio Asina, V. 3. P. 39.

534.
Lucius Æmilius Paulus, V. 3. P. 44.

534.
Marcus Livius Salinator, V. 3. P. 44.

542.
M. Claudius Marcellus, (on the Hill of *Alba*, and an *Ovation* at *Rome*), V. 3. P. 324.

546.
Caius Claudius Nero, V. 3. P. 431.

546.
Marcus Livius Salinator, V. 3. P. 430.

552.
Cneius Cornelius Lentulus Scipio, V. 3. P. 570.

553.
Lucius Furius Purpureo, V. 4. P. 19.

553.
Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, V. 4. P. 20.

556.
Caius Cornelius Cethegus, V. 4. P. 82.

556.
Quintus Minucius Rufus, (on the *Hill of Alba*), V. 4. P. 82.

557.
Marcus Claudius Marcellus, V. 4. P. 101.

558.
Marcus Helvius Blasio, (an *Ovation*), V. 4. P. 107.

558.
Quintus Minucius Thermus, V. 4. P. 108.

558.
Marcus Porcius Cato, V. 4. P. 113.

558.

558.
TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, V. 4. P. 130.

561.
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, V. 4. P. 190.

561.
MANIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO, V. 4. P. 191.

562.
MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (an *Ovation*), V. 4. P. 190.

564.
LUCIUS ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, (a *Naval Triumph*), V. 4. P. 229.

564.
LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS, V. 4. P. 229.

565.
QUINTUS FABIUS LABEO, V. 4. P. 246.

566.
CNEIUS MANLIUS VULSO, V. 4. P. 260.

566.
MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, V. 4. P. 269.

566.
CNEIUS MANLIUS VULSO, V. 4. P. 269.

568.
LUCIUS MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (an *Ovation*), V. 4. P. 286.

568.
CAIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, V. 4. P. 288.

568.
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS, V. 4. P. 288.

570.
AULUS TERENTIUS, (an *Ovation*), V. 4. P. 318.

572.
LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, V. 4. P. 323.

573.
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, V. 4. P. 329.

573.
MARCUS BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS, V. 4. P. 329.

574.
TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, V. 4. P. 337.

574.
LUCIUS POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, V. 4. P. 337.

576.
TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, V. 4. P. 346.

576.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER, V. 4. P. 348.

577.
CAIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS, V. 4. P. 351.

578.
PUBLIUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, V. 4. P. 352.

578.
MARCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, V. 4. P. 352.

579.
APPIUS CLAUDIUS CENTHO, (an *Ovation*), V. 4. P. 356.

581.
CAIUS CICEREIUS, (on the *Hill of Alba*) V. 4. P. 373.

586.
ÆMILIUS PAULUS, V. 4. P. 509.

586.
OCTAVIUS, V. 4. P. 512.

586.
LUCIUS ANICIUS GALLUS, V. 4. P. 513.

587.
MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, V. 4. P. 514.

587.
CAIUS SULPICIUS GALLUS, V. 4. P. 514.

595.
MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, V. 4. P. 540.

598.
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, V. 4. P. 548.

598.
CAIUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, V. 4. P. 548.

607.
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, V. 4. P. 631.

607.
QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, V. 4. P. 646.

607.
Lucius Mummius Achaicus, V. 4. P. 646.

618.
Servius Fulvius Flaccus, V. 5. P. 81.

618.
Decimus Junius Brutus, V. 5. P. 82.

620.
Scipio Africanus Secundus, V. 5. P. 95.

624.
Caius Sempronius Tuditanus, V. 5. P. 143.

624.
Marcus Aquilius, V. 5. P. 143.

629.
Marcus Fulvius Flaccus, V. 5. P. 153.

630.
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, V. 5. P. 157.

630.
Caius Sextius Calvinus, V. 5. P. 158.

633.
Cneius Domitius Ænobarbus, V. 5. P. 177.

633.
Quintus Fabius Æmilianus, V. 5. P. 177.

634.
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, V. 5. P. 179.

635.
Quintus Marcius Rex, V. 5. P. 184.

638.
Marcus Æmilius Scaurus, V. 5. P. 188.

639.
Titus Didius, V. 5. P. 190.

640.
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, V. 5. P. 194.

640.
Lucius Cæcilius Metellus, V. 5. P. 194.

641.
Marcus Livius Drusus, V. 5. P. 200.

643.
Marcus Minucius Rufus, V. 5. P. 209.

644.
Quintus Servilius Cæpio, V. 5. P. 221.

651.
Marcus Antonius, V. 5. P. 275.

652.
Quintus Lutatius Catulus, V. 5. P. 287.

652.
Caius Marius, V. 5. P. 287.

655.
Titus Didius, V. 5. P. 305.

655.
Lucius Cornelius Dolabella, V. 5. P. 305.

660.
Publius Licinius Crassus, V. 5. P. 317.

664.
Cneius Pompeius Strabo, V. 5. P. 358.

672.
Lucius Cornelius Sylla, V. 5. P. 464.

673.
Cneius Pompeius Magnus, V. 5. P. 469.

676.
Lucius Licinius Murena, V. 5. P. 479

678.
Publius Servilius Vatia, V. 5. P. 494.

681.
Caius Servilius Curio, V. 5. P. 519.

682.
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius, V. 5. P. 524.

682.
Cneius Pompeius Magnus, V. 5. P. 524.

686.
Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Creticus, V. 5. P. 554.

692.
Cneius Pompeius Magnus, V. 6. P. 47.

702.
Publius Cornelius Spinther, V. 6. P. 169.

TRIUMVIRATE, The Origin of the famous *Triumvirate* of *Craſſus*, *Pompey*, and *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 62.
TRIUMVIRI, extraordinary Magiſtrates, created in the Year 541, on purpoſe to ſearch for young Men in the Neighbourhood of *Rome* who were fit to bear Arms, V. 3. P. 270.
TRIUMVIRI CAPITALES, (*The*) were Magiſtrates eſtabliſhed at *Rome*, to judge criminal Cauſes, V. 2. P. 381. N. 70.
TRIUMVIRI MENSARII, (*The*) of *Livy*, were the three Officers who had the Care of the publick Treaſury, V. 3. P. 135. N. 48.
TRIUMVIRI NOCTURNI, (*The*) at *Rome*, were Magiſtrates whoſe Buſineſs it was to take the Rounds in all Parts of the City all Night long, V. 2. P. 303. N. 33. See *Nocturni*.
TROCMI, (*The*) a People of *Aſia*, who probably came originally from *Gaul*, V. 4. P. 198.
TROGILORUM, a Name common to a Suburb of *Syracuſe*, and a Port near it, which lay to the North of *Tyche* and *Acradina*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 27.
TROJANS, (*The fugitive*) came into *Italy*, V. 1. P. 5.
TROPHIES, were originally nothing but Poſts, or Trunks of Trees, adorned with the Spoils of an Enemy, V. 1. P. 34. N. 123; the Cuſtom of erecting them on the Field of Battle was very ancient, *Ib.*
TROPHONIUS, a pretended Son of *Apollo*, who was famous as well as his ſuppoſed Father for uttering *Oracles*, V. 4. P. 494. N. 53; a ſhort Account of all the ancient Pagans have told us of the Oracles of *Trophonius*, *Ib.*
TROSSULA, a City of old *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 36.
TROY, in *Aſia*, was rebuilt by the *Daſcylites*, V. 1. P. 4.
TROY, *Æneas* gave this Name to the Camp he pitched in the Country of the *Laurentini*, in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 5; this Camp was near the Mouth of the *Tyber*, *Ib.* N. 24.
TRYPHÆNA, the eldeſt Daughter of *Ptolomy Auletes*, reigned one Year only in *Ægypt*, V. 6. P. 108. N. 159.
TRYPHON, one of the Generals of *Alexander Bala*, V. 5. P. 65; raiſes great Troubles in *Syria* againſt *Nicanor*, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over him, P. 66; takes *Jonathan* Priſoner by Treachery, P. 67; deceives *Simon*, *Jonathan*'s Brother, P. 68; puts *Jonathan* to Death, notwithſtanding *Simon* had paid his Ranſom, *Ib.*; and then deſtroys young *Antiochus*, his Ward and his King, *Ib.*; is defeated by *Antiochus Sidetes*, the Brother of *Demetrius Nicanor*, P. 70; dies in the Year of *Rome*, 617, P. 71. N. 39; he was called at firſt *Diodotus*, P. 65. N. 8; we have a Medal of *Tryphon* ſtill in Being, P. 71. N. 40.
TRYPHO, See *Salvius*.
TUBA, or TUBUS, a Muſical Inſtrument in uſe among the *Romans*, much like our Trumpet, V. 1. P. 379. N. 78; it differed from the *Lituus* and *Buccina* in this, that it was ſtrait, gradually widened from one End to the other, and had a large circular Mouth; whereas the *Lituus* was almoſt circular, like the *French* Horn, and the *Buccina* was at firſt only the Horn of an Ox, *Ib.*
TUBERO, the Son-in-Law of the famous *Paulus Æmilius*, V. 4. P. 501.
TUBERO, (*Publius Ælius*). See *Ælius*.
TUBERO, (*Ælius Petus*). See *Petus*.
TUBERTUS, (*Poſthumius*) is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Mamercus*, in the Year 319, V. 1. P. 527; is made *Dictator* himſelf in 322, P. 530; makes a Vow to celebrate *The Great Games*, in Honour to the Gods, *Ib.*; is wounded at the Attack the *Volſci* make on the Camp of *Titus Quinctius*, P. 531; but nevertheleſs gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 352; the different Accounts Authors give of his cauſing his Son to be beheaded for Faction and treaſonable Deſigns, *Ib.*; and what Credit is to be given to them, *Ib.* N. 59.
TUBERTUS, (*Publius Poſthumius*). See *Poſthumius*.
TUBULUS, (*Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
TUBULUS, (*Caius Hoſtilius*). See *Hoſtilius*.
TUCCI, See *Gemella*.
TUDER, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 5. P. 448. N. 141.
TUDITANUS, (*The Surname of*) was taken from the *Latin* Word *Tudes*, which ſignifies *A Mallet*, and the firſt *Sempronius* who bore it, was ſo called becauſe his Head was of that Shape, V. 5. P. 136. N. 51.
TUDITANUS, (*Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
TUDITANUS, (*Caius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
TUDITANUS, (*Marcus Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
TUDITANUS, (*Publius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
TUGENES, (*The*) a People who formerly inhabited a Part of the preſent *Swiſſerland*, V. 5. P. 258. N. 15.
TULINGI, (*The*) inhabited the Country of *Stulingen*, and part of the Country of the *Griſons*, in *Swiſſerland*, V. 6. P. 65. N. 30.
TULLIÆ, the two Daughters of *Servius Tullius*, V. 1. P. 144; Women of very different Characters, *Ib.*; marries the two Grandſons of *Tarquin the Elder*, P. 145.
TULLIA THE ELDER, prevents her Huſband's declaring againſt her Father-in-Law,

Law, and is aſſaſſinated by her Huſband, V. 1. P. 155, 156.

TULLIA THE YOUNGER, V. 1. P. 144; a Woman of an infamous Character, P. 155; marries *Arunx*, the eldeſt Grandſon of *Old Tarquin*, P. 145; has an inceſtuous Meeting with her Brother-in-Law, P. 155; has *Arunx* her Huſband aſſaſſinated, P. 156; and probably all the Children ſhe had had by him, *Ib.* N. 49; marries his Brother *Tarquin*, P. 156; perſuades him to take away the Crown from *Servius*, P. 160; firſt ſalutes him King, P. 161; prevails on him to take from *Servius* his little Remains of Life, *Ib.*; orders her Coachman to drive her Chariot over the Body of her own Father, *Ib.*; is hiſſed out of *Rome* after the Proſcription of her Huſband, P. 188.

TULLIANUM, a Priſon, in which the chief *Catilinarian* Conſpirators were executed, by the *Conſul Cicero*'s Order, and in his Preſence, V. 6. P. 32. N. 50.

TULLIUS, (*Sextus*) the Commander of the firſt *Corps* in the *Roman* Army in the Year 395, is appointed by the Army to make a Speech to the *Dictator Sulpicius*, to perſuade him to fight a Battle with the *Boii*, V. 2. P. 100; *Tullius* does ſo, *Ib.*; and with Succeſs, P. 101.

TULLIUS CICERO, (*Marcus*) the famous Orator, was born in the Year of *Rome* 647, V. 5. P. 257; ſome Authors relate wonderful Things of his Birth, P. 326. N. 66; he was deſcended from a very illuſtrious Perſon, *Id. Ib.*; his Father was *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, a *Roman Knight*, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; he made a ſurprizing Progreſs in Learning in his Youth, P. 327; this gained him great Eſteem among his Fellow-Scholars, *Ib.* N. 67; applies himſelf chiefly to Eloquence, P. 328; puts on the *Toga Virilis*, P. 335; makes his firſt Campaign in the Army of the *Conſul Pompeius Strabo*, in *The War with the Allies*, P. 352; pleads his firſt Cauſe at 26 Years of Age, P. 462; undertakes the Defence of *Roſcius*, who is perſecuted by the *Syllan* Faction, and afterwards retires to *Athens*, P. 471; returns to *Rome*, and there continues to apply himſelf to Eloquence, P. 483; ſtands for the *Quæſtorſhip* and obtains it, P. 484; diſcharges the Duty of that Office with great Exactneſs, P. 489. N. 70; pleads againſt *Verres*, in favour of the *Sicilians*, P. 529; is choſen *Ædile*, and the *Sicilians*, in gratitude for his having delivered them from Oppreſſion, contribute towards the Expences of the *Shows* with which he is obliged to entertain the People of *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 42; he makes a Speech to the People in favour of the famous *Manilian Law*, P. 558; and prevails on them to paſs it, *Ib.*; he is proclaimed *Conſul* for the Year 690, by the Acclamations of the People, without coming to a Vote, V. 6. P. 6; tho' he has ſix Competitors, moſt of them Men of the greateſt Families, and of great Intereſt, P. 5; he finds the Republick in great Danger of publick Confuſions, when he enters upon his Office, P. 7; oppoſes a Law which the *Tribune Servilius Rullus* would have paſſed, concerning the Diſtribution of Lands, *Ib.* N. 17, 18; the Government of *Macedon* falls to him by Lot, and he reſigns it to his Collegue, P. 9, 10; he appeaſes the People, who were exaſperated at the Regard ſhewn the *Roman Knights* at the publick Shows, by aſſigning them Places of Diſtinction at them, and prevails on the People to conſent to the Regulation he had made on that Head, P. 10; *Cicero* undertakes the Defence of *Rabirius*, who is proſecuted by *Cæſar*, and gets him acquitted by the People, P. 10, 11; maintains the Law which the *Dictator Sylla* had made, That the Children of proſcribed Perſons ſhould be for ever excluded from the Senate, and the great Offices of the Republick, P. 11; begins to take his Meaſures to diſcover the ſecret Plots of the ſeditious *Catiline*, P. 12; embarraſſes and confounds *Catiline*, by the Queſtions he puts to him in full Senate, P. 13; *Catiline* endeavours to aſſaſſinate *Cicero* and three other Perſons, who he foreſaw would be his Competitors for the *Conſulſhip*, but *Cicero* prevents the Execution of his pernicious Schemes, *Ib.*; diſcovers them to the Senate, P. 14; is fully empowered by the Senate, to avert the Evils which threatened the Republick, *Ib.*; makes uſe of this Power to purſue gradually the Conſpirators, P. 11; who reſolve to ſet fire to *Rome* in four Places; and during the Confuſion, to murder *Cicero* and all his Friends, P. 16; *Cicero* by his Eloquence, puts *Catiline* into great Confuſion, and forces him to leave *Rome*, P. 17, 18, 19; then makes a Speech to the People, to prevent their being affected by the Reports of his Enemies, that he had condemned a *Roman Citizen* to Baniſhment, without conſulting them, P. 19; upon a freſh Conviction of the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, the People blame *Cicero* for ſhewing too much Moderation in the Proſecution of it, P. 20; he applies himſelf to diſcover the Plots of the Factious whom *Catiline* had left at *Rome*, P. 21; theſe Conſpirators endeavour to draw the Ambaſſadors of the *Allobroges* into their Plot, P. 22; the Ambaſſadors get a Writing from them, which contains the whole Plot, P. 23; and put it into the *Conſul*'s Hands, P. 23, 24; he ſeizes the chief Conſpirators, P. 24; makes a Report of the whole Affair to the Senate, P. 25; who give him the glorious Appellation of *The Father of his Country*, *Ib.*; and after long Debates, P. 26—30; condemn

demn the Conſpirators whom *Cicero* had ſeized, to die, P. 31; the *Conſul*, without Loſs of Time, puts this Decree immediately in Execution, *Ib.*; and by this Firmneſs gets great Applauſes from the People, P. 32; when he lays down the *Conſulſhip Cicero* takes the uſual Oath, but with ſome Variation in Terms, P. 33; incurs the Hatred of *Publius Clodius*, by appearing as a Witneſs againſt him, P. 50, 53. N. 107; prevails on *Cato* to ſign the *Agrarian Law*, P. 69; though he thought *Cæſar* blameable in his Conduct in the proſecution of this Law, P. 68. N. 38; *Cicero* declares againſt the *Triumvirate*, on all Occaſions, P. 71; the *Triumviri* therefore try to deſtroy him, P. 72. N. 48; and in order to this perſuade *Vettius* to accuſe him of a capital Crime, P. 72; the proſecution of this Affair, P. 73. N. 50; by which *Cicero* does not ſuffer much, P. 73; he refuſes to be one of the twenty Commiſſioners who were to diſtribute the Lands, P. 74; *Cæſar* prejudiced againſt *Cicero*, P. 72. N. 48. P. 73. N. 52; ſtirs up *Publius Clodius* againſt him, P. 74; *Clodius* attempts to deſtroy him, P. 77; *Cicero* renders his firſt Attempts abortive, P. 78; but being lulled into a falſe Security, P. 79; he is at laſt overpowered, *Ib.*; takes ſome Steps to avoid Condemnation, P. 80; but *Pompey* ſhamefully deſerts him, P. 81. N. 74; and he is forced to leave *Rome*, P. 82; retires to *Dyrrachium*, where he gives a greater Looſe to his Grief than became a grave Man, P. 83. N. 79; *Clodius* gets him interdicted *Fire and Water*, by a Decree of the People, P. 84; confiſcates his Eſtates, and burns or demoliſhes his Houſes, *Ib.* N. 83, 84; *Cicero* paſſes through many Cities in the Eaſt, and at laſt fixes at *Theſſalonica*, P. 85; *Pompey* undertakes to get him recalled, P. 94; which *Clodius* and his Party oppoſe with great Fury, P. 96. N. 135; but nevertheleſs the Senate paſs a Decree for recalling him, P. 98; and reſtore him his Eſtates, P. 99; *Cicero* returns, and triumphantly enters *Rome*, *Ib.*; there recovers the Aſcendant he had had before his Baniſhment, P. 100; *Cato* is reconciled to him, P. 106; *Clodius* offers him new Inſults, P. 116. N. 187. P. 117. N. 188; *Cicero* favours the *Triumviri*, *Cæſar*, *Pompey*, and *Craſſus*, P. 128; condemns *Gabinius*'s *Ægyptian* Expedition, which unites *Craſſus* and *Pompey* againſt him, P. 129. N. 18; *Cicero* brings great Diſgrace on himſelf, by pleading both for and againſt the Oppreſſor *Gabinius*, almoſt at the ſame Time, P. 130; upon his making his laſt Speech againſt him, he was called *The Deſerter*, P. 131. N. 21; *Cicero* is intimidated in *Milo*'s Affair, and therefore does not ſpeak his Speech in *Milo*'s Favour, with his uſual Life and Action, P. 153; which made *Milo* ſay, when *Cicero* ſent him this Speech in his Baniſhment, That, *If the Orator had been himſelf when he ſpoke it, he* (Milo) *ſhould have been at* Rome *at that Time*, *Ib.*; *Cicero* is made Governor of *Cilicia*, and the Iſland of *Cyprus*, P. 169; undertakes ſeveral military Expeditions in *Cilicia*, with ſuch Succeſs, *Ib.*; that a *Triumph* is decreed him, but he declines it, P. 171. N. 23; *Cato* oppoſes the *Supplications* which the Senate decreed in Honour to *Cicero*, *Ib.* N. 24; who diſtinguiſhes his Equity and Moderation in the Government of his Province, *Ib.* N. 25; returns to *Rome*, P. 172; declares for the Senate's granting *Cæſar* his Deſires, rather than run the Hazards of a Civil War, P. 183. N. 39; but nevertheleſs leaves *Rome*, and goes to *Pompey*'s Army, P. 205; where he is treated with great Diſeſteem and Neglect, P. 221.

TULLIUS CICERO, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Marcus*, V. 6. P. 28; votes for treating the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, whom *Cicero* had ſeized, with Lenity, *Ib.*; was a Man of great Pride and Inſolence, P. 55. N. 3; is wounded in a Fray which happened in the *Forum*, on account of his Brother *Cicero*, P. 98. N. 137; is made a Lieutenant-General by *Cæſar*, P. 134; defends himſelf with great Bravery againſt the *Belgæ*, P. 135; and by that Means gives *Cæſar* Time to come to his Relief, P. 136; *Cæſar*, after he has diſperſed the Enemy, leaves *Quintus* with ſome Troops in the Country of the *Eburones*, P. 148; *Quintus*, contrary to *Cæſar*'s Orders, ſuffers a part of his Troops to go out of his Camp to forage, which is like to be the Cauſe of his having his Camp taken, P. 149; *Cæſar* reprimands him for this Fault, *Ib.*; he goes into *Cilicia* with his Brother, who makes him his Lieutenant-General, P. 169; and to whom he is of great Service in his Military Expeditions, P. 170.

TULLIUS DECULA, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 672, and ſent by the *Dictator Sylla* into *Gaul*, to keep the *Gauls* in Subjection, V. 5. P. 459.

TULLIUS LONGUS, (*Manius*) *Conſul* in the Year 253, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20; marches with a great Army againſt the *Fidenates*, P. 239; inveſts them, and reduces them to great Extremities, *Ib.*; comes with a Detachment of his Troops againſt the *Citizens* at *Rome*, who had entered into a Conſpiracy in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 241; falls from his Chariot, and dies ſoon after, *Ib.*; the famous Orator *Cicero* confeſſes, that he was not deſcended from this *Tullius*, P. 238. N. 20.

TULLUS AMPHIDIUS, or ATTIUS TULLUS, a famous Warrior, and a Man of Diſtinction

tion in *Antium*, V. 1. P. 312; receives *Coriolanus* at his Houſe, in his Baniſhment, P. 313; engages that *Roman* in his Intereſt, *Ib.*; they both endeavour to perſuade the *Volſci* to revolt from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; *Tullus* is put at the Head of the Army which is to march againſt *Rome*, P. 315; grows jealous of *Coriolanus*, and poſſeſſes the *Volſci* with his Suſpicions, P. 300; *Tullus* himſelf accuſes him, in an Aſſembly of that Nation, where that brave and unfortunate *Roman* is aſſaſſinated, P. 324, 325; after his Death *Tullus* marches againſt the *Romans*, P. 328.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, is choſen to ſucceed *Numa* in the Kingdom of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 74; his Family came originally from *Medulia*, a City of *Latium*, and his Mother's Name was *Herſilia*, P. 74. N. 87; his Education is ſaid to have been very mean, P. 75; and his Diſintereſtedneſs when he came to the Crown great, *Ib.*; *Curule* Chairs were firſt uſed in his Time, P. 75. N. 89; he is threatened with a War by the *Albans*, P. 76; acts inſincerely with the *Albans* on this Occaſion, P. 77; has an Interview with the *Alban* General, P. 79; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 85. N. 102; betrayed by *Fuffetius*, in the War with the *Fidenates*, P. 88; makes a Vow, and defeats the *Fidenates*, P. 88, 89; razes the City of *Alba*, P. 89; pronounces Sentence of Death on *Fuffetius*, P. 90; has him executed, P. 90, 91; takes *Fidenæ*, and ſubjects it to the Dominion of *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Triumphs* a ſecond Time, P. 92; gains a compleat Victory over the *Sabines*, P. 93; *Triumphs* a third Time, P. 94; ſummons the Cities ſubject to the *Sabines* to ſurrender to him, *Ib.*; reduces them, *Ib.*; when weakened with old Age, he gives himſelf up to Credulity, P. 95; and Superſtition, *Ib.*; as appears in ſeveral Inſtances, *Ib.*; his Death is related differently, P. 95, 96; we have a Medal which relates to him, ſtill in Being, P. 96; the Hiſtorians mention neither his Obſequies nor Place of Burial, becauſe he was deemed execrable, and killed by the Gods, P. 97.

TULLUS, (*Lucius Volcatius*). See *Volcatius*.

TUMULUS, is a Village or Town in *Inſubria*, whoſe Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 71. N. 39.

TUNICA PALMATA, a Garment worn by the *triumphant* Victors at *Rome*, is very improperly confounded by ſome with the *Toga Pura*, V. 1. P. 120. N. 58; the former was a Sort of Veſt, without Sleeves, worn under other Garments; the latter was a long flowing Robe, which fell in great Folds quite down to the Ground, *Ib.*

TUNIS, (*The City of*) is taken by the *Romans*, in the Year of *Rome* 498, V. 2. P. 576; it was, according to ſome, but nine Miles from *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 523. N. 47; it now ſtands on *The Gulf of Gouletta*, P. 524. N. 47.

TURBULA, a City of *Spain*, near *Saguntum*, V. 4. P. 603. N. 11.

TURDETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, who poſſeſſed the Territories of *Baia*, the *Algarves*, part of that *Seville*, and of the Dutchy of *Medina Sidonia*, V. 3. P. 239. N. 61; P. 438. N. 16; their Country is at preſent the Weſtern Part of *Andaluſia*, V. 4. P. 111. N. 83.

TURDULI, (*The*) a People of old *Bætica* in *Spain*, who inhabited the Territory of *Cordona*, near the River *Bætis*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 6. P. 444. N. 20. V. 4. P. 111. N. 83. P. 569. N. 69.

TURIA, (*The*) or TURIUM, a River of *Spain*, was the *Guadalavir*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 112.

TURIA, (*The*) or TUTIA, a little River or Brook, which ran into the *Tyber*, V. 3. P. 306. N. 66.

TURIN, was the only City in *Piedmont*, when *Hannibal* paſſed the *Alpes*, V. 3. P. 68.

TURINUS, (*Caius Mamilius*). See *Mamilius*.

TURPILIUS SILANUS, (*Titus*) Governour of *Vacca* in *Africa*, ſuffers that City to be ſurprized by *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 226; *Marius* accuſes him of having been corrupted by that Prince, *Ib.*; and he is beheaded for it, *Ib.*; but afterwards his Innocence appears, *Ib.*

TURRUS, a *Spaniſh* King, V. 4. P. 336; ſurrenders to the *Romans*, and ſerves in their Army, *Ib.*

TUSCA, (*The*) a River in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, which falls into the *Mediterranean*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.

TUSCAN, (*Street*) *The*, or *Hetrurian-Street*, was that Part of *Rome* which the Senate gave to thoſe *Hetrurians* or *Tuſcans*, who came and ſettled at *Rome* after the Defeat of *Arunx*'s Army before *Aricia*, in the Year 247, V. 1. P. 220; this Place was a Valley between the Hills *Palatinus* and the *Capitol*, of about four Furlongs long, and led from the *Forum* to the *Great Circus*, *Ib.* N. 75.

TUSCANS, (*The*) were firſt called *Tyrrhenians*, and afterwards *Hetrurians*. See *Hetrurians*.

TUSCULANI, Among the Priſoners whom *Camillus* took, in the Battle he gained over the *Volſci* in his ſixth *Tribuneſhip*, were found ſome *Tuſculans*, who declared that they had the Orders of their Senate for what they did, V. 2. P. 53; *Camillus* is therefore ordered to puniſh this Defection of the *Tuſculani*, P. 54; who eſcape Puniſhment by a ſingular Artifice, *Ib.*; in the Year 373 the *Romans* grant them the Right of *Citizenſhip*, P. 55; in 377 the

the *Latins* ſurprize their City, P. 62; but the *Romans* come to their Aſſiſtance, retake *Tuſculum*, and put all the *Latins* to the Sword, not one excepted, *Ib.* See *Tuſculum*.

TUSCULUM, an ancient City of *Latium*, thirteen or fourteen Miles from *Rome*, ſides with the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 208. N. 51; in 291 the *Æqui* ravage the Territory of *Tuſculum*, P. 390; *Mamilius*, Governour of *Tuſculum* in the Year 293, comes to the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, and helps them to recover the *Capitol*, P. 404; in 294 *Tuſculum* is ſurprized by the *Æqui*, P. 408; and retaken by the *Conſul Fabius*, P. 409; in the Year of *Rome* 310, the *Tuſculans* put to the Sword the Remains of the *Volſci*, who had come to the Aſſiſtance of the Populace of *Ardea*, when they revolted from the Nobility of that City, P. 515; in the Year 430, a *Tribune of the People* accuſes the *Tuſculans* of Treaſon before the *Tribes*, V. 2. P. 228; and this Affair creates a perpetual Difference between two of the *Tribes*, *Ib.*; there are ſomeRemains of this ancient City ſtill to be ſeen near *Freſcati*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 54; *Telegonus* is thought to have been the Founder of it, P. 304. N. 62.

TUSCUS, (*Aquilius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 266, V. 1. P. 327.

TUTANUS, a Name given by *Varro* to the God whom the *Romans* called *Rediculus*, V. 3. P. 306. N. 65.

TUTELA, or PHILOTIS, a *Roman* Slave, deſtroys the *Latins* by a Stratagem of his own Invention, V. 2. P. 32.

TUTIA, a *Veſtal*, who broke her Vow of Chaſtity in the Year 519, V. 3. P. 18.

TUTIA, an ancient City of *Tarragonian Spain*, V. 5. P. 508. N. 118.

TWINS. In the Year of *Rome* 83, a Law was paſſed, that if any Woman was delivered of three male Children at a Birth they ſhould be brought up to the Age of *Puberty* at the Expence of the Publick, V. 1. P. 87. N. 110.

TYBER, (*The*) was ſo called from *Tiberinus*, a King of *Alba*, who was drowned in it, V. 1. P. 14; in the Year 168 the *Sabines* built a Bridge over this River, near the Place where it joins the *Anio*, P. 125; little Credit is to be given to the ancient Authors, who ſay that a Battle was fought on this River, by the *Veientes* and *Romans*, in the *Dictatorſhip* of *Mamercus Æmilius*, P. 536. N. 69. This River overflowed its Banks in an extraordinary Manner, in the Year of *Rome* 512, V. 2. P. 623. See *Tiber*.

TYBUR. See *Tibur*.

TYBURTES. See *Tiburtes*.

TYCHÆUS, a *Numidian* Lord, remounts *Hannibal*'s Cavalry, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 549; and brings him a Reinforcement of 2000 Horſe, *Ib.*

TYMPHRESTUS, a Mountain in the Country of the *Driopes*, a People near *Theſſaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.

TYNDARIS, a maritime City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 567.

TYRANNUS, (*Talus*) an illuſtrious *Sabine*, incorporates himſelf with the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 42.

TYRITA, a City utterly unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 44.

TYRRHEUM, a City of *Acarnania*, which lay between the *Ionian* Sea and the River *Achelous*, V. 4. P. 233. N. 70.

TYRRHENIAN SEA, (*The*) a Part of the *Mediterranean*, was called by the Ancients *The Lower* or *South Sea*, *Mare Inferum*, in Oppoſition to the *Adriatick*, which they called *Mare Superum*, *The Upper* or *North Sea*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 20.

TYRRHENI, (*The*) a People of *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6; this Name was alſo given to a Colony of *Pelaſgi*, who came into *Italy*, and retained this Name after their Return into *Greece*, P. 6. V. 2. P. 409. N. 2.

TYSCA, a large and fruitful Country belonging to *Carthage*, is claimed by *Maſiniſſa*, in the Year of *Rome* 596, and he ſeizes it by force of Arms, V. 4. P. 544.

V.

VACCA, (*The*) a River in *Portugal*, which the Natives call the *Vouga*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.

VACCA, or VACCUA, Names which different Authors give to *Baccia*, a City in *Luſitania*, on the River of that Name, now called *The Vouga*, V. 5. P. 37. N. 86.

VACCA, a City which *Salluſt* ſays was one of the moſt wealthy of any in the Kingdom of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 207. N. 12.

VACCÆI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, whom *Iſidore* places at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 105; they poſſeſſed part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 142; which lay between the *Tagus* and the *Duero*, P. 223. N. 59; and part of *Old Caſtile*, P. 569. N. 71; in the Year 617 the *Pro-Conſuls Lepidus* and *Brutus* are bent on entirely ſubduing them, V. 5. P. 77; but they deſtroy their Army, *Ib.*

VACCI, (*Prata*) the Name of the Ground on which had ſtood the Houſe of the Traitor *Vitruvius Vaccus*, V. 2. P. 201. N. 48.

VACCUS, (*Vitruvius*). See *Vitruvius*.

VACUNA, a Name under which the ancient *Sabines* worſhipped the Goddeſs *Victory*, V. 2. P. 350, N. 3.

VADIMONIUS, a Lake in *Italy*, now called *Lago di Baſſano*, V. 2. P. 285. N. 97; and very particularly deſcribed by *Pliny the Younger*, P. 415. N. 18.

VALENCIA, a City of *Spain*, founded by the *Conſul Junius Brutus*, in the Year of *Rome*

Rome 615, V. 5. P. 59; a ſhort Diſſertation on this City, P. 57. N. 113.

VALERIA, the Siſter of the great *Poplicola*, prevails on *Veturia*, to go with the *Roman* Ladies to her Son *Coriolanus*, who ſeemed determined to deſtroy *Rome*, V. 1. P. 322; her Deſign is approved by the *Conſuls*, *Ib.*; they ſet out together to go to *Coriolanus*, P. 323; have an Interview with him, *Ib.*; and he conſents to grant them a Peace on certain Conditions, P. 324; *Rome* rewards them at their own Deſire, with erecting a Temple to *The Fortune of Women*, and makes *Valeria* a Prieſteſs of it, *Ib.*

VALERIA, the Daughter of the *Conſul Poplicola*, V. 1. P. 215; is ſent as an Hoſtage to *Porſena*'s Camp, *Ib.*; ſwims croſs the *Tiber*, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; is carried back to *Porſena* by her Father, who is attacked on the Road by the *Tarquins*, *Ib.*; gives Notice in the *Hetrurian* Camp of the Danger to which her Father was expoſed, *Ib.*; and ſome ſay, there was an Equeſtrian Statue erected at *Rome* to her Honour, P. 216.

VALERIA, the Daughter of *Meſſala*, who had been divorced by her Huſband, marries the *Dictator Sylla*, V. 5. P. 468; who fell in love with her at the publick *Games*, *Ib.*

VALERIA, a Place in old *Celtiberia* in *Spain*, which *Livy* calls *Caſtrum Altum*, V. 3. P. 238. N. 54.

VALERIAN LAW, (*The*) which enacted, that whoever reſiſted the *Conſuls* or *Tribunes* in the Diſcharge of their Offices, ſhould be fined five Oxen and two Sheep, V. 1. P. 430; was paſſed by the famous *Poplicola*, *Ib.*; and the *Conſuls*, in the Year 299, increaſed it to thirty Oxen and two Sheep, *Ib.*

VALERIAN LAWS, (*The*) or *Leges Valeriæ*, were thoſe paſſed by the *Conſul Publius Valerius Poplicola*, in his *Conſulſhip*, V. 1. P. 248. N. 37.

VALERIUS, (*Caius*) accuſes *Marcus Flavius* in the Year 425, and the vehement Paſſion of the Proſecutor is the Cauſe of his being acquitted, V. 2. P. 206.

VALERIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 359, V. 1. P. 588; and *Conſul* in the Year 361, P. 593. N. 70.

VALERIUS, (*Lucius*) the Nephew, and not the Brother of the great *Poplicola*, is made *Quæſtor* with *Cæſo Fabius*, in 268, V. 1. P. 333. N. 5; they proſecute *Spurius Caſſius*, for ſquandering away the Lands belonging to the publick Treaſury to Foreigners, in his *Conſulſhip*, P. 333; and get him condemned to die, P. 334; *Valerius* is choſen *Conſul* in 270, P. 338; fights a bloody Battle with the *Volſci*, which is not deciſive, P. 339; ſome repreſent him as a Man of little Ability in the Art of War, P. 340; he is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time in 283, P. 374; and an unforeſeen Accident prevents his ſeizing the Camp of the *Æqui*, P. 376.

VALERIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 558, V. 4. P. 103; ſpeaks in favour of the *Roman* Ladies, who demand the Repeal of *The Oppian Law*, P. 105; and ſucceeds, P. 106.

VALERIUS, (*Manius*) *Dictator* in the Year 259, was a Man of Moderation and Courage, V. 1. P. 274; ſome Miſtakes of *Cicero* concerning him, *Ib.* N. 24; he was the third Brother of *Poplicola*, *Ib.* N. 23; makes a Speech to the People, P. 274; raiſes Levies, P. 275; leads four *Legions* againſt the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over them, P. 276; enjoys the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is ſurnamed *Maximus*, *Ib.* N. 26; and ſeveral other Marks of Diſtinction are beſtowed upon him, *Ib.* N. 27; the Senate oppoſe his Demand for the Debtors, and he is forced to ſend ſome of them to plant a *Colony* at *Velitræ*, P. 276; he again applies himſelf in favour of the People to the Senate, who reject his Motion, *Ib.*; this he greatly reſents, aſſembles the People, harangues them, and then lays down the *Dictatorſhip* in their Preſence, P. 277; adviſes the Senate to grant all the Requeſts of the People, who revolted upon his Abdication, P. 281; is ſent by the Senate to the Rebels, P. 284. N. 38; addreſſes himſelf to them in a very mild Manner, P. 284; votes for reſerving the Cogniſance of the Affair of *Coriolanus* to the People, P. 305, 306.

VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) performs the Office of *Fecialis*, in the Treaty made between *Tullus* and *Suffetius*, in the Year 83, V. 1. P. 82.

VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of the great *Poplicola*, and *Titus Lucretius*, command the Left-Wing of the *Romans*, in the Battle they fight with *Porſena*, after his taking the Fort on the Hill *Janiculus*, and are both wounded, V. 1. P. 209; *Valerius* is made *Conſul* in 248, P. 220; makes a great Slaughter of the *Sabines*, who ravaged the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; and with the Aſſiſtance of his Collegue, gains a ſecond Victory over them, P. 222; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; a Houſe is built for him at the Expence of the Publick, and as a Mark of Diſtinction, it is made to open outwards, *Ib.*; he obſtructs the Negotiations of *Mamilius*, among the *Latins*, P. 236; ſpeaks in the Senate in favour of the People, who being overrun with Debts, refuſe to enroll themſelves for the War with the *Latins*, P. 245; fights a ſingle Combat with *Mamilius*, and is killed in it, P. 256; but *Dion. Hall.* brings him to Life again, ſeveral Years after, and makes him *Dictator*, P. 294. N. 61.

VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of *Poplicola*, is killed at the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 256; a Miſtake of *Dion. Hal.* concerning him, P. 294. N. 61.
VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) is made General of Horſe by the *Dictator Sulpicius*, in the Year 395, V. 2. P. 99; and *Conſul* a firſt Time, in 398, P. 107; and a ſecond Time in 400, P. 109.
VALERIUS, (*Publius*) the Son of *Poplicola*, is killed at the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 256, 294. N. 61.
VALERIUS ANTIAS, is ſent to *Rome* in the Year 538, with *Philip*'s Ambaſſadors, whom *Fabius* had taken Priſoners as they were returning to their Maſter, with the Treaty concluded between *Hannibal* and him, V. 3. P. 173.
VALERIUS ANTIAS, the Author of a large Volume of Annals, flouriſhed, as is ſuppoſed, about the Year of *Rome* 666, V. 3. P. 173. N. 155.
VALERIUS CORVUS, or CORVINUS, (*Marcus*) the Grandſon of the famous *Dictator Valerius Voluſus*, enters the Liſts with a *Gallic* Giant, and overcomes him, V. 2. P. 122; is ſurnamed *Corvus*, or *Corvinus*, from a *Crow* or *Raven* which was his Second in this Battle, and helped him to beat the Giant, *Ib.* N. 88; is rewarded with a Crown of Gold, and ten Oxen, P. 123; is made *Conſul*, a firſt Time in the Year 405, *Ib.*; a ſecond Time in 407, P. 127; defeats the *Volſci*, takes *Satricum*, reduces it to Aſhes, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 128; is raiſed to the *Conſulate* a third Time, in 410, P. 133; marches againſt the *Samnites*, P. 137; encamps near Mount *Gaurus*, *Ib.*; harangues his Troops before he gives Battle, P. 138; fights the Enemy, P. 139; beats them, *Ib.*; goes to the Relief of *Sueſſula*, P. 144; takes the Enemy's Camp, and defeats their Army, *Ib.*; is again honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 145; is made *Dictator*, on Account of the Revolt of part of his Army, which had made War with the *Samnites* in *Campania*, P. 148; meets the Revolters, and harangues them, P. 149; obtains of the *Comitia* an Act of Indemnity for them, P. 151; his Character, P. 139; he is made *Conſul* a fourth Time, in 418, P. 189. N. 20; put at the Head of an Army deſigned to act againſt the *Sidicini*, P. 189; defeats the *Auſones*, *Ib.*; beſieges *Cale*, *Ib.*; takes it, P. 191; is made *Dictator* again, P. 310; marches againſt the *Hetrurians*, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Conſulſhip* a fifth Time, in 453, P. 313; revives a Law of *Valerius Poplicola*, P. 316; is made *Conſul* a ſixth Time in 454, P. 319; and puniſhes the *Hetrurians*, who had revolted from the Republick, *Ib.*; he was an excellent *Citizen*, and one of the beſt of Fathers, and three and twenty Times in his Life ſat in the *Curule Chair*, which no other *Roman* ever did, *Ib.*
VALERIUS CORVINUS, (*Marcus*) probably the Son of the preceding, was made *Conſul* in the Year 464, V. 2. P. 380. N. 63.
VALERIUS FALTO, *Prætor of Rome*, in the Year 511 goes into *Sicily*, greatly contributes towards the Victory which the *Conſul Lutatius* gains over a *Carthaginian* Fleet, V. 2. P. 616. N. 66; continues in *Sicily*, in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 620; and when he returns to *Rome* is decreed a *Triumph* by the People, P. 623. N. 75.
VALERIUS FALTO, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *Bruttium* in 552, V. 3. P. 564; and of *Sardinia*, and is continued in his *Prætorſhip* of *Sardinia*, in 553, V. 4. P. 5.
VALERIUS FALTO, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 515, V. 3. P. 2; ordered to make War with the *Gauls*, P. 3; is defeated by them in a pitched Battle, P. 3, 4; but ſoon has his Revenge, P. 4.
VALERIUS FALTO, (*Quintus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 514, V. 3. P. 1.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, is made General of Horſe in the Year 432, V. 2. P. 241.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Caius*) is made High-Prieſt of *Jupiter* by Force, V. 3. P. 359; and revives the Right of ſitting in the Senate, which anciently belonged to that Office, *Ib.*; ſtands for the Office of *Curule Ædile*, and obtains it, tho' beneath his Dignity as *Flamen Dialis*, V. 4. P. 21.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 660, V. 5. P. 314; and very cruelly puniſhes a great Number of revolted *Spaniards*, P. 318.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 492, V. 2. P. 550.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) commands the *Roman* Cavalry, and diſtinguiſhes himſelf greatly in the Battle which *Furius* gains over the *Gauls*, in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 18; is made *Prætor* of *Sicily* in 554, P. 21; and *Conſul* in 558, P. 102; *Italy* falls to him by Lot, *Ib.*; he defeats the *Boii* there, P. 131; Troops are ſent to him, to enable him to defend *Sicily*, P. 153; he is continued in the Government of *Sicily* in 562, P. 170; ſerves under the *Conſul Acilius* in *Greece*, in 562, P. 176; and is appointed by the *Conſul* to treat with the *Ætolians*, who were come to deſire a Peace of him, P. 181.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Cenſor* in 569, V. 4. P. 290; and makes a Cauſeway at *Nephenium*, P. 292.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Conſulſhip*, in 601, V. 4. P. 562; and died in his Office, P. 567.
VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) *Conſul* in 622, V. 5. P. 125; diſputes with his Collegue for the Command of the Armies in *Aſia*, *Ib.* which the People determine by a Majority

Majority of Suffrages, in favour of his Collegue, P. 126.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is profecuted by a *Tribune of the People*, at the Tribunal of the *Comitia*, and acquitted, in the Year 654, V. 5. P. 301. N. 14; is made *Cenſor* with *Cato*, in 656, P. 308; and governs *Aſia*, in 659, with great Equity, P. 314. N. 40.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen by *Cinna* to be Collegue in the *Conſulſhip*, in the Year 667, V. 5. P. 412; and ordered by him to make War with *Mithridates*, in the room of *Sylla*, *Ib.*; he ſets out from *Rome*, P. 416; and a little before he reaches his Province ſends a Squadron of Ships, with ſome Troops, to prepare every Thing for his Reception, *Ib.*; theſe Troops go over to *Sylla*, P. 417; *Valerius* after a troubleſome Voyage, lands in the Eaſt, P. 424; has a Diſpute with his Lieutenant-General, and is forced to come to a Reconciliation with him, *Ib.*; this Reconciliation does not laſt long, but the Lieutenant being ill uſed, draws the Troops into a Revolt from *Valerius*, and makes himſelf their General in his room, P. 425; *Valerius* retires to *Nicomedia*, and the Rebels follow him thither, and there kill him, P. 426.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) *Preſident of the Senate*, in 671, is nominated to govern the Republick during an *Interregnum*, V. 5. P. 458; he deſires the *Dictatorſhip* for *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who makes him his General of Horſe, P. 459; and they both join in reforming the Republick, *Ib.*

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) arreſts the Ambaſſadors of the *Allobroges*, and their Leader, who is one of the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, V. 6. P. 24.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) *Conſul* in the Year 490, V. 2. P. 541; raiſes the Siege of *Meſſana* in *Sicily*, *Ib.*; and when he returns to *Rome* is rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 545.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Publius*) *Conſul* in 526, V. 3. P. 25; does nothing conſiderable during his Adminiſtration, *Ib.*; is ſent into *Spain*, on a Deputation to *Hannibal*, to demand Satisfaction for the Conqueſts he made in ſome Provinces there, in direct Breach of the Treaty between *Rome* and *Carthage*, P. 47; *Hannibal* refuſes to give him any Anſwer, and ſends him Word, if he has any Complaints to make he muſt carry them to the Senate of *Carthage*, P. 49; he returns to *Rome* to give an Account of his ill Succeſs, P. 53.

VALERIUS LACTUCA, or LECTUCINUS MAXIMUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Conſul* in 297, V. 1. P. 420; *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in 355, P. 575; and a ſecond Time in 358, P. 587.

VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Caius*) *Conſul* in 577, V. 4. P. 349; makes a glorious Campaign in *Liguria*, from whence it is conjectured that he was rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 351. N. 4.

VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Marcus*) *Conſul* in 533, V. 3. P. 42; is made *Prætor of Rome*, P. 165; and ordered to cover *Apulia* with two *Legions*, P. 169; *Livy* alſo gives him the Command of the Troops which eſcaped at *Cannæ*, and of 25 Gallies, *Ib.* N. 139; he is over-reached by the Ambaſſadors of the King of *Macedon*, P. 171; recovers three Cities which had ſurrendered to *Hannibal*, P. 178; is ordered by the Senate to make War in *Macedon*, P. 179.

VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Rome* in 539, has the Command of a Fleet to guard the Coaſts of *Italy*, V. 3. P. 215; by his Vigilance keeps the City of *Tarentum* from deſerting the Intereſts of *Rome*, P. 222; upon Notice of *Philip* of *Macedon*'s March, *Valerius* goes to meet him, P. 224; takes and plunders his Camp, and forces him to return into his own Dominions with the Remains of his Army, P. 224, 225; is continued *Pro-Prætor* at *Brunduſium*, P. 241, 295; endeavours to raiſe up *Ætolia* againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, who prepares to go into *Italy*, P. 313; makes a Speech to the *Ætolian* Diet on that Subject, P. 314; the Diet approve of his Propoſal, and endeavour to draw ſeveral other Nations into a Treaty, *Ib.*; which they conclude with him, P. 318; *Lævinus* ſeizes the Iſland of *Zacynthos*, and the Cities of *Oeniade* and *Naſus*, *Ib.*; and the City of *Anticyra*, which he ſubjects to the *Ætolians*, P. 319; he falls ſick, P. 326; is choſen *Conſul*, P. 327; returns to *Rome* with ſome *Campani*, who brought Complaints againſt *Fulvius Flaccus*, and ſome *Sicilians* who brought Complaints againſt *Marcellus*, now in Office, P. 329; makes a Report to the Senate of the State of Affairs in *Macedon*, P. 330; the Command of the Army in *Italy* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; but an Accident induces his Collegue *Marcellus* to exchange Provinces with him, and give him that of *Sicily*, P. 331; makes a Motion in the Senate, that all, to ſupply the Wants of the Publick, would carry all their Money, and all their Wives Jewels, into the publick Treaſury, P. 335; embarks for *Sicily*, P. 336; ſends a Fleet with Proviſions to the Citadel of *Tarentum*, P. 337; this Fleet is defeated by a *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 338; *Lævinus* ſurprizes *Agrigentum*, and by this Means drives all the *Carthaginians* out of *Italy*, P. 353, 354; is recalled to *Rome*, to preſide in the *Comitia*, P. 354; and ſent back to *Sicily*, P. 355; is ordered before he goes

goes to nominate a *Dictator*, to make the Elections of the great Magistrates, *Ib.*; but he obstinately refuses to do this till he comes to *Sicily*, *Ib.*; and this Obstinacy deprives the *Consuls* of the Right they had always had of nominating *Dictators*, and transfers it to the People, *Ib.*; he is continued in the Government of *Sicily*, P. 357; where he does great Service to the Republick, P. 360. N. 90; purges that Island of a great Number of Banditti who infested it, P. 363; marches into *Bruttium*, destroys every Thing there with Fire and Sword, and besieges *Caulonia*, *Ib.*; the Senate enlarge the Fleet he commands in *Sicily* with thirty Ships, P. 385; he makes a Descent at *Clypea*, and lays waste its Territory, P. 395; fights some *Carthaginian* Galleys, and beats them, *Ib.*; is continued in the Command of the *Roman* Fleet in *Sicily*, P. 407; beats another *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 430; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 432; sent *Pro-Consul* into *Hetruria* with *Livius Salinator*, P. 458; is sent on a Deputation to King *Attalus*, P. 477; causes the Debts to be paid which the Republick had contracted in his *Consulship*, P. 486.

VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 473, V. 2. P. 429. N. 49; sends a very haughty Answer to a Letter which *Pyrrhus* had written to him, P. 439; encourages the Troops to behave themselves well in the Battle he is going to fight with this new Enemy, P. 442; passes the River *Siris*, P. 443; gives *Pyrrhus* Battle, and is defeated, P. 444; loses 15000 Men, *Ib.* N. 75; the Anger of the Gods is thought to follow him into *Apulia*, whither he had retired, P. 445; *Fabricius* so far reflects on him as to say, That *The King of Epirus had conquered Lævinus, but the Epirots had not conquered the Romans*, *Ib.*; he saves *Capua* from being besieged, P. 446.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, who probably wrote about the Time of *Tiberius*, is said by some Authors to have been descended from *Manius Valerius*, who was *Dictator* in the Year of *Rome* 259, V. 1. P. 276. N. 26.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 441, V. 2. P. 269; distinguishes himself in the last Battle *Papirius* fights with the *Samnites*, P. 288; and is made *Censor* in 446, P. 294.

VALERIUS MESSALA, gives the Senate Advice of the Design the *Carthaginians* had of conquering *Sicily*, and sending *Asdrubal* into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 355. N. 72; and *Lævinus* nominates him only *Dictator*, which the Senate vehemently oppose, P. 355.

VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 527, V. 3. P. 25; cruelly orders a *Greek* Man and Woman, and a *Gallic* Man and Woman, to be buried alive in *Rome*, to elude a pretended Prophecy, *Ib.*

VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 565, V. 4. P. 246; is said by one ancient Author to have driven the *Gauls* out of *Cisalpine Gaul*, which was his Province, *Ib.*; presides in the great Elections at *Rome*, P. 255.

VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 592, V. 4. P. 533.

VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 700, after an Interreign of seven Months, V. 6. P. 147; and is banished for having procured that Election by unlawful Means, P. 172. N. 25.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, assembles the People for the Election of the *Consuls*, in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, is made General of Horse by *Marcus Papirius*, in 421, V. 2. P. 193.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 293, V. 1. P. 400; is killed in an Attack upon the *Capitol*, which one *Herdonius*, a private *Sabine* had seized, P. 404; the *Romans* make a fine Funeral for him, P. 405; to the Expence of which every *Citizen* contributed the fourth Part of an *As*, in Honour to the Deceased, *Ib.* N. 35.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 365, V. 2. P. 29; a second or third Time in 367, P. 36. N. 96; a fourth Time in 371, P. 50; and a fifth Time in 374, P. 55.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 401, V. 2. P. 111; and *Dictator* in the Year 409, P. 131.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Publius*) descended from *Valerius Volusus*, V. 1. P. 201; had the *Prænomen* of *Publius* given him, probably because brought up at the Expence of the Publick, P. 204. N. 33; is surnamed *Poplicola*, not *Publicola*, from his Love to the People, P. 205. N. 36; was a Man of great Wealth, Eloquence, and other Abilities, P. 201; takes an Oath never to have any Friendship with the *Tarquins*, P. 192; frustrates the Designs of the Ambassadors of *Tarquinia*, who were come to *Rome* to demand the Return of the *Tarquins*, P. 193; takes under his Protection the Slave *Vindicius*, who had discovered to him a Conspiracy of some young *Romans*, in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 195; prevents his being surrendered up to his Masters, according to an Order of *Collatinus*, P. 197; is chosen *Consul* in 244, P. 202; defeats part of the Army of the *Tarquins*, and puts the rest to flight, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 203; makes a Funeral Oration in praise of his Collegue *Junius Brutus*, *Ib.*; delays the Election of a new *Consul*, and thereby raises the Jealousy of the *Romans*, P. 204; has

has the Palace which he had built on the Hill *Palatinus*, and which gave the People Umbrage, pulled down in one Night, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the People on the Subject of their Suspicions of him, *Ib.*; assembles the *Comitia* to elect a new *Consul*, *Ib.*; the People build him a convenient House at their own Expence, and give him the Surname of *Poplicola*, P. 205; he orders the Axes which used to be carried before the Kings and *Consuls* to be laid aside, *Ib.*; passes a Law that every Criminal shall have a Right of Appeal to the People, who alone shall judge Causes in the last Instance, *Ib.*; but *Dictators* were excepted in this Law, so that no Appeal lay from them to the People, *Ib.* N. 37; *Poplicola* settles a Fine on those who shall disobey the *Consuls*, *Ib.* N. 38; permits any Man to kill any other upon the Spot, whom he knew to have a Design of usurping a Regal Power, *Ib.*; resigns the Care of the publick Treasure into the Hands of two Persons chosen by the People, and called *Quæstors*, P. 206; is made *Consul* a second Time, in 245, P. 207; and a third in 246, P. 208; *Plutarch*, by Mistake, gives him no Collegue in his third *Consulship*, P. 208. N. 48; he commands the Main Body of the Army, in the Battle which *Porsena* fights with the *Romans*, after he has taken the Fort on the Hill *Janiculus*, P. 209; draws a great Body of the Enemy into an Ambuscade, and kills 5000 of them, P. 212; is attacked by the *Tarquins*, as he is carrying back to the *Hetrurian* Camp, the ten *Roman* young Women who had been sent thither as Hostages, and had returned to *Rome* without Leave, P. 215, 216; is relieved by *Arunx*, the Son of *Porsena*, who dispersés the Traitors, P. 216; the Senate out of Jealousy of him, give his Collegue *Marcus Horatius Pulvillus*, the Honour of dedicating the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 218; he assists his Brother *Marcus Valerius*, in the War with the *Sabines*, P. 221; is made *Consul* a fourth Time, in 249, P. 223; gains over to the *Romans*, *Attius Clausus*, one of the most considerable Lords in *Sabinia*, P. 224; and prevails on him to come with all his Friends and settle at *Rome*, *Ib.*; defeats the *Sabines*, P. 227; besieges *Fidena* or *Fidenæ*, and takes it, P. 228; is again honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and dies soon after, P. 229; is buried at the publick Expence within the City, *Ib.* his Character, *Ib.*

VALERIUS POPLICOLA, *(Publius)* Son of the great *Poplicola*, *Consul* in the Year 278, V. 1. P. 359. N. 46; defeats the *Hetrurians* and *Sabines* together, P. 362; and takes a Booty of very great Value from them, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome*, and has extraordinary Honours granted him, particularly those of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

VALERIUS POTITUS, has the Administration of the Republick put into his Hands, during an Interregnum in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 594.

VALERIUS POTITUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 382, V. 2. P. 65.

VALERIUS POTITUS, (*Lucius*) V. 1. P. 490. N. 139; the Son of him who was killed in the Defence of the Capitol, speaks against the Tyranny of the *Decemviri* in full Senate, P. 471; *Appius* the *Decemvir* forces him to hold his Peace, *Ib.*; he opposes a Senator whom the *Decemviri* had gained to vote for making new Levies, to march against the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, P. 474; and declares for nominating a *Dictator* before any Thing else is done, P. 475; *Appius* wants to have him arrested, *Ib.*; *Valerius* has a constant Guard of his Clients about him, especially at his House, P. 476; contributes greatly towards the Abdication of the *Decemviri*, P. 488; is made *Consul* in 304, P. 490; he and his Collegue make several Laws in favour of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 490, 491. N. 141, 142; he marches against the *Æqui*, P. 494; gives them Battle, *Ib.*; seizes their Camp, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, in spight of the Senate, P. 497; gives his Opinion of the Disputes between the *Patricians* and Commons, P. 505, 506.

VALERIUS POTITUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 339, V. 1. P. 550; a second Time in 347, P. 559; a third Time in 350, P. 564; a fourth Time in 352, P. 570; a fifth Time in 355, P. 575; and has the Government of the Republick in his Hands in an Interregnum, in 356, P. 579.

VALERIUS POTITUS, (*Lucius*) and two other Persons, have the Government lodged in their Hands, during a short Interregnum, in the Year 366, V. 2. P. 36.

VALERIUS POTITUS, (*Lucius*) is made General of Horse in the Year 422, V. 2. P. 197.

VALERIUS POTITUS FLACCUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 422, V. 2. P. 196.

VALERIUS POTITUS POPLICOLA, (*Publius*) the Son of *Lucius Valerius Potitus*, is made *Military Tribune* in 368, V. 2. P. 38. N. 99; *Camillus* makes him his Collegue in the Command of the Army, P. 38; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 370, P. 47; a third Time in 374, P. 55; a fourth Time in 377, P. 60; a fifth Time in 384, P. 65; and a sixth Time in 386, P. 73.

VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUSUS, *(Caius)* is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 338,

338, V. 1. P. 549; *Conſul* in 343, P. 554; retakes the Fortreſs of *Carventum*, *Ib.*; is honoured with an *Ovation*, *Ib.*; the Soldiers are very ſatyrical on him during the Proceſſion, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune* a ſecond Time, in 346, P. 559; and a third, in 347, *Ib.*

VALERIUS PROCILLIUS, (*Caius*) is ſent by *Cæſar* to *Arioviſtus*, to treat with him, and that King, contrary to the Law of Nations, puts him in Irons, V. 6. P. 92. N. 112; *Cæſar* delivers him out of his Captivity, P. 93; after *Arioviſtus* had condemned him to be burnt alive, *Ib.* N. 125.

VALERIUS TRIARIUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor of Surdinia* in 676, receives the ſeditious *Conſul Lepidus* as a declared Enemy of the Republick, V. 5. P. 476.

VALERIUS VALENTINUS, a Poet who flouriſhed about the Year 652, was very licentious in his Verſes, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85.

VALERIUS VOLUSUS. See *Voleſus*.

VALMONTE. See *Labicum*.

VANGIONES, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 93. N. 119.

VARDÆI, (*The*) or ARDÆI, inhabited a Canton of *Servia*, V. 5. P. 81. N. 53.

VARGUNTEIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators, V. 6. P. 3. N. 5; who undertakes to aſſaſſinate the *Conſul Cicero*, P. 16; is very ſeverely puniſhed, P. 40.

VARIUS, (*Publius*) Lieutenant to *Sertorius*, is ſent by him with ſome Troops to *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 494; his Preſence is of great Service to the King of *Pontus*, in his Expeditions againſt the *Romans*, P. 497; *Mithridates* has a great Regard for him, P. 498; but he is taken Priſoner by *Lucullus*, who tortures him to Death, P. 503.

VARIUS, (*Quintus*) who was born in *Spain*, of a *Roman* Father and *Spaniſh* Mother, and therefore called *Hybris* or Mungrel, V. 5. P. 334. N. 79; is ſuſpected of having killed the *Tribune Livius Druſus*, *Ib.*; perſecutes all the Men of Worth in *Rome*, *Ib.*; and paſſes a Law, P. 346; to which he falls a Victim himſelf, by tranſgreſſing it, *Ib.*

VARRO, (*Terentius*). See *Terentius*.

VARRO, (*Caius Terentius*). See *Terentius*.

VARRO, (*Marcus Terentius*). See *Terentius*.

VARRO, (*Publius Terentius*). See *Terentius*.

VARRO LUCULLEIANUS, (*Marcus Terentius*). See *Terentius*.

VARRO, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant in the Civil War, commands under him in *Further Spain*, V. 6. P. 197; but *Cæſar*, by the bare Terror of his Name, diſperſes his *Legions*, and forces *Varro* himſelf to diſappear, P. 203.

VARUS QUINTILIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 350, V. 1. P. 564.

VARUS, (*Publius Atius*). See *Atius*.

VARUS, (*Caius Caſſius*). See *Caſſius*.

VARUS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

VARUS, (*Publius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

VARUS, (*Quintilius*). See *Quintilius*.

VASARIUM, a Term by which *Cicero* means all the Furniture and Moveables, which the *Romans* aſſigned to *Conſuls*, *Pro-Conſuls*, and other Governours of Provinces, V. 3. P. 535. N. 63.

VASE OF GOLD, (*A*) is ſent to *Delphi* by the *Romans*, after the taking of *Veii*, V. 1. P. 586.

VASTETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, inhabited a Canton bordering on the Eaſt of *Andaluſia* and *New Caſtile*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.

VATES, a Name given to the Man who gave the Key and the Muſick in the *Salian* Dances, V. 1. P. 65. N. 48.

VATIA, a Name given in modern Maps to the City of *Eretria* in *Phthiotis*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 46.

VATIA, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.

VATICAN, (*The*) or Hill *Vaticanus*, now ſo famous for the Pope's Palace and Library, was not within the Verge of the City, in the Year 458; V. 2. P. 341. N. 94.

VATINIUS, a *Prætor* in the Year 680, has a Commiſſion to make War with *Spartacus*, V. 5. P. 510; who defeats his Army, and puts him to flight, P. 511.

VATINIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, and a Man of no manner of Worth, is devoted to *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 70. N. 43; *Pompey*'s Soldiers treacherouſly attack him, when he goes to treat with them of Peace; but his own Soldiers cover him with their Bucklers, and bring him off ſafe, P. 212.

UBII, (*The*) an ancient People who inhabited *Cologne* in *Germany*, V. 6. P. 121.

VECILIUS, a Hill in *Italy*, is mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 1. P. 485. N. 130.

VECTIUS, (*Meſſius*). See *Meſſius*.

VECTONES, (*The*) a People who formerly inhabited a Part of *Old Luſitania*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 143.

VEIENTES, (*The*) or People of *Veii*, take up Arms againſt the *Romans*, in the Year 18, V. 1. P. 48; are defeated, *Ib.*; and their King is taken, P. 49; they make a Treaty with *Romulus*, *Ib.*; who obliges them to give him Hoſtages, *Ib.*; in 83 they form a Scheme to deſtroy both *Alba* and *Rome* at the ſame Time, P. 78; openly revolt from the *Romans*, P. 87; are routed by *Tullus*, and purſued by *Fuſfetius*, who had drawn them into the Revolt, P. 89; in 134 they lay waſte the Territory of the *Romans*, P. 104; and in 136, looſe two bloody Battles, P. 105; in 182 they refuſe to acknowledge the So-

vereignty of *Servius Tullius*, make War with him, are vanquiſhed, and deprived of their Lands, P. 137, 138; in 270, as part of the *Hetrurian* Body, they again declare War with *Rome*, P. 339; beſiege *Hortona*, P. 341; the *Conſul Fabius* gains a Victory over them, but the *Roman* Soldiers mutiny, and prevent his compleating it, P. 343; in 273 they are defeated in a pitched Battle by *Marcus Fabius*, P. 347; ſurprize the *Conſul Virginius*, but are forced to retire, *Ib.*; commit Ravages up to the very Gates of *Rome*, P. 350; are vigorouſly repulſed by the *Fabii*, P. 351; and after the Loſs of a Battle, which the *Conſul Æmilius* gains over them, P. 352; they ſue for Peace to the *Romans*, who grant it, P. 353; the other *Hetrurian Lucumonies* threaten to make War with them, if they do not break this Peace, P. *Ib.*; in 276 they deſtroy the *Fabii*, P. 354; block up *Rome*, P. 357; raiſe the Blockade, with Loſs of Part of their Troops, P. 358; the *Conſul Valerius* defeats them, in 278, and lays their Country waſte, P. 362; and they humbly ſue for a Peace, and obtain a Truce for forty Years, P. 363; in 315 the *Fidenates* ſurrender themſelves up to *Tolumnius*, King of the *Veientes*, P. 521; they and the *Fidenates* advance together towards *Rome*, P. 522; are defeated, and their King is killed in the Battle, P. 523; again enter the Territory of *Rome*, P. 525; are there defeated by the *Dictator Q. Servilius*, *Ib.*; upon the taking of *Fidenæ* they enter into Meaſures to reſiſt the *Romans*, P. 527; the *Hetrurian* Cantons refuſe to join with them againſt *Rome*, *Ib.*; the *Veientes* lay waſte the Lands of the *Romans*, P. 533; who ſend *Feciales* to them, P. 534; they defeat the Army of the *Tribunes*, *Ib.*; the *Dictator Mamercus Æmilius* revenges this, and gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 536; in 328 the *Romans* grant them a Truce for 20 Years, P. 537; and in 346 prolong the Treaty for one Year, P. 559; the *Veientes* abuſe the Condeſcention of the *Romans*, P. 560; who therefore declare War with them, P. 562; and beſiege *Veii*, P. 563; the *Veientes* chooſe themſelves a King, P. 564; and in the Year 365, the *Romans* grant them the Right of *Citizenſhip*, V. 2. P. 34. N. 91.

VEII, a City near *Rome*, V. 1. P. 48. N. 163; ſends an Embaſſy to *Romulus*, P. 48; without Succeſs, *Ib.*; *Romulus* dares not beſiege it, P. 49; but it ſubmits to him, *Ib.*; in the Year 156, the *Elder Tarquin* ravages the Country about it, P. 118; it was formerly the ſtrongeſt City in *Italy*, next to *Rome*, P. 562. N. 15; in 348, the *Romans* beſiege it, P. 562; and in this Siege, invent *Lines of Circumvallation*, and *Contravallation*, P. 564; the beſieged burn their Machines, and kill a great Number of the Soldiers who come to put out the Fire, P. 567; but this Loſs produces a conſiderable Advantage to *Rome*, P. 568; the *Romans* revenge it, P. 574; a remarkable Converſation between an old *Hetrurian* and a *Roman* Soldier at this Siege, P. 577 N. 46; the Soldier carries the old Man to the *Roman* Camp, where he is examined, and foretells the Ruin of *Veii*, *Ib.*; the *Hetrurians* refuſe to relieve the City, P. 579; and in the Year 357, the great *Camillus* takes and plunders it, P. 583; it is propoſed to make this Place the Seat of the *Roman* Government, P. 587; which raiſes a kind of Sedition, P. 588; but the Law drawn up by the *Tribunes* on that Head, is rejected, P. 593; and the Senate give ſeven Acres of Land at *Veii*, to every Perſon there of free Condition, *Ib.*; in 363, the Remains of the *Roman* Army after the Defeat of *The Allia*, take Refuge in this City, V. 2. P. 21; they deſire *Camillus* for their General, and have him, P. 21, 22; the *Romans* again talk of removing the Seat of the State to *Veii*, P. 25; the *Dictator Camillus*, makes a Speech to the People to diſſuade them from it, P. 26; and they determine to continue at *Rome*, P. 28; this City is thought to have ſtood in that Part of *The Patrimony of St. Peter*, where *Scrofano* now ſtands, V. 5. P. 149. N. 78.

VELIA, a City which is thought to have ſtood on the Banks of the little River *Verſa*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 122.

VELIA, a City of *Lucania* near the Sea, V. 4. P. 521. N. 105.

VELIA SUMMA ET IMA, or *Upper and Lower Velia*, an Appellation given by *Livy* to Part of the Hill *Palatinus*, and the Valley under it, V. 1. P. 204. N. 32; ſo called, according to *Varro*, from the *Latin* Word *Vellere*, becauſe the Shepherds there plucked off the Wool of their Sheep before Sheering was in uſe, *Ib.*

VELINO, (*The*) or *Velinus*, falls into *The Nar*, or *Nera*, which divides *Umbria* from *Sabinia*, V. 2. P. 379. N. 61.

VELITES, (*The*) were a ſort of Soldiers belonging to the *Roman Legions*, who had no particular Ranks aſſigned them in Time of Battle, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25.

VELITRÆ, the Capital City of the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 105. N. 19; is taken by *Aulus Virginius*, in the Year 259, P. 275; in 261, the Plague carries off ſo many of the Inhabitants, that the reſt are forced to ſurrender to the Republick, P. 295; which, notwithſtanding the Oppoſitions of the *Tribunes of the People*, ſends a *Colony* thither, P. 296; in 382, the Inhabitants of *Velitræ* commit Hoſtilities in the Territory of *Rome*, P. 65; the *Romans* therefore beſiege their City, *Ib.*; and take it in 388, P. 76; and after the entire

tire Conqueſt of *Latium*, it is razed by Order of the Senate, in the Year 415, P. 175. See *Circæum*.
VELLAUNODUNUM, a City of *Gaul*, which is now *Chateau Landen* in *Burgundy*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 84.
VELLOCASES, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Territory of *Rouen* in *France*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
VENAFRUM, an ancient City of *Campania*, on the Banks of *The Vulturnus*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 119.
VENETI, (*The*) or *Bretons* of *Vannes* in *Bretagne*, go into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 7; ſeize the Country of the *Venetians*, and give it their own Name, *Ib.*; but ſome Authors give the *Venetians* another Origin, *Ib.* N. 40. P. 8. N. 40; in the Year of *Rome* 527, they abandon the Intereſts of the *Gauls* in *Italy*, their Countrymen, and adhere to the *Roman* Republick, V. 3. P. 26. N. 62.
VENNO, (*Lucius Plautius*). See *Plautius*.
VENTIA, a City in *Dauphiné*, now called *Vence*, V. 6. P. 40. N. 68.
VENTIDIUS BASSUS, (*Publius*) as a Captive, adorns the *Triumph* of *Caius Pompeius Strabo*, V. 5. P. 358; he was one of the chief Commanders of the Nations who had entered into a Confederacy againſt *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 172, 173.
VENUS, (*The Promontory of*) was the ſame which was called *The Cape of the Pyrenees*, and now *The Cape of Venus*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 38.
VENUS APOSTROPHIA, a Goddeſs to whom a Statue was erected at *Thebes*, V. 5. P. 192. N 70.
VENUS CHABAR, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Saracens*, V. 3. P. 389. N. 26. Col. 2.
VENUS CLOACINA, a Goddeſs, ſo called, according to *Pliny*, from the *Latin* Word *cluere*, *to purify*, V. 1. P. 483. N. 129; had a Temple built in Honour to her at *Rome*, P. 483; it was near this Temple that *Virginius* reſolved to ſacrifice his Daughter, rather than ſee her diſhonoured, *Ib.*
VENUS ERYCINA, a Goddeſs, to whom the Dictator *Fabius* made a Vow to build a Temple in the Name of the Republick, V. 3. P. 92; which was afterwards done on the *Capitol*, *Ib.* N. 27.
VENUS PYRENEA, a Goddeſs, ſo called from the Temple which was conſecrated to her, near the Cape of *Venus*, which is a Branch of the *Pyrenees*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 74. V. 5. P. 20. N. 53.
VENUS PYRENEA, a Port in the County of *Rouſſillon* in *France*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 74.
VENUS VERTICORDIA, The *Romans* erected a Temple to *Venus*, under this Appellation, to implore her to *turn the Hearts* of the *Roman* Women, V. 5. P. 192. N. 70; which was occaſioned by the Debauchery of ſome of the *Veſtals*, *Idem. Ib.*
VENUSIA, a City which bordered on *Lucania*, V. 2. P. 367. N. 58; and *Samnium*, and *Hirpinia*, and *Apulia*, V. 3. P. 126. N. 16. V. 5. P. 342, 353.
VENZONE, an ancient City of *Illyricum*, which belonged to the *Tauriſci*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 81.
VER SACRUM, ſignified among the ancient *Romans*, all the Cattle that was born from the firſt of *March* to the firſt of *May*, V. 3. P 91. N. 25; and ſome other Nations included in the ſame Expreſſion, all the Children which were born in that Time, P. 92. N. 25.
VERAGRI, (*The*) a People of *Lower Valais* in *France*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 172.
VERCELLIUM, an ancient City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 178. N. 165.
VERCINGETORIX, the Sovereign of the *Arverni*, V. 6. P. 156; revolts from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and to prevent *Cæſar*'s coming to him, and preſerve the Lives and Liberties of his People, he burns the whole Country, P. 157; nevertheleſs *Cæſar* takes one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in his Dominions, *Ib.*; and *Vercingetorix* defends *Gorgoria* with great Valour, obliges *Cæſar* to raiſe the Siege of it, P. 160; and attacks *Cæſar*, P. 162; who ſurrounds and beſieges his Army, P. 163; and after he has defeated it, forces *Vercingetorix* to ſurrender to him, P. 165.
VERENIA, a *Veſtal*. See *Gegania*.
VERGÆ, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 71.
VERMILION, was called *Minium*, in *Latin*, from the River *Minius* in *Gallicia*, near which great Plenty of it was gathered, V. 5. P. 57. N. 118.
VERMINA, the eldeſt Son of *Syphax*, contributes greatly to the Defeat of *Maſiniſſa*, V. 3. P. 508; who afterwards takes both him and his Father Priſoners, P. 527; and they are both ſent to *Rome* by *Scipio*, P. 531.
VERMINA, the ſecond Son of *Syphax*, joined all the Forces he had left to thoſe of *Hannibal*, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 548; is defeated by a ſtrong Detachment from *Scipio*'s Army, P. 559; ſends Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, V. 4. P. 8; and is reconciled to the *Romans* in the Year 553, P. 21.
VERRES, the *Prætor of Sicily*, is accuſed by *Cicero*, in the Year 683, V. 5. P. 529; and goes into voluntary Baniſhment, *Ib.*
VERRUCOSUS, (*Quintus Fabius Maximus*). See *Fabius*.
VERRUGO, a little City belonging to the *Volſci*, V. 1. P. 506. N. 13; a Battle is fought near it in the Year 330, P. 539; it is taken by the *Romans* in 344, P. 556; and

and afterwards beſieged by the *Volſci*, P. 559.

VERSE CHORAIC, a Kind of Poetry in which *Nævius* wrote the Life of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 2. N. 3.

VERSE DEFAMATORY, The Author of ſuch was to be beaten with a Club, according to the *Roman* Laws, V. 1. P. 452. Law VII.

VERSE FESCENINE. See *Feſcenine*.

VERSOBRIGA, or VERTOBRIGA. See *Nertobriga*.

VERTICO, a *Gallick* Slave, does conſiderable Service to *Cæſar*, and to one of his Lieutenants, V. 6. P. 136.

VERTICORDIA, (*Venus*). See *Venus*.

VERTUMNALIA, a Feſtival celebrated in Honour to the God *Vertumnus*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 45.

VERTUMNUS, a God whom the *Hetrurians* implored for good Markets and a flouriſhing Trade, was firſt made known to the *Romans* in the Time of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 45.

VERUTA, a Kind of Javelins, or Darts, which *Servius*, according to *Livy*, gave for an offenſive Weapon to the fourth Claſs of the *Roman* People, V. 1. P. 147. N. 30; and they continued long in uſe in the *Roman* Armies, V. 2. P. 344. N. 98.

VESCELIA, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 199.

VESCI, a City of *Spain*, in the Country of the *Turduli*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.

VESCIA, a little City in the Country of the *Aurunci* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 169. N. 67; *The Fields of Veſcia* are placed near the River *Liris*, P. 332. N. 79.

VESERIS, probably the Name of a Town or City in *Italy*, and not of a River, as ſome have imagined, V. 2. P. 163. N. 50.

VESONTIO, an ancient Name of the City of *Beſançon*, in *Franche Comté*, V. 6. P. 91. N. 107.

VESPILLO, a Surname tranſmitted to the *Lucretian* Family, from *Quintus Lucretius* the *Edile*, in 620, who ordered the Body of *Caius Gracchus* to be thrown into the River *Tyber*, V. 5. P. 112; the Word ſignified a Man whoſe Buſineſs it was to carry dead Bodies to the Funeral Pile, *Ib.* N. 81.

VESTA, (*Goddeſs*) By this Name the Ancients probably meant *The World*, or *The Univerſe*, V. 1. P. 60. N. 19; the Vulgar worſhipped her as the Goddeſs of the Earth, and of Fire, P. 60. N. 19; her Worſhip was as ancient as the Arrival of *Æneas* in *Italy*, P. 60; *Romulus* only erected a Chapel to her, *Ib.* N. 21; *Numa* built her a round Temple, under the Name of *Veſta Communis*, P. 60; a Medal on which it is repreſented in this Form, *Ib.*; *Veſta* was one of the tutelary Deities of *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 22; the different Figures under which ſhe was repreſented, P. 60, 61.

VESTAL. In the Year 281, a *Veſtal* named *Urbinia* is buried alive, V. 1. P. 367. N. 58; in 333 *Minucius*, the *Pontifex Maximus*, reproves a *Veſtal* for giving herſelf too free Airs, P. 545. N. 83; in 477, a *Veſtal* named *Sextia* is buried alive, V. 2. P. 478; in 480, another named *Sextilia*, P. 489. N. 38; and in 488, another named *Caparonia*, P. 516.

VESTALS, Virgins whoſe Buſineſs it was to keep up the ſacred Fire in the Temple of *Veſta*, V. 1. P. 61; their Inſtitution was more ancient at *Alba* than at *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 24; their Condition, Age, and the Manner of chooſing them, *Ib.* N. 25. P. 62. N. 27; the Ceremonies of receiving them, P. 61. N. 25; after thirty Years Service they might marry, P. 62. N. 28; their Duties and great Privileges, *Ib.* N. 25. P. 62, 63. N. 30, 32; they were puniſhed with great Severity for their Faults, P. 63. N. 33, 34; the Puniſhment of burying alive was probably no older than the firſt *Tarquin*, *Ib.* N. 37; there were but four *Veſtals* in *Numa*'s Time, P. 61; *Tarquin* made them ſix, P. 131; and this Number was never increaſed, P. 62. N. 27; *Numa* placed them in the fifth Claſs of the Miniſters of Religion, P. 60; they had the Care of *The Fountain of the Muſes*, P. 64. N. 41; a Medal with ſix *Veſtals* on it, P. 131; after the Loſs of the Battle of *The Allies*, the *Veſtals* leave *Rome*, carry with them the Monuments of Religion in their Cuſtody, carefully conceal them, and retire to *Cære*, V. 2. P. 17; in the Year 505 a Law is made, that when any Vacancy ſhall happen in the College of *Veſtals*, the *Pontifex Maximus* ſhall have twenty *Plebeian* young Women preſented to him, and chooſe one of them to fill up the Vacancy, P. 608; a Deſcription of their Habit and Head-Dreſs, V. 3. P. 478. N. 60; ſome pretended Miracles were aſcribed to them, P. 479. N. 62; the Diſcovery and Proſecution of two *Veſtals* who had broken their Vows, V. 5. P. 190, 191, 192.

VESTINI, (*The*) a fierce People of *Italy*, join with the *Samnites* againſt the *Romans*, in the Year 428, V. 2. P. 217. N. 87; and *Rome* declares War with them, *Ib.*; their Country was near *Sabinia*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 2.

VESUVIUS, a burning Mountain in *Campania*, at a little Diſtance from the City of *Naples*, V. 2. P. 159. N. 39.

VETERANS, (*The*) or *Milites Emeriti*, among the *Romans*, were ſuch Soldiers as had ſerved the whole Number of Years which the Republick uſually required of them, V. 1. P. 263. N. 2; a *Veteran*, who, according to *Livy*, had been an Officer, gives

gives the People a Relation of the Misfortunes which had brought him into Debt, *Ib.*; and this Relation produced great Diſturbances in the State, P. 264.

VETERES. The Difference between the Soldiers whom the *Romans* called *Veteres*, and thoſe they called *Veterans*, was this, the *Veteres* were ſuch as had ſerved many Years, but not the whole Number of Years required of them, and were therefore obliged to continue ſtill in the Service; the *Veterans* were thoſe who had ſerved the whole Time required, had been diſbanded, and had nothing more to do in the Army, but as Volunteers, V. 3. P. 134. N. 44.

VETILIUS, a *Prætor* in *Spain*, is defeated, taken Priſoner, and put to Death, by *Viriatus*, in the Year 604, V. 4. P. 602, 603.

VETTIUS, a *Roman Knight*, makes an Inſurrection among the Slaves, againſt the Republick, V. 5. P. 266; cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed King of the Rebels, *Ib.*; is betrayed, and put into the Hands of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and kills himſelf, *Ib.*

VETTIUS, (*Lucius*) accuſes *Cæſar* of being an Accomplice in the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 32. N. 64; *Cæſar* obliges him to make a formal Depoſition againſt what the *Conſul Cicero* had aſſerted, P. 73; and then he is caſt into Priſon, for no Crime that appears, and there periſhes miſerably, *Ib.*

VETTIUS, (*Spurius*) receives *Numa* when he firſt comes to *Rome*, V. 1. P. 56.

VETTIUS CATO, commands an Army of *Marſi*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; defeats a *Conſular* Army, and the *Conſul* who commanded it is killed in the Action, P. 340; beats an Army of the deceaſed *Conſul*'s Collegue, and kills 2000 Men, P. 342; is defeated by *Cneius Pompeius*, P. 351; with whom he has a very friendly Conference, P. 352; he is killed by one of his Slaves, to preſerve him from the Slavery to which he is ready to be reduced, P. 362.

VETTONES, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, V. 5. P. 43. N. 94; who inhabited the Province of *Tralos Montes*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, V. 6. P. 197. N. 68.

VETTONIA, an ancient Province in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 552. N. 33.

VETULONIA, a City of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 113; near which were ſome hot Waters, which *Pliny* ſays had Fiſh in them, *Ib.* N. 37.

VETURIA, the Mother of *Coriolanus*, is greatly affected with the Decree paſſed againſt her Son, V. 1. P. 310. See *Valeria*.

VETURIAN FAMILY, (*The*) which was *Patrician*, gave its Name to the *Tribe Veturia*, V. 3. P. 326. N. 44.

VETURIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the firſt *Quæſtors* who were created in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 206. N. 40; is made *Conſul* in 254, P. 241. N. 23; is ordered to undertake the Siege of *Fidenæ*, and ſuffers a conſiderable Reinforcement to be carried into the Place, P. 242; repulſes with Vigour the Inhabitants, who elated with this Reinforcement, make a Sally upon him, *Ib.*; takes *Cruſtumerium*, a City of the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; ſends Succours to *Signia*, beſieged by the *Tarquins*, and raiſes the Siege, *Ib.*

VETURIUS, (*Lucius*) *Curule Ædile* in 543; entertains the People with *The Roman Games*, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86. Col. 2.

VETURIUS CALVINUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 419, V. 2. P. 191. N. 25; and again in 432, P. 233; he and his Collegue ſuffer a great Diſgrace at *The Caudian Forks*, P. 239.

VETURIUS CALVINUS, the Son of the former, refuſes to conſent to the infamous Paſſion of *Clodius*, who is condemned to die for endeavouring to ſeduce him, V. 2. P. 382.

VETURIUS CICURINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Conſul* in 298, V. 1. P. 421; accuſed by *Allienus*, the *Ædile*, P. 429; cited to appear before the People, *Ib.*; fined 10000 *Aſſes*, P. 430; choſen *Augur* in 301, P. 434. N. 4.

VETURIUS CRASSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in the Year 377. V. 2. P. 60; and a ſecond Time in 383, P. 66.

VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in 384, V. 2. P. 67; and a ſecond Time in 386, P. 73.

VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574.

VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 336, V. 1. P. 548.

VETURIUS GEMINUS, or CICURINUS, not COTURNIUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in 259, V. 1. P. 271. N. 20; reprimanded, together with his Collegue, by the Senate, for neglecting to raiſe the neceſſary Levies, P. 272; is ordered to march with three *Legions* againſt the *Æqui*, P. 275; defeats their Army, and takes their Camp, *Ib.*

VETURIUS GEMINUS, or CICURINUS, (*Titus*) *Conſul* in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390; is ordered to make War with the *Volſci*, P. 391; defeats one of their Armies, *Ib.*; helps to take the united Camp of the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, *Ib.*; and is honoured with an *Ovation* upon his Return to *Rome*, P. 393.

VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) *Conſul* in 533, V. 3. P. 41; makes ſeveral Conqueſts in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and is forced to abdicate the *Conſulſhip* before his Year expires, P. 42;

42; is made *Dictator* in the Year 536, P. 113.
VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* in 544, V. 3. P. 357; has the Command of an Army at *Ariminum*, P. 358; *Livy* by miſtake gives this Command to *Caius Hoſtilius*, *Ib.* N. 84; *Veturius* dies in his *Cenſorſhip*, in the Year 543, *Ib.* N. 86.
VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) choſen *Conſul* for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 432; enters upon his Office, P. 433; is ordered, together with his Collegue, to revive Agriculture, P. 434.
VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) one of the Officers, whom *Scipio* joins with the Ambaſſadors whom *Carthage* ſent to *Rome*, to get the Treaty ratified which *Scipio* had made with her, V. 3. P. 561. N. 130; attends thoſe Ambaſſadors from *Scipio*'s Camp to the City, *Ib.*
UFENS, (*The*) now the *Aufente*, a River in *Italy*, which gave Name to one of the *Roman Tribes*, V. 2. P. 256. N. 29.
UFFUGUM, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 70.
VIATOR, a Name which the *Romans* gave to the only Officer which the *Tribunes* of the People had at their Command, V. 1. P. 436. N. 8.
VIBIUS, an Inhabitant of *Hipponium*, to whom *Cicero* had done great Service, is very ungrateful to him, in the Time of his Baniſhment, V. 6. P. 83. N. 77.
VIBIUS, a Captain of a Battalion of *Peligni*, ſhews great Intrepidity in the Attack of *Hanno*'s Camp near *Beneventum*, V. 3. P. 278; and is rewarded at the Head of the *Conſular* Armies, P. 279.
VIBIUS VIRIUS, the firſt Author of the Revolt of *Capua*, ſeeing the City reduced to great ſtraits, makes a very furious Speech in the Senate there, V. 3. P. 309; and then poiſons himſelf, and all that deſpaired as he did, *Ib.*
VIBO, a City on the Coaſt of *Bruttium*, or *Calabria*, V. 6. P. 83. N. 77.
VIBULLIUS RUFUS, one of *Pompey*'s Officers, V. 6. P. 194, is taken Priſoner by *Cæſar*, who carries him with him from *Spain* into the Eaſt, P. 211; and there gives him his Liberty, which he uſes to oppoſe *Cæſar* again, P. 211, 212.
VICÆPOTA, VICEPOCA, or VIRIPLACA, different Names for the Goddeſs *Liberty*, V. 1. P. 205. N. 35.
VICESIMARIUN, (*Aurum*). See *Aurum*.
VICILINUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
VICILINUM, a City, or Town, in the Territory of *Compſa* in *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 1.
VICTIMS, The Pagans had a Cuſtom of offering *artificial* ones to the Gods, when they could not get *natural* ones, V. 5. P. 501. N. 96
VICTORIATUS, a *Roman* Coin, (worth about three Pence three Farthings *Engliſh*, according to Dr. *Arbuthnot*) V. 2. P. 504. N. 84.
VICTORY, (*The Goddeſs*) was repreſented under the Form of a Girl with Wings, by the ancient *Romans*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 24; *Evander* conſecrated an Altar to her in *Pallantium*, *Ib.*; both the *Greeks* and *Romans* worſhipped her, V. 2. P. 350. N. 3; ſhe had a Temple in *Rome*, which was one of the moſt venerable for its Antiquity, V. 3. P. 481. N. 63; a moving Figure of this Goddeſs, which the *Pergamians* made to flatter the Pride of *Mithridates*, breaks in pieces, juſt as it is ready to place a Crown upon his Head, V. 5. P. 399. N. 31.
VICTORY, (*Mount*) a part of Mount *Oroſpeda* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 238. N. 56.
VICTUMVIÆ, a Place which the *Romans* in *Inſubria* built, in their War with the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 79. N. 49; it was alſo called *Vicumniæ*, P. 71. N. 39.
VICUS, (*Jugarius*). See *Jugarius*.
VILIAN, (*Law*) *The*, which was paſſed in the Year 526, and enacted, that in the Provinces, as well as in the City, the *Prætors* ſhould have the ſole Right of nominating Guardians for Women and Children, V. 3. P. 25; was called *The Vilia-Titian Law*, becauſe the *Tribunes Vilius*, and *Titius* were both concerned in paſſing it, *Ib.* N. 59.
VILLA PUBLICA, a publick Building which the *Romans* reſerved for the Reception of the Deputies of Princes with whom they were actually at War, V. 4. P. 88. N. 15.
VILLIAN, (*Law*) *The*, which was paſſed by *Lucius Villius Tappulus* in 573, ſettled the Age which ſhould be neceſſary to qualify a Man to bear publick Offices, V. 4. P. 331. N. 96.
VILLIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Tribune of the People*, after the Abdication of the *Decemviri* in the Year 304, V. 1. P. 489. N. 137.
VILLIUS TAPPULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in 554, V. 4. P. 21.
VILLIUS TAPPULUS, (*Publius*) one of the Perſons appointed to diſtribute the Lands given to *Scipio*'s Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9; is choſen *Conſul* in 554, P. 21; goes into *Macedon*, and there commands the Army of the *Pro-Conſul Sulpicius*, P. 33; finds it ſo mutinous, that he can attempt nothing conſiderable, *Ib.*; and he therefore gives up the Command of it to *Flamininus*, *Ib.*; but *Valerius of Antium* ſays, he made a glorious Campaign in *Macedon*, P. 45. N. 21; he is joined with *Flamininus*, to conclude the Peace with *Macedon*, P. 92.
VIMINALIS, (*Hill*) *The*, ſo called from the Oſiers and Beach-Trees which grew upon it, V. 1. P. 140. N. 11; was brought within

within the City of *Rome* by *Servius*, about the Year 190, P. 140.

VINARIA, (*Gate*) *The*, was the Gate which anſwered to *The Gate of the Tyber*, and where the *Wines* of *Hetruria* and *Campania* were landed in the City, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47.

VINDALIA, an ancient City of *Gaul*, which ſtood between *Avignon* and *Orange*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 18.

VINDALICIA, comprehended all that Country in *Germany*, which lay between the River *Inn*, and the Lake of *Bregentz*, V. 5. P. 194. N. 76.

VINDICARE IN LIBERTATEM, an Expreſſion probably taken from the Name of *Vindicius*, a Slave, who was enfranchiſed at *Rome*, in the Year 244, V. 1. P. 198. N. 15.

VINDICIUS, a Slave, who was born at *Cænina*, V. 1. P. 195; and whom *Plutarch* calls *Vindex*, *Ib.* N. 12; diſcovers to *Valerius*, the Conſpiracy of the *Aquilii* his Maſters, P. 196; is taken under his Protection by that *Senator*, *Ib.*; the *Conſul Collatinus* orders him to be reſtored to his Maſters, but in vain, P. 197; he is declared free by the *Curiæ*, who give him the Right of *Citizenſhip*, P. 198; and 25000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, *Ib.* N. 16.

VINDIUS, one of the Faction who oppoſed *Sylla*, is ſtoned at *Picenum*, V. 5. P. 441.

VINE, (*A*) or rather an Arbour of Vines, very finely carved in ſolid Gold, is ſent as a Preſent to *Pompey* by *Ariſtobulus*, V. 5. P. 584; but has not the deſired Effect, P. 585.

VINEÆ, were probably parallel Ditches, ſupported by Faſcines, which the Ancients uſed in Sieges, V. 2. P. 190. N. 23.

VINIUS, (*The Meadows of*). See *Eſurian*.

VINTIMILLA. See *Albium Intemelium*.

VIRGIL. All that is related in his *Æneid* is not fabulous, V. 1. P. 10. N. 47; his Tomb is in the Territory of old *Palæpolis*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 56.

VIRGILIUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor* of *Sicily*, in 695, who had received great Benefits from *Cicero*, refuſes to give him Leave to retire into his Government, in his Baniſhment, V. 6. P. 83.

VIRGINIA, the Daughter of *Lucius Virginius*, a *Plebeian*, for whom *Appius* the *Decemvir* conceives a violent Paſſion, V. 1. P. 478; is cited by her Lover to appear before his Tribunal, P. 479; *Numitorius*, her maternal Uncle, undertakes her Defence, *Ib.*; *Appius* adjudges her to *Clodius*, who, according to a private Agreement between him and the *Decemvir*, claimed her for his Slave, P. 480; *Icilius*, to whom *Virginia* had been promiſed in Marriage, oppoſes the Execution of this Judgment, *Ib.*; the People join with him, and *Appius* is forced to give way for ſome Time, *Ib.*; *Virginius*, the Father of the young Woman, returns from the Camp at *Tuſculum*, and appears at *Rome* with her in Mourning, P. 481; pleads for his Daughter before *Appius*, *Ib.*; the *Decemvir* confirms his former Sentence by a new one, P. 482; *Claudius* ſeizes *Virginia*, to carry her to his Houſe, P. 483; *Virginius*, not being able otherwiſe to hinder it, plunges a Dagger into his Daughter's Breaſt, and returns in a great Rage to the Army, *Ib.*; the Body of *Virginia* is left a great while on the Ground in the *Forum*, *Ib.*; ſhewn to the People, P. 484; and buried in great State, P. 485; *Aurelius Victor* ſays, *Virginius* carried her Body to the Camp, but the other Hiſtorians do not agree with him in this Particular, *Ib.* N. 131.

VIRGINIA, (*Aula*) the Wife of *Volumnius Flamma Violens*, a *Plebeian*, claims a Right to aſſiſt at the Ceremonies performed in the Temple of *Patrician Chaſtity*, V. 2. P. 335; but her Pretenſions are diſallowed, P. 336; and ſhe, in Revenge, builds a Temple to *Plebeian Chaſtity*, *Ib.*

VIRGINIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 292, undertakes to get *The Terentian Law* paſſed, V. 1. P. 393; accuſes young *Cæſo*, who zealouſly oppoſed this Law, of a capital Crime, P. 397; ſuborns a falſe Witneſs to ſwear againſt him, P. 398; forces him to baniſh himſelf from *Rome*, P. 399; makes a Report to the Senate of a Letter he had himſelf forged, which tended to create Suſpicions of the Fidelity of the *Patricians*, P. 400; the *Conſul Claudius* renders this Deſign fruitleſs, P. 401; gets the *Tribune Volſcius* recalled from Baniſhment, P. 417; obtains a Decree of the Senate to increaſe the Number of the *Tribunes*, P. 420; this Addition was made to them in the *Tribuneſhip* of *Virginius*, that is, in the Year of *Rome* 296, P. 420. N. 59.

VIRGINIUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 277, V. 1. P. 357.

VIRGINIUS, (*Aulus*) a Senator, is made chief of the Commiſſioners appointed to diſtribute the Territory of the *Antiates*, V. 1. P. 382. N. 2.

VIRGINIUS, (*Lucius*) the Father of the famous *Virginia*, V. 1. P. 478; kills his Daughter with his own Hands, becauſe he could not otherwiſe defend her from the Paſſion of *Appius*, P. 483; goes immediately to the Army, which he had left to come to her Relief, *Ib.*; and upon his Return, immediately tells his fellow Soldiers what he had done, P. 485; the Recital of this tragical Story cauſes a great Uproar in the Camp, *Ib.*; *Virginius* prevails on the Army to return to *Rome*, P. 486; and they come and encamp on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*;

create ten *Military Tribunes*, and put *Virginius* at the Head of them, but he declines the Office, P. 487; the *Decemviri* are forced to abdicate, and *Virginius* is nominated a *Tribune of the People*, P. 489, 490.

VIRGINIUS RUTILUS TRICOSTUS, (*Proculus*) *Conſul* in the Year 267, V. 1. P. 329; forces the *Æqui* to fortify themſelves in their City, P. 330; oppoſes a Law which his Collegue would have paſs, for the Diſtribution of the old Lands of the Republick, and thoſe lately taken from the *Hernici*. P. 331; makes a Decree that all who were not Inhabitants of *Rome*, ſhould leave the City immediately, P. 332; becauſe they favoured the Law, *Ib.*; the Senate put an end to theſe Diſputes, *Ib.*

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 318, V. 1. P. 525; but his ſecond *Conſulſhip*, as ſome pretend, is uncertain, P. 526.

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 29.

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, (*Opiter*) is made *Conſul* in 251, V. 1. P. 234; Remarks on his *Prænomen* and *Surname*, *Ib.* N. 8; he beſieges the City of *Camerium*, P. 235; takes it by Storm, gives it up to be plundered, and razes it, P. 236; but this Victory did not procure him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 235; tho' *Livy* affirms it did, *Ib.* N. 12.

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 297, V. 1. P. 420.

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS, (*Aulus*) *Conſul* in the Year 259, V. 1. P. 271. N. 20; is reprimanded by the Senate, for not raiſing the neceſſary Levies, P. 272; marches with three *Legions* againſt the *Volſci*, whom he put to flight, P. 275; and whoſe Camp he takes and plunders, *Ib.*; ſeizes *Velitræ*, and puts ſome of the Inhabitants to the Sword, *Ib.*

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS, (*Aulus*) the Son of the former, is made *Conſul* in 284, V. 1. P. 377. N. 73; and falls into an Ambuſcade, out of which his Troops have great Difficulty to deliver him, *Ib.*

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a firſt Time in 351, V. 1. P. 569. N. 26; the Diſputes between him and *Sergius*, one of his Collegues, occaſion the Defeat of the *Romans* at the Siege of *Veii*, P. 569; and the bringing on the Election of *Tribunes* before the uſual Time, P. 570; *Virginius* is fined by the People 10000 *Aſſes* of Braſs, P. 572; which amount to about 32 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* *Engliſh*, P. 430. N. 80.

VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 306, V. 1. P. 499.

VIRIATUS, or VIRIATHES, a Youth of great Valour, eſcapes the Slaughter the *Prætor Sulpicius Galba* makes of the *Luſitanians*, in the Year 602, V. 4. P. 573; in 604 the *Luſitanians* make him the General of their Army againſt the *Romans*, P. 602; he ſoon gives convincing Proofs of his Abilities, P. 603; defeats the *Prætor Vetilius*, *Ib.*; and his Succeſſor *Caius Plautius*, P. 604; becomes formidable to the *Romans*, by the Victories he gains over their Generals, V. 5. P. 14, 15; one of his Soldiers ſhews a remarkable Bravery, P. 14; *Lælius* is the firſt *Roman* who gains any Superiority over the *Luſitanian* General, *Ib.*; *Fabius* gains two Victories over him, P. 17; *Viriatus* raiſes up ſeveral *Spaniſh* Nations againſt the *Romans*, P. 19; *Cæcilius Metellus* reduces the *Arevacæ*, P. 20; *Viriatus* carefully avoids coming to a Battle with him, P. 26; but behaves himſelf very differently towards his Succeſſor, P. 30; whom he fights, tho' much inferiour to him in Numbers, *Ib.*; and being obliged to give Way, makes one of thoſe fine Retreats which immortalize the Fame of great Commanders, *Ib.*; and at laſt forces the *Conſul* to put his fatigued Troops into Quarters of Refreſhment, P. 31; *Servilianus*, *Pro-Conſul* in 612, takes the Field againſt *Viriatus*, P. 37; who conducts himſelf with ſo much Skill, *Ib.*; that he ſurrounds the Enemy's Army, *Ib.*; and forces their General to ſign a Peace, granting him the Sovereignty of the Country which was in his Power, P. 38; then he marries the Daughter of one of the moſt conſiderable Lords of *Luſitania*, P. 41; and gives remarkable Proofs of his Continence, Diſintereſtedneſs, and Frugality, on this Occaſion, *Ib.*; the Peace *Rome* had made with him is broken baſely by the *Romans*, and he is a ſecond Time declared an Enemy to the Republick, P. 42; in 613 the able *Luſitanian* avoids a Battle with the *Conſul Servilius*, and in the Inſtant, when the *Roman* thinks him ſafe in his Hands, he eſcapes all on a ſudden, without the Loſs of one Man, P. 43; he again treats of a Peace with *Rome*, *Ib.*; and in order to obtain it, ſacrifices to the *Romans*, the chief Men of all the Cities he had taken from them, among whom his Wife's Father is one, P. 44; but being diſappointed of his Expectations, he renews his Hoſtilities, *Ib.*; and at the ſame Time ſtill continues the Negotiation, *Ib.*; but he is aſſaſſinated by ſome Deputies whom he had ſent to *Servilius*, who had engaged them to murder their General, *Ib.*; the *Luſitanians* make very magnificent Obſequies for him, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 44, 45.

VIRIDOMARUS, a young King of the *Gauls*, enters *Italy* in the Year of *Rome* 531, at the Head of thirty thouſand Men, V. 3. P. 35.

VIRTUE, was worſhipped as a Goddeſs at *Rome*, and had a Temple there, ſo ſituated with reſpect to the Temple of *Honour*, that there was no getting into the former, but through the latter, V. 3. P. 325. N. 42. The Goddeſs *Virtue* was repreſented by the *Romans*, as dreſſed in a military Habit, wearing an Helmet on her Head, and holding in her Left-Hand a Pike, and in the Right a Battoon, *Ib.*; a Medal whereon ſhe is thus repreſented, *Ib.*; in the Year 545, the *Pontifices* oppoſe building one Temple to *Virtue* and *Honour* jointly, P. 382; as being an indecent Thing, *Ib.* N. 7; and a ſeparate Temple was accordingly ordered to be erected, to each of thoſe Deities, P. 383.

VISCELLIUM, or VICILIUM, a City which the Geographers imagine ſtood near *Compſa* in *Hirpinia*, V. 3. P. 178. N. 165.

VISOLUS, (*Caius Pætelius Libo*). See *Pætelius*.

VITELLIA, a City of the *Æqui* to which the *Romans* had ſent a Colony, V. 1. P. 592; is ſurprized by the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; it ſtood on *The Labican Way*, near *Rocca Priora*, *Ib.* 69.

VITELLII, (*The*) two *Patricians*, who are gained over by the *Tarquinian* Ambaſſadors, to the Intereſt of *The Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 195; gain over the Son of the *Conſul Brutus*, *Ib.*; and ſwear on the Entrails of a Man, whom they kill for that purpoſe, that they will deſtroy the *Conſuls*, and reſtore the Kings, *Ib.*; but they are ſeized, tried, and put to Death, P. 196, 197, 198.

VITERBO, an ancient City at the Foot of Mount *Ciminius* in the *Patrimony of St. Peter*, V. 2. P. 285. N. 98.

VITIUM ET CALAMITAS, Terms in the *Augural* Science, which ſignified a Storm of Hail and Lightning together, which was underſtood to imply, that the preceding Election was diſapproved of by the Gods, V. 3. P. 168. N. 132.

VITREOVIUS VACCUS, a Native of *Fundi*, and Inhabitant of *Rome*, puts himſelf at the Head of the *Privernates*, to make War with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 198; who rout him, *Ib.*; and the *Privernates* deliver him up to the *Romans*, P. 200; who bring him to a Trial, P. 201; and condemn him to die, *Ib.*

VIXIT, (The Term) was uſed by the *Roman* Diviners to ſignify the Death of a Perſon; *He hath lived*, that is, is dead, V. 3. P. 159. N. 104.

UMBO, the Center, or moſt protuberant Part of the *Roman* Buckler, V. 2. P. 95. N. 33.

UMBRENUS, (*Publius*) ſollicits the Ambaſſadors of the *Allobroges*, to enter into the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 22.

UMBRI, (*The*) were reckoned ſome of the *Aborigines* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 9. N. 47; ſome of them riſe up in Rebellion againſt the *Romans*, and are puniſhed for it, V. 2. P. 239, 260.

UMBRIA, a Country in *Italy*, which was bounded to the Weſt by *The Uſens*, to the South by *The Nar*, to the Eaſt by *The Æſis*, and to the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 2. P. 23.

UNELLI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Gaul*, whom ſome Place in *Coutance*, and others in *Perche*, &c. V. 6. P. 114. N. 176.

UNION, (An) is made between the *Latins* and *Romans* by *Servius*, V. 1. P. 153; and renewed by *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 167, 168; the Particulars of this *Union* were, 1. That the *Latins* ſhould not be ſubject to the *Roman* Laws; 2. Nor comprized in the *Roman Cenſus*; 3. That they ſhould only be obliged to furniſh as many Troops for the *Roman* Army as the *Conſuls* ſhould require; 4. That they ſhould not have a Right of Suffrage in the *Comitia*; but 5. Should have a Right to ſtand for Offices at *Rome*; and all theſe Particulars together, were called *Latinitas*, P. 168. N. 60; ſome include the *Sabines* in this Union, P. 153. N. 43; in Conſequence of it, Temples were erected for Places for the united Nations to meet in, P. 154, 167. See *Diet.*

VOCATII, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Diſtrict which is now called *The Capitulat de Buch* in *Gaſcony*, V. 6. P. 115. N. 181.

VOCONTII, (*The*) a People of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 95.

VOCONIUS, (*Quintus*) *a Tribune of the People* in 584, V. 4. P. 414; the different Branches of his Family, *Ib.* N. 16; he gets the *Comitia* to paſs a Law, which reformed the Abuſes of *Wills* in favour of Women, P. 415; and which from him was called *The Voconian Law*, *Ib.*; the Particulars of this Law, *Ib.*; *Auguſtus* was the firſt who invalidated it, *Ib.*

VOLATERRÆ, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 113. N. 35; beyond the River *Arnus*, V. 2. P. 322. N. 70; it is ſtill in being, in the Territory of *Piſa*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 14

VOLCÆ, (*The*) a People of *Narbonne Gaul*, V. 3. P. 61. N. 23; in vain oppoſe *Hannibal*'s paſſing *The Rhone*, P. 62.

VOLCÆ ARECOMICI, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Languedoc* which is next *The Rhone*, *viz.* the Dioceſes of *Niſmes*, *Uſez*, *Montpellier*, *Lodeve*, and *Agde*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 43; V. 6. P. 156. N. 80.

VOLCÆ TECTOSAGES, (*The*) inhabited the Country between the *Pyrenees* and *Tholouſe*, *viz.* the Dioceſes of *Narbonne*, *St. Pons*,

Pons, *Aleth*, *Begiers*, *Carcaſſone*, and *Thouloſe*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 43.
VOLCATIUS TULLUS, (*Lucius*) very ſeverely reproaches *Pompey* for his dilatorineſs in puſhing on the War with *Cæſar*, V. 6. P. 187.
VOLCENTUM, a City belonging to the *Bruttii*, which lay South of *Coſentia*, V. 3. P. 367. N. 101.
VOLERO PUBLILIUS, See *Publilius*.
VOLERO PUBLIUS, an inferiour Officer in the *Roman* Army, V. 1. P. 365; appeals to the *Roman* People, from the *Conſuls* who condemned him to ſuffer an ignominious Puniſhment, P. 365; the People mutiny upon this Occaſion, P. 366; *Volero* is created *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 281, P. 367; makes a Motion for a Law, that for the future, the *Plebeian* Magiſtrates ſhould be choſen only by *Comitia by Tribes*, *Ib.*; is continued in the *Tribuneſhip* for the Year 282, P. 368; the Law he propoſes greatly embarraſſes the Senate, *Ib.*; and produces Tumults, P. 370; but it is at laſt paſſed, P. 371.
VOLESUS, or VOLUSUS, (*Valerius*) an illuſtrious *Sabine*, is incorporated with the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 148; and ſent on a Deputation to *Numa Pompilius*, to deſire him to accept of the Crown, P. 55, 56.
VOLONES, a Name given to the Slaves who were inliſted in the Service of the Republick after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 134. N. 47; P. 169. N. 138; in 539, *Sempronius*, by vertue of the Power he had received of the Senate, enfranchiſes them after the Battle of *Beneventum*, P. 219. N. 26; and they celebrate a Feſtival in Memory of their Enfranchiſement, P. 220; in the Year 541, upon the Death of their Commander, they diſband themſelves, P. 285; but are enrolled again by Order of the Senate, *Ib.* Note, Col. 2; in the Years 547, 548, they are again obliged to bear Arms, P. 458, 466.
VOLSCI, (*The*) a People of *Latium*, when reduced to Extremities by the *Roman* Army, implore their Clemency, and enter into an Alliance with *Rome*, V. 1. P. 105; *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus* and *Livy* diſagree as to their firſt War with the *Romans*, P. 168. N. 61; but it is allowed, that they made War with *Rome* near 200 Years, P. 168; about the Year 226, *Tarquin* takes from them the City of *Sueſſa Pometia*, P. 169; they were perhaps a Part of the ancient *Opici* or *Oſci*, P. 316. N. 106; their Nation was divided into two Cantons, P. 377; in the Year 255, they inſult the *Roman* Ambaſſadors, P. 244; in 257, they join their Troops with thoſe of the *Latins*, P. 252; the News of the Approach of a conſiderable Army of theſe People, induces *Poſthumius* to fight the famous Battle of *Regillus*, P. 255; the *Volſci* are ſurprized with the News of this Victory of the *Romans*, P. 257; ſend Spies to the *Roman* Camp under the Character of Ambaſſadors, *Ib.*; the *Romans* diſcover the Cheat, and the *Volſci* return Home without accompliſhing any Thing, *Ib.*; in 258, the Senate of *Rome* reſolve to make War with them, P. 261; but the *Romans* refuſe to enroll themſelves, *Ib.*; *Servilius* is ordered to go on an Expedition againſt them, *Ib.*; raiſes an Army of Volunteers, enters their Country, and obliges them to ſue for Pardon, P. 262; in the ſame Year they make Preparations again for a War with *Rome*, *Ib.*; the Senate decree, that a War ſhall be made with them, P. 263; an Accident retards the raiſing of Troops, *Ib.*; the *Volſci* attack the Camp of the *Conſul Servilius*, and are routed, P. 266, and their Camp is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who afterwards make themſelves Maſters of *Sueſſa Pometia*, and plunder it, P. 267; in 260, the *Volſci* loſe two Battles near *Corioli*, P. 289; hinder the *Romans* from taking away the Corn in *Latium* in a Time of Famine, P. 294; are attacked by the Plague at the ſame Time, P. 295; declare War with the *Romans* in 264, P. 314; put *Coriolanus* at their Head, P. 315; lay waſte the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; take *Circæum*, P. 316; and a great many other Cities, under the Command of that brave Man, P. 316, 317; who is at laſt aſſaſſinated in a general Aſſembly of their Nation, P. 325; in 265, the *Volſci* quarrel with the *Æqui* their Confederates, and they deſtroy one another, P. 326; in 266, they renew the War with the *Romans*, P. 328; who under the Command of the *Conſul Sicinius*, give them Battle, and rout them, P. 329; upon which they ſue to the *Romans* for a Peace, and obtain it, P. 330; in 268, they endeavour to oppoſe the *Romans*, but failing, retire to *Antium*, and are obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion, P. 336; nevertheleſs, they take the Field again the next Year, P. 337; and defeat the Army of the *Conſul Æmilius*, *Ib.*; who ſoon after has his Revenge, P. 338; in 270, they fight a bloody Battle with the *Romans*, which is not deciſive on either Side, P. 339, 340; in 276, they make new Preparations for War, P. 356; *Nautius* lays their Country waſte; in 278, P. 363; in 284, *Numicius* beats them, and burns the Suburbs of *Antium*, P. 377; in 285, *Quinctius* gains a famous Victory over them, P. 378; which is followed by the taking of *Antium*, P. 380; in 289, the *Volſci* join with the *Æqui*, defeat *Furius*, and beſiege him in his Camp, to which he retired with the Remains of his Troops, P. 386; but are forced to retire themſelves, P. 388; in 290, they make a new League with the *Æqui*, P. 389; and with them commit Deva-

Devaſtations near *Rome*, P. 389; pretend to have a Deſign of beſieging that City, *Ib.*; but retire, P. 390; and beat the *Latins* and *Hernici*, the Allies of the Republick, *Ib.*; in 291, one of their Armies is routed by the *Conſul Veturius*, P. 391; another by *Lucretius*, *Ib.*; they rally, and are beaten again, *Ib.*; in 294, they gain over the City of *Antium* to their Intereſt, P. 408; are defeated by the *Conſul Fabius*, *Ib.*; who penetrates into their Country, and forces them to take Refuge in *Ecetræ* their Capital, P. 409; and the *Conſul Cornelius* recovers *Antium* from them, P. 410; in 307 *Quinctius* gains a Victory over them, P. 503; in 310 they come to the Aſſiſtance of the Commons of *Ardea*, who revolt from their Nobility, P. 514; are beaten by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and afterwards by the *Tuſculans*, P. 515; in 321 they aſſemble all their Forces, and join the *Æqui*, to begin a new War with the Republick, P. 529; attack the Camp of the *Conſul Quinctius*, and are routed, P. 531; this Defeat is followed by Civil Broils, P. 532; in 329 they commit Hoſtilities in the Country of the *Hernici*, P. 538; and threaten *Rome* with a cruel War, P. 539; almoſt defeat the *Romans* near *Verrugo*, *Ib.*; in 340 they enter the Territory of the *Hernici*, P. 553; deſtroy the City of *Terentinum*, *Ib.*; enter the Country of the *Latins* and *Hernici* in Arms, P. 555; and draw off the *Antiates* from the Republick, P. 557; in 345 they are defeated in a pitched Battle, by the *Dictator Publius Cornelius Rutilus*, P. 558; who takes from them a Fort, and in it 3000 Priſoners, *Ib.*; in 347 the City of *Anxur* is taken from them, and given up to be plundered, P. 561; in 349 they loſe a Battle with the *Romans*, P. 563; which is followed by the taking of *Artena*, *Ib.*; in 351 they ſurprize the City of *Anxur*, P. 569; which is retaken by the *Romans*, P. 574; and again beſieged by them, P. 577; in 358 they ſue for Peace, after the taking of *Veii*, and obtain it, P. 587; in the Year 365 they are defeated by *Camillus*, V. 2. P. 33; who forces them to ſubmit to the *Romans*, after a cruel War, almoſt continually carried on for above 107 Years together, P. 34; in 368 they revolt again, and are again vanquiſhed by *Camillus*, to whom they ſurrender at Diſcretion, P. 39; in 369 they riſe againſt the *Romans* again, P. 42; and are beaten by the *Dictator Coſſus*, P. 43; in 372 they beſiege *Satricum*, P. 51; challenge the *Romans*, who come to the Defence of the new *Colony*, P. 52; are upon the Point of beating them, *Ib.*; but are at laſt defeated themſelves, P. 53; draw their Conquerors into an Ambuſcade, P. 58; which the *Romans* revenge, by laying waſte their Territory, P. 60; in 377 the *Volſci* loſe a Battle, P. 61; in 407 another, P. 128; in 408 the *Romans* take from them the City of *Sora*, P. 131; in 412 the *Antiates* prevail on them to commit Hoſtilities againſt the *Romans*, P. 151; and the *Conſul Plautius*, after a bloody Battle, forces them to retire to *Antium*, P. 152.

VOLCIANI, (*The*) a People of *Spain*, haughtily refuſe to enter into an Alliance with the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 59, N. 14.

VOLSCIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 292, falſely charges young *Cæſo* with the Murder of his Father, V. 1. P. 398; is cited by the *Quæſtors* to appear before the People, to anſwer for this Calumny, P. 410; refuſes to appear, P. 411; and is condemned to be baniſhed, by the free Suffrages of the People, P. 416; retires to *Lavinium*, P. 417; and is recalled, and reſtored to his Office, by *Virginius* and his Collegues, *Ib.*

VOLSINIENSES, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Volſcinium* in *Hetruria*, declare againſt *Rome* in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 593; in 362 they take up Arms againſt the *Romans*, are defeated by the *Tribunes Lucretius* and *Æmilius*, V. 2. P. 10; and obtain a Truce for twenty Years, *Ib.*; and in the Year 488, being oppreſſed by their *Freedmen*, whom they had ſuffered to make themſelves Maſters of their Republick, ſend a Deputation to the Senate of *Rome*, to implore their Protection, P. 517; the Senate, for the greater Secrecy, receive the Petition of the *Volſinienſes* in a private Houſe, and immediately ſends the *Conſul Fabius* to ſuppreſs the Rebels, P. 518; *Fabius* fights and beats them, but loſes his Life in the Purſuit; and the *Freedmen* were not ſuppreſſed, till *Flaccus* the next Year obliged the City to ſurrender, and put them to Death, *Ib.*

VOLSINIUM, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Hetruria*, was burnt down by Lightening, V. 2. P. 412. N. 11.

VOLSO, (*Publius Manlius*). See *Manlius*.

VOLSONES, (*The*) a People unknown to the ancient Geographers. V. 2. P. 356.

VOLTUMNA, or VULTURNA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 526. N. 52.

VOLTUMNA, (*The Temple of*) the Place in which the General Aſſemblies of all the *Hetrurian* Cantons were held, V. 1. P. 526. N. 52.

VOLUMNIA, the Wife of *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 322; goes to the Camp at *Jeruſalem*, to her Huſband, P. 323.

VOLUMNIUS AMINTINUS, or GALLUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 292, V. 1. P. 393. N. 23; and ſent on a Deputation to the *Æqui*, P. 412.

VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA VIOLENS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in 446, V. 2. P. 293; makes War with the *Salentini* with Succeſs,

ceſs, P. 294; is choſen *Conſul* again, in 457, P. 326; goes into *Hetruria*, to aſſiſt his Collegue, who had been worſted there, P. 329; is received coldly by the General, but with Acclamations by the Troops, *Ib.*; fights the *Hetrurians*, and takes their Camp, P. 332; marches into *Campania*, and cuts in Pieces the *Samnites*, who had committed great Devaſtations there, P. 333; returns to *Rome*, to preſide in the *Comitia*, P. 334; which he does with great Prudence and Credit, *Ib.*; is declared *Pro-Conſul*, P. 335; and ſent into *Samnium*, P. 341; where he gains two conſiderable Victories, P. 346, 348; is made General of Horſe, and brings back to *Rome* the Populace, who, in Reſentment to the *Patricians*, had retired to the Hill *Janiculus*, P. 408.

VOLUNTARII, (*The*) or VOLUNTEERS, among the *Romans*, were thoſe old Soldiers, who, after they had ſerved the Time required by the State, engaged themſelves, of their own Accord, to ſerve a certain Number of Campaigns more, V. 3. P. 134. N. 47.

VOLUSIUS, (*Cneius*) one of *Cicero*'s *Quæſtors* in *Cilicia*, V. 6. P. 169.

VOLUX, the Son of *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, V. 5. P. 248; is ſent by his Father to meet *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who ſuſpects him, but he comes off with Honour, P. 249.

VOPISCUS, was a *Prænomen* uſually given to the Twin, who ſurvived his Twin-Brother, V. 1. P. 363. N. 51.

VOPISCUS, (*Lucius Julius*). See *Julius*.

Vows. The *Roman Laws* required, that all *Vows* ſhould be religiouſly performed, V. 1. P. 467. *Law* XIII.

URANIA. Under this Name the *Carthaginians* worſhipped either *Luna* or *Venus*, V. 2. P. 526. N. 12.

URBA, a City which gave Name to one of the four Cantons, into which the Country of the ancient *Swiſs* were divided, V. 5. P. 196. N. 84.

URBIGENES, (*The*) an ancient People, who poſſeſſed *The Principality of Neufchatel*, and the greateſt Part of the Canton of *Fribourg*, and of *The Pais Roman*, V. 5. P. 258. N. 16; they are a Part of the ancient *Helvetians*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 103.

URNS, (*Sepulchral*). See *Funerals*.

URSAO, or URSO. See *Orſone*.

USCANA, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 403. N. 46.

USCELLINUS, VISCELLINUS, VETELLINUS, or BECILLINUS, all Surnames of the *Conſul Spurius Caſſius*. See *Caſſius*.

USCUDAMA, the Name given by the *Beſſi*, to the preſent City of *Adrianople*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 68.

USIPETES, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 180. N. 1.

USTRINUS, (*Vicus*) a Part of the Hill *Eſquilinus*, where the dead Bodies of the common People were uſually burnt, V. 3. P. 216. N. 17.

USURY. The moſt exorbitant Uſury was allowed at *Rome*, in the firſt Ages of the Republick, and Creditors were permitted to treat their Debtors with Cruelty; both which were deſigned to terrify the common People from borrowing, and teach them Frugality, V. 1. P. 263. N. 4; but in the Year 396, a Law was paſſed to put a Stop to the exceſſive Uſury of the Nobility, V. 2. P. 103; which had been before condemned by a Law of *The Twelve Tables*, *Ib.* N. 50; in 406, Intereſt was again ſunk, P. 127; and in 411, it was made unlawful at *Rome*, to take any Intereſt at all, P. 151. A ſhort Account of the ſeveral Laws made at *Rome*, to prevent or ſuppreſs Uſury, V. 5. P. 348. N. 141.

UTI ROGAS, the Expreſſion uſed by the ancient *Romans* in Voting, when they gave their Suffrages for the Affirmative of the Queſtion, V. 1. P. 149. N. 32.

UTICA, the moſt conſiderable City in *Africa*, next to *Carthage*, V. 2. P. 126. N. 98; in the Year 498, both Port and City are ſurrendered up to the *Romans*, P. 576; who abandon it ſoon after, P. 581; it ſtood not far from *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 522. N. 44; and in the Year 604, the *Uticans* ſend a Deputation to the Senate of *Rome*, offering to ſurrender to the Republick, V. 4. P. 584.

VULCAN, (*The God*) *Romulus* dedicates to him, and places in his Temple, a Chariot of Braſs, V. 1. P. 47; *Tarquin* dedicates to him the Spoils he took from the *Sabines*, in the Battle he fought with them near the *Tyber*, P. 126; he was the tutelary God of the Iſland of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; *Scipio* ſacrificed to him all the Spoils he took, in the Battle he fought with *Aſdrubal* and *Syphax*, in the Year 550, P. 520.

VULCAN, (*The Iſle of*) now *Volcano*, was one of the *Æolian* Iſlands, V. 3. P. 56. N. 10.

VULSO. (*Aulus Manlius*). See *Manlius*.

VULTURNUM, a City in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 127.

VULTURNUS, (*The*) watered Part of old *Campania*, V. 2. P. 283. N. 89; this River was alſo called *Caſilinus*, from the City of *Caſilinum*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 96; it riſes in the *Apennines*, and falls into the *Tuſcan* Sea, V. 5. P. 438. N. 120.

VULTURNUS, the Name given by the *Romans* to the *South-South-Eaſt* Wind, V. 3. P. 121. N. 8.

VULTURS, *Romulus* and *Remus* agree, that he of the two who firſt ſaw a Flight of *Vultures*, ſhould build *Rome*, and be King of it, V. 1. P. 41; and *Romulus* puts a Trick

Trick upon his Brother, and gets the better of him by it, *Ib.*; *Vulturs* were deemed by the *Romans lucky* Birds, tho' it was thought an *unlucky* Omen, that one pitched on the Temple of *Jupiter*, in 545, V. 3. P. 382. N. 2.

UXELLODUNUM, an ancient City of *Gaul*, which ſtood in the Place called by the Natives, *Uſſeldun*, or *Uſſolun*, near the Borders of *Limouſin*, V. 6. P. 175. N. 29.

W.

WATER, *Partake of your Huſband's Fire and Water*, was the Form of Marriage among the Ancients, V. 1. P. 33. N. 117.

WATERS, There were ſome hot Waters in *Italy*, near *Vetulonia*, which had Fiſh in them, V. 1. P. 113. N. 37; the Iſland of *Iſchia*, formerly called *Ænaria*, was very famous among the Ancients for hot Mineral Waters, V. 2. P. 205. N. 58.

WAY, (*Appian*) *The*, *The Auſonian Way*, and *The Latin Way*, three different Names of the Road which *Appius* made from *Rome* into *Latium*, V. 2. P. 466. N. 77; the *Appian* and *Latin Ways* were for ſome Space different Roads, but afterwards joined, whence they had both Names, V. 3. P. 131. N. 30. See *Appian*.

WAY, (*Æmilian*) *The*, there were two great Roads which bore this Name; one made by *Æmilius Scaurus*, from *Piſa* in *Tuſcany* to *Dertona* in *Liguria*; the other made by *Æmilius Lepidus*, in the Year 566, from *Rimini* to *Boulogne*, V. 5. P. 222. N. 34.

WAY, (*Flaminian*) *The*, a Road which reached from the Gate *Flumentana*, at *Rome*, 194 Miles in Length, was made by that *Caius Flaminius*, who was *Cenſor* in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 42. N. 99. Col. 2; it croſſed *Tuſcany* and *Umbria*, and ended at *Ariminum*, P. 94. N. 33.

WAY, (*Latin*) *The*, a Road which begun at *The Latin Gate* at *Rome*, and led to *Latium*, V. 3. P. 95. N. 37; it croſſed *Latium* between the Eaſt and South, and joined with *The Appian Way*, near the City of *Caſinum*, P. 131. N. 30.

WAY, (*Aurelian*) *The*. See *Aurelian*.

WAY, (*Lavican*), *The*. See *Lavican*.

WAY, (*Prænestine*) *The*. See *Prænestine*.

WAY, (*Sacred*) *The*, was the Road or Street in *Rome*, which led from the Quarter of the *Carinæ* to the *Capitol*, V. 5. P. 229. N. 46.

WAY, (*Valerian*) *The*, a Road which led from *Rome* to the Country of the *Sabines*, V. 3. P. 131. N. 30.

WHIP, the *Romans* hung a Whip and Bell to the Chariot of the triumphant Victor, to put him in mind of the Inconſtancy of Fortune, and that he might ſtill ſuffer Ignominy and Reproach, if he did not continue to behave himſelf well, V. 3. P. 572. N. 159. Col. 2.

WHIPPING, The *Roman* Women had a Superſtition of putting themſelves in the way of the *Luperci*, (who ran about the Streets with Whips in their Hands) on purpoſe to be whipped by them, fancying that it would procure them eaſy Deliveries, V. 1. P. 142. N. 16.

WILLS, or TESTAMENTS, that of *Hiero* King of *Syracuſe*, V. 3. P. 209; a ſhort Account of all that is remarkable, relating to the *Teſtamentary* Acts of the *Romans* in the firſt Ages of the Republick, V. 5. P. 26. N. 74; the *Wills* which were called by the *Romans In procinctu*, were made in the Preſence of three or four Witneſſes, by the Soldiers who were going to Battle, P. 29. N. 74; this Sort of *Wills* were proſcribed in the latter Ages of the Republick, *Id. Ib.*; a litigated *Will* in the Year 660, gave the moſt famous Orators and Civilians in *Rome*, a fair Opportunity to diſplay their Talents, P. 315.

WINE, was forbidden to Women by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 29; they who tranſgreſſed this Law were ſometimes puniſhed with Death, *Ib.* N. 103; *Numa* aboliſhed the Cuſtom of extinguiſhing the Fire of Funeral Piles with Wine, P. 71. N. 72; ſo late as in the Time of *Julian the Apoſtate*, little or no Wine was made about *Paris*, V. 2. P. 7. N. 39; there were only a few Vines cultivated there, by ſome few Perſons, and thoſe ſuch as bore very ſweet Grapes, *Ib.* N. 39; Wine ſweetened with Honey was thought a delicious Drink by the old *Romans*, P. 363. N. 24; a Diſſertation on the Diſtrict which produced *The Amminean Wine*, the Reaſon of giving it this Name, V. 5. P. 351. N. 149.

WINTER, There was a remarkably ſevere one in *Italy*, in the Year 483, V. 2. P. 498.

WITNESS, A falſe Witneſs was, according to the *Roman* Laws, to be puniſhed with being thrown down from the Top of the *Capitol*, V. 1. P. 453; it was cuſtomary among the *Romans*, when any one wanted another to bear Teſtimony in his Cauſe, to pull the Witneſs by the Tip of the Ear to oblige him to it, P. 438. N. 16.

WIVES, By the Laws of *Romulus*, Unfaithfulneſs in a *Wife* was an unpardonable Crime, V. 1. P. 29; and he confined Men to one *Wife* each, P. 28; thoſe *Wives* only were Heirs to their Huſbands after their Deaths, who were called *Matres Familias*, and who had been married in the Manner called *Ex coemptione*, P. 29. N. 30; by the *Roman* Laws, an Huſband was empowered to puniſh his *Wife* with Death, if he caught her in Adultery, or Drunk, P. 470. N. 123; the Ceremonies required by thoſe Laws to be performed by Huſbands,

bands, when they divorced their *Wives*, *Ib.* N. 124; in the Year 256, when the *Romans* and *Latins* gave all their Women, who had married *Romans* or *Latins*, Leave to return home, and forsake their Husbands; only two *Latin* Women left their Husbands at *Rome*, but almost all the *Roman* Women in *Latium* left their Husbands, and came to *Rome*, P. 251; in the Year 422, a great Number of *Roman* Women entered into a Plot to poison their Husbands, V. 2. P. 196.

WOLVES, The Enemies of the *Romans* sometimes called them *Wolves*, by way of Reproach, either alluding to the Story of the Wolf which suckled *Romulus*, or the savage Nature of that Animal, V. 1. P. 501. N. 6; in the Year 484, three *Wolves* came into the City of *Rome* in the Night, V. 2. P. 498.

WOMEN, *Romulus*, by a Law, forbad Women to drink any Wine, V. 1. P. 29; *Numa* by another, forbad any Women that had died with Child, to be buried or burnt, till she had been opened, in order, if possible, to save the Child, P. 72. N. 80; by another Law, *Numa* declared all Women infamous, who married again, without Leave, before the Time of Mourning for their Husbands was expired, P. 67. N. 58; by the Laws of *Romulus*, Unfaithfulness in a Woman was an unpardonable Crime, P. 29; *Numa* forbad their intermeddling in any publick Affairs, P. 71; in the Year 357, the Republick granted the *Roman* Women, the Privilege of having funeral Orations spoken for them after their Deaths, and of riding in Chariots to the publick *Games* and Sacrifices, P. 586. N. 63; the Women at *Rome* were always in a State of Minority, by the *Roman* Law, V. 4. P. 106. N. 70; and it belonged to the nearest Relations, or for want of such, to the *Prætors* and *Tribunes*, to appoint them Guardians, P. 275. N. 7.

WOODPECKER, A strange Story of one, which would perch upon the Head of *Ælius Pætus*, whilst he was pronouncing Sentence, and giving Judgment as *Prætor of Rome*, V. 3. P. 46.

WOODS, or GROVES, (*Sacred*). A short Account of their Origin and Use among the ancient Pagans, in their Idolatries and Superstitions, V. 2. P. 175. N. 80.

WRITING, The *Romans* not only wrote on Tables covered with Wax, but likewise on Linnen Cloth prepared for that Purpose, V. 1. P. 512. N. 19.

X.

XANTHIPPUS, the *Lacedæmonian*, assists the *Carthaginians* in the Year of *Rome* 498, V. 2. P. 577; and they make him their General, *Ib.*; he prepares to give the *Romans* Battle, P. 578; defeats them, and takes *Regulus* their General Prisoner, P. 579; but is afterwards basely assassinated, *Ib.*

XENOCRITA, a Woman of *Cumæ*, first causes her Lover *Aristodemus*, who was the Tyrant there, to be murdered, and then makes her self a Priestess of *Ceres*, V. 1. P. 295. N. 63.

XENOPHANES, the Chief of an Embassy which King *Philip* sends to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 170; falls into the Hands of the *Romans*, and persuades them, that his Master has sent him to the Senate of *Rome*, P. 171; arrives in *Hannibal*'s Camp, and makes a Treaty with him, *Ib.*; is taken on his Return to *Macedon*, by *Fulvius Flaccus*, P. 173; who sends him to *Rome* under a strong Guard, *Ib.*; and when he comes there, he is put in Prison by Order of the Senate, P. 179.

XILINES, a City of *Pisidia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 94.

XINIÆ, a City of *Greece* near Mount *Pindus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 32; and bordering on *Ætolia* and *Macedon*, *Id. Ib.*; P. 283. N. 23.

XIPHARES, the Son of *Mithridates*, is cut in pieces by his Father, in Revenge for his Mother's having left him, V. 5. P. 574.

XIPHONIA, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 40.

XISTÆ, *Portico's* in which the Wrestlers performed their Exercises in bad Weather, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109; the Word also signified open Walks in which the Academists assembled in the Summer-Time, *Ib.*

Y.

YEAR, *Numa*'s Year consisted of 355 Days, V. 1. P. 72. N. 84; that of the *Greeks* of 354, *Ib.*

YEARS, (*Consular*) *The*, among the *Romans*, began at different Times, according to the Revolutions which the Republick underwent, V. 1. P. 388. N. 12; P. 512. N. 19.

YOKE, The most disgraceful Ceremony that could be used towards Prisoners, was to erect two Posts, and lay a third a-cross them, in the Form of a Door, and make them pass through, or under it, V. 1. P. 86; this was called *passing under the Yoke*, and was thought the greatest Indignity that could be offered to a Soldier, *Ib.* N. 105; the *Romans* called this Yoke *Sororium Tigillum*, *Ib.* N. 109.

YVREA, a City of *Piedmont*, V. 5. P. 295. N. 5.

Z.

ZACUTH, the Name *Thevet* gives to the River *Eurymedon*, in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 25.

ZACYNTHUS, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, different from another Island of the same Name in *The Archipelago*, which was first settled by *Zacynthus*, the Son of *Dardanus*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 11; in the Year 542 the *Romans* seized the Island and City of this Name, V. 3. P. 318.

ZALEUCUS THE FIRST, a Legislator of *Locri*, that the Honour and Dignity of his Laws might be preserved, punished his own Son with the Loss of one Eye; and would likewise have put out the other, had it not been for the earnest Intreaties of the Citizens to the contrary; the Loss of both Eyes being the Punishment his Law inflicted on Persons taken in the Crime of which his Son was guilty, *viz.* Adultery, V. 2. P. 467. N. 103.

ZAMA, a City of *Africa Propria*, different from the *Zama* King *Juba* made his Capital, which was in *Numidia*, V. 3. P. 550. N. 108.

ZAMA, an Island mentioned by *Livy*, but now utterly unknown, V. 4. P. 50. N. 45.

ZANCLE, a Name formerly given to the City now called *Messina* in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 470. N. 6; it is to this Day the chief City in that Island, V. 3. P. 495. N. 113.

ZANGARI. See *Sangaris*.

ZARACHA, a City of *Achaia Propria*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 102.

ZARBIENUS, a petty King in *Armenia*, is assassinated by order of *Tigranes*, V. 5. P. 538. N. 63.

ZELA, or ZIELA, a City in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 555. N. 9.

ZELASIUM, the Name of a Promontory mentioned by *Livy*, and by which he is thought to mean the Cape *Phalasia* in *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 113.

ZENO, the famous Philosopher who founded the Sect of the *Stoicks*, was a Native of *Citium*, in the Island of *Cyprus*, V. 4. P. 549. N. 24; the Doctrine of his Sect concerning Virtue was mere Rant, and those concerning the Gods only disguised Atheism, *Ib.*

ZENOBIUS, one of the Favourites of *Mithridates*, is the Instrument of his Cruelties, in putting his Wives and Subjects to Death, V. 5. P. 422; and is murdered by the *Ephesians*, *Ib.*

ZENODOTIA, a City in *Asia*, situated at a little Distance from the *Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 129. N. 15.

ZEPHYRIUM, a Promontory in *Calabria*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 32; which the *Italians* now call *Capo Bursano*, *Id. Ib.* P. 469. N. 36.

ZEPHYRIUM, (*Cape*) or *The Promontory of Calycadnus*, stands at the Mouth of a River of *Cilicia* in *Asia*, called also *Calycadnes*, V. 4. P. 252. N. 112.

ZERLI, an Island and Promontory near *Africa*, which was inhabited by the People called *Lotophagi*, V. 2. P. 585. N. 21.

ZEUGMA, a City in the Kingdom of *Syria*, V. 6. P. 139. N. 36.

ZEUXIPPUS, a noble *Bœotian* in the Interest of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 90; is forced to retire to *Athens* to save his Life, P. 91.

ZOIPPUS, one of the most considerable Lords in *Syracuse*, marries *Heraclea*, the younger Daughter of King *Hiero*, V. 3. P. 209; that good King makes him, by his *Will*, Guardian to *Hieronymus*, his Grandson, and Successor to his Crown, *Ib.*; and *Zoippus* engages him in the *Carthaginian* Interest, P. 211.

ZOPYRUS, a *Macedonian*, killed King *Pyrrhus* in *Argos*, V. 2. P. 493.

ZUCAMINO, a Name given by *Nardus* to the City of *Oropus* in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 19.

ZUCHRIA, a Name given by *Nigea* to the City of *Pella*, in which *Alexander the Great* was born, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

ERRATA.

VOL. IV. Pag. 329. Line 11. for *Tamphilus*, read *Cethegus*; p. 332. Note, l. 3. for *Cannæ*, r. *Cumæ*; p. 388. l. 31. for *Begonites* r. *Begorrites*; p. 421. n. 81. l. 1. for *Port* r. *Fort*; p. 449. l. 28. for *Cavii* r. *Caravii*; n. 37. ditto. V. 5. p. 370. l. 12. for *Ænacia* r. *Ænaria*; p. 429. n. 107. l. 2. for *Latium* r. *Lectum*. V. 6. p. 12. l. 29. for *Fæsulæ* r. *Fesulæ*; p. 16. l. 14. r. §. XII; p. 34. l. 1. for *they neither would* r. *neither would they*; p. 178. n. for 310625 *l.* r. 290625 *l.*; p. 199. l. 26. for *Armomici* r. *Arecomici*; p. 202. l. 53. for *new* r. *more*. Contents, p. 3. l. 1. margin for 378 r. 388; p. 4. l. 1. marg. for 379 r. 389; p. 6. l. 25. marg. for 380 r. 390; p. 7. l. 12. marg. for 381 r. 391; p. 8. l. 3. marg. for 382 r. 392.